

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 12, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLES SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUBPOENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, EXCELSIOR BOTTLES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a water of the \$200 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a water of the \$200 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, COLLECTOR'S RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough 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, and at short notice, and on good paper.

New Advertisements.

- Great Bargains, by "Cheap John." Gray Straw, by Geo. B. Porter. Teachers' Association, by Robert McDivitt. Orphans' Court Sale, by Nathan White, Administrator.

The News.

The troubled and threatening aspect of political affairs overshadows everything else at Washington. The House Committee of thirty-three will be called together at an early day, and a like committee is contemplated in the Senate. The Southern Senators were in conference on Saturday, and among other matters discussed was the call of a Convention of all the Southern States; but nothing was decided upon. Meantime the accounts from the South show a condition of feeling much averse to any compromise.

A mass Union meeting, irrespective of party, is to be held in Philadelphia this week.

The Chicago Tribune reports that a lad named Wm. H. Hudson, eighteen years of age, a news-boy and water carrier on the night express train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, has been detected in extensively robbing the mails which are carried on that train. On searching his trunks, a large amount of mail matter was found, embracing letters containing valuable property, drafts, notes, and land warrants, all of which had been opened and carefully enveloped in a cotton pocket handkerchief. The total amount in drafts and notes was \$11,324. The value of the land warrants is not stated. Hudson has been arrested, and confesses his guilt.

Letters from Syria present a sad picture of the condition of affairs in that unhappy country. The Commissioner of the Anglo-American Relief Committee, has been on a visit through the regions of the late massacre for the purpose of distributing alms among the Christians and making inquiry into their condition and wants. The number of villages plundered and burnt was 26; number plundered and not burnt 10; number of Christians reduced to beggary and want 8,955. These outrages were not committed by Druses, but Moslems, and Mr. Lyon thinks that there was a wide-spread conspiracy among them and their allies, the Metawalechs, to root out the Christian population. The people are now in a state of great destitution. They have no crops to gather, no seed to sow, no food to eat. The vast grain country in Syria remains unsown, and if this continues until after the rainy season passes, the famine, suffering, and death in the year to come will be beyond all calculation.

Gov. Sam Houston of Texas, in a letter to some friends, takes strong grounds against the disunionists.

President Buchanan on Thursday last announced to a gentleman of high standing, that he would collect the revenues at all hazards, if any Southern seceding State attempted to assume the power of the Federal Government in this respect. He complained bitterly of the ingratitude of South Carolina in rushing out of the Union, but avowed his determination to obey the laws. When asked if he would use force, he answered, "I will obey the laws. I am no warrior—I am a man of peace—but I will obey laws."

Every effort is being made by the Disunionists to induce the border Slave States to go out with them, and Senator Powell's resolutions in the Senate, and Senator Hunter's letter, are both intended to produce this result. They calculate that if Maryland can be carried out they will then be able to capture Washington and make it the capital of the Southern Confederacy!

All the leading Hotels in Washington have unfurled the stars and stripes. The fools are not all dead yet. In the Georgia Legislature on the 7th inst., Mr. Fulton offered a resolution in the Legislature today, directing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from Georgia in the U. States Congress to propose to Congress to appoint commissioners on the part of the North and South to provide for a peaceable dissolution of the Union, and the equitable distribution of the property of both sections.

The South Carolina House of Representatives has passed, without opposition, a bill to provide an armed force of ten thousand men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President has just been assured, from an authentic source, that the authorities of South Carolina will make no resistance either to the collection of duties or to the Federal possession of the forts guarding the Charleston harbor, during the remainder of his administration.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

The announcement of the Committee of Thirty-three by Mr. Speaker Pennington yesterday afternoon produced a salutary impression upon the public mind. The members of the committee from the Gulf States were ready to resign, and will probably not serve; but the House, on motion of Mr. Millson, of Virginia, adjourned, thus, in effect, refusing to excuse Mr. Hawkins, of Florida, and preventing others from withdrawing their names from the list. These remarks do not apply to Hon. Miles Taylor, of Louisiana, and Hon. George S. Houston, of Alabama. They are both conservative men, and like Mr. Millson of Virginia, Mr. Winslow of North Carolina, Mr. Nelson of Tennessee, Mr. Bristow of Kentucky, and Mr. Phelps of Missouri, will make every exertion to adjust the difficulties under which the country is groaning, upon fair and constitutional grounds. The action of the Committee of Thirty-three will either precipitate dissolution, or dispose of it forever.

All parties who favor the Union are now convinced that South Carolina will certainly secede, and that she may be followed by three or four of the other Gulf States. Georgia would hold back, but Mr. Cobb is determined to force her out, and will leave for that State in a day or two to begin this labor of love. The opinion is also general that the only way to keep the border slave States in the Union is for the free States to accede to all the reasonable demands of the people of the border States. If this is done, it will not only retain Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and North Carolina, where they now are, but will possibly induce the Cotton States themselves to pause, and so lay the groundwork for a restoration of peace upon a lasting principle for all time to come.

This is no occasion for mincing words, or hiding facts, or postponing imperative duties. During the present session of Congress the question is to be decided whether Mr. Lincoln shall preside over the whole country or only a part of it. The Republican members of the House Committee of Thirty-three have, therefore, a most delicate and novel duty to perform. They are called upon to act not as partisans, but as patriots. They will have some sacrifices to submit to, and some concessions to make. They will be met in the kindest spirit by the Southern conservative members on that committee. On the other hand, they will be appealed to by the extreme organs and leaders of their own party to yield nothing, to adhere stubbornly to what is called the Chicago platform, and, above all, to stand unshaken before what is flippantly denominated the threats of the fire-eaters.

Should these counsels influence and control them, nothing can arrest the downward tendency of things, and prevent the surrender of those bonds which have so long held our political family together. A leading Republican, whose name I am not permitted to mention, but to whom I confidently look for such an example as will teach others how to lose sight of self for the good of all, remarked to me yesterday: "This is no time for parties, no time for platforms, no time for criminality and recrimination; we must join hands to save the fabric of our freedom, or basely yield it to the spoilers." I recognize among the Republican members of the committee only three or four who may refuse to act in the spirit of this distinguished statesman. But why should any Republican hesitate in such a hour as this? Shall the fear of not being re-elected stifle independent thought, and fetter patriotic effort? Let those who tolerate such a fear remember that the Union sentiment of this nation once roused will dissolve all organizations that oppose it, and revolutionize majorities heretofore believed to be impregnable. Shall the apprehension of disaster to Mr. Lincoln's Administration be held up to intimidate men who desire to do right? Let the answer be, that the only way to make that Administration strong is to make those strong who are fighting the foes of the country. Shall the idea of submission to the pro-slavery leaders be made the text of appeals against a righteous adjustment? Let the answer be, that in such an adjustment we put weapons in the hands of our friends in the South to fight down these leaders, and to destroy their plans. Shall the belief that the Gulf or Cotton States are gone past redemption induce the Republican members of the committee to stand upon their own party creed, and to refuse all favorable answers to the cries of the people? Let the answer be, that this duty is better discharged by honestly laboring to keep the border States in the Union. And, believe me, that there is among the Republicans in the present Congress an increasing conservative sentiment. Many Republicans are intimidated by the allegation that, if they exhibit moderation, they will exhibit cowardice. "You are sure!" is the patient parrot cry of those who stand in the way of tranquility, and this argument, if so it may be called, from its constant iteration works incalculable harm. It belongs to the class of reasoning that has for its motto, "No more compromises." Pray where is the American who does not tremble when the American Union is paralyzed? Where is the Republican or the Democrat whose heart does not bleed when his country is suffering? There is one thing that I am not ashamed to confess, one thing that I fear, one thing that would make me a coward, and that is to assume the fearful responsibility of refusing to give up everything to prevent this Union from falling to pieces. Yes, I freely admit that I have no sternness enough to stand by and assist to drive the dagger to her heart. Had I the nerve of the Nemean Lion I do not think I should be strong enough to participate in her overthrow. Surrender!—What is there that the patriot would not surrender to save his country? Platform?—What platform does not sink into utter insignificance when compared with the solid Union, and an unbroken Constitution? Cowards are made by threats and taunts, and men frequently decline to do right, lest they may be rated for leaving their party; but I would rather leave my party than my country—rather bear the taunts and sneers of the fire-eaters on the one hand, and the ultra-slavery humbuggery on the other, than stand accused by posterity, and wither and die under the reproaches of a betrayed, divided and infuriated people.

If disunion is to come, however, let it come. No one has less to fear, because few have so little to lose in the universal wreck, as he who pens these lines. No State can better survive that which will destroy so many than Pennsylvania, where I was born. The men with whom "Occasional" has acted, and for whom he has written during nearly four years, have no apologies to make for their course, no opinions to withdraw, to propitiate a faction, no favors to ask of any Administration. Surrounded as they have been "By

a wild and many-weaponed throng," hunted by the mercenaries because they have dared to denounce their proscriptions, and still misrepresented and misunderstood, each one can proudly say, as they contemplate the gloomy future,

"Shake not thy gory locks at me; Thou canst not say I did it."

But believing that the crisis is upon us, I think it becomes all to combine upon the common ground, upon letting the "dead pass by its dead," and of making a final and a disinterested effort to rescue the nation from the abyss upon the brink of which it is confessedly trembling.

And what would be the effect of this upon the Republican party? It would nationalize it. It would extinguish those prejudices which are doing it injustice in every part of the country, and would make it a great Union party from henceforward. Mr. Lincoln's Administration would accordingly become conservative, and future political contests would be conducted not upon the slavery question, but upon those other issues which in days gone by served to elevate and to unite, rather than to degrade and to divide our people. OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1860. A mournful feeling pervades all classes.—Thus far there is not the slightest gleam visible on the dark and clouded horizon. Our citizens despair, and it is better that your people should know that great danger threatens, ere it is too late. Many of them may perhaps not realize, or not believe, that things have come to such a pass, that even the truest and best men now give up all hope! I have noticed partisan papers in the North ridiculing the excitement in this city and in the South, in order to dupe their readers and make them believe that the whole disunion trouble is a humbug; but theirs will be a fearful responsibility. Let the people of the North understand that the whole country is not only in the greatest danger, but that our statesmen, friends of the Union, despair of being able to find a remedy to save it!—Little or nothing is hoped from the action of the House Committee. Its composition does not give general satisfaction.

Judge Douglas' whole time is occupied in devising means to extricate the country from the calamity which his enemies have prepared for the same. He will, however, make no speech at present, waiting until the other Senators have expressed themselves.

A Letter from Georgia.

The following letter was received by a mercantile firm in Philadelphia, from a resident in the section of which he writes:

MADISON, Ga., Nov. 28, 1860. I take this opportunity of informing you of the true state of affairs in the South, of which you see in the papers vague and unreliable rumors. To say that we are on the verge of a revolution, and it may be of civil war, would be repeating a fact too generally conceded, and one which can be averted in but one way. It is folly to say that "Honest Abe Lincoln" is the cause of these troubles; his election is but a pretext.

The South has looked upon the steady and onward march of Republicanism; she has always known its intentions; she has contemplated the nullifying acts of Northern Legislatures with misgivings, and resolved that, whenever the Northern people should place in the Presidential chair a man holding such principles and swearing to the Constitution, she would not submit.

It is not the political demagogues at the South who have raised this storm. It is the people rising in their sovereign power. Men of the brightest intellects and best hearts, who have never before thus appeared upon the stump, have now come out and declared for equality in the Union, or independence out of it. This spirit of secession is progressing, and unless the North does something the South will be speedily swept out of the Union. The conservative men of the North are not unrecognized. We wish that we could take them from among you and place them with ourselves. The Union men of the North who love us do a brother, and we lament that their lots are cast with the Republicans, and that they must suffer with them. The Abolitionists will see the error of their blind fanaticism and crusade against slavery, but I fear it will be too late. The news comes to us that South Carolina, as soon as her Convention shall meet, will declare herself out of the Union. I would advise the North and the General Government to let her go out, for if one gun is fired at South Carolina, the whole South will be in arms. The South is arming fast, and in twelve months will be able to call into the field, at a moment's warning, five hundred thousand well drilled, well-armed, and well-organized men. Counties that twelve months ago did not dream of having a military company have now two or three.—The South is in a tumult and uproar. Everything is excited, and the longer the North delays to retract her steps concerning the fugitive-slave law the worse it will be. The South is now, as it has always been, loyal to the Union. All people are resolved to maintain their rights at every hazard. There is a difference of opinion—the greatest boon of a Republic—as to the time, mode and means.

From present appearances I think that each and every State of the South will meet in Convention, and then meet in a general Congress of all the Southern States, and propose to the North an ultimatum, and thereby, if possible, secure their Constitutional rights as interpreted by the Supreme Court; but if these are not granted, they will (Gulf or Cotton, or Border States,) sever the bonds of Union.

There are some and I fear many, in the South, who are opposed to any reconciliation with the North. They say that our interests are diverse and inimical, and that to-day there is more hostile feeling between the two nations on earth, and that generations must pass before this bulwark of hatred and contempt can be broken down. The work of reconciliation must begin soon at North, or it will be too late. The South is determined, and I believe that Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, and may be Tennessee, will retire if they have to quit their other sisters; but I do not anticipate any such result, for there is a common interest that binds them together.

THE FELL ELECTORAL VOTE.—We present herewith the result in the electoral colleges: Electoral Votes. For Lincoln and Hamlin, 180 For Breckinridge and Lane, 72 For Bell and Everett, 39 For Douglas, 12

Whole electoral vote, 303 Lincoln's majority over all, 57

The Departments.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

This document commences with the report of a board of officers appointed to examine into the expediency of converting the sailing ships of the Navy into efficient war steamers. The board considered it inexpedient to introduce steam power into any except ships of the line, all of which it is proposed to alter thus except the Delaware, now too defective to permit it. These ships are to be razed and converted into first class steam frigates. Steamers like the Minnesota cost \$725,000 each, whereas the proposed alteration would cost but \$383,000 for each. Of the sailing frigates, the United States is not worth repairing. The Constitution has been repaired, and the remaining six should be converted into sloops of war, and finally into storeships. The sloops of war built prior to 1840, and the brigs Bainbridge, Perry and Dolphin, are not large enough for storeships, and will soon have to be replaced with new vessels. Of the six new first class sloops of war, five are at sea, and their performance have been satisfactory. The sixth, the Pensacola, will soon be completed.

The first class side wheel steamers Susquehanna, Saranac, and Powhatan may, by introducing screw propulsion, be made effectual and economical war steamers. The Secretary recommends the gradual, substantial, and permanent increase of the navy, accompanied by the universal introduction into it of steam as a motive power, as a policy essential to the protection of our coasts and commerce. He also advocates the resumption of the policy of appropriations for repairs, as well as maintaining the navy yards in a state of efficiency. He speaks of various reforms in the latter in the employment of operatives. That they were sadly needed the congressional exposures proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. The remainder of the report is interesting to the miscellaneous reader, but not of general importance.

Abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War.

The report of the War Department furnishes a cursory view of the operations of the army during the year. The Secretary says, that while appropriations have been made to sustain the army upon a peace footing, it has been obliged to prosecute active and sanguinary war from the thirty-fifth to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, with very numerous tribes of hardy and warlike Indians, in the wildest and most remote regions of our mountainous territories. For these movements the sum of half a million of dollars was required, the necessity for which was not and could not be foreseen in the War Department. In view of this embarrassment the Secretary again urges Congress to restore to the War Department the superintendence and control of the Indians, as it is quite impossible to impress on these savages the idea of obedience by any other means than military power.—He urges, also, that a large annual sum of money might be saved to the Treasury by using the officers of the army in discharging many of the duties now performed by civilians at high salaries.

The opening of the military road from Fort Benton, on the head of the Missouri river, to Fort Walla Walla, on the Oregon river, is dwelt upon as a step which ought to be followed up, as this line can be made available for moving large bodies of men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and will constitute the means by which we can defend our Pacific possessions.

Abstract of the Report of the Postmaster General.

This prodigious document abounds so much in statistics, that it is exceedingly difficult to condense its substance into an abstract. On the 30th of June last, there were in operation 8502 mail routes, estimated at 240,594 miles in length, of which miles 127,129 were by railroad, 143,976 by steamboat, 51,377 by coach, and 143,912 by inferior modes. There has been a decrease of 19,458 miles in the length of the mail routes, but this is made up of a reduction of 8,464 miles in the length of coach routes, and 4233 in the steamboat routes, while the length of railroad routes has increased 1119 miles. There are in the service 40 local agents, 1,640 mail messengers, and 68 railroad baggage masters. The number of postmasters appointed during the year is 6,555, of which 1,140 were by the establishment of new postoffices. Whole number of postoffices in the Union 28,552.

As usual, there is an enormous deficiency in this department, reaching \$5,656,705.49 as the excess of expenditures over the revenue for 1860, and for the ensuing year a deficiency of \$4,556,600 is figured out by the Postmaster General, which, in all probability, will be far below the real fact. The revenues increase very gradually, while the expenditures go up much more rapidly.

The Postmaster General has much to say about his experiments with the penny post, and he recommends the repeal of the provision of the act of last session, and that the Department shall have authority to collect such postage on letters delivered by carriers as shall be deemed necessary to compensate them for the service, provided that it shall not exceed two cents per letter. He thinks the results of the experiment, under all the difficulties encountered, very gratifying, and advocates the support of the private enterprises.

AS WE EXPECTED.—The Republican party, as now organized, must blow up. The extreme leaders—Abolitionists—are now, by their disunion sentiments, digging the grave in which will be buried before three months, the party that lately swept over the country like a whirlwind. A majority of the Republican leaders are fanatical Abolitionists, as great a curse to the country as the fire-eating disunionists of the South. To save the Union, the conservative people, North, South, East and West, must cut loose from such leaders. That they will dissolve their convention with men who have brought the country to the verge of ruin we have not the least doubt.—If the Union is saved it will be saved by the dissolution of disunion factions North and South.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, has refused to convene an extra session of the Legislature. He is unwilling to "place Maryland in a position appearing to join in any treasonable designs against the Union."

The Spirit of the Republican Papers.

The moderate tone of the Republican papers a few days ago seems to have all at once been changed. Here are some of the latest utterances:

[From the N. Y. Tribune.] Then "let the winds howl on," until it shall be settled that the North prizes equality, freedom, and self respect at least equally with the Union—that the Free States will not surrender their convictions nor their principles even to a threat that the Union shall be dissolved if they do not. Let it be settled now that the North recoils before a menace of disunion, and the retreat thus begun will not end till she is landed at the bottom of the valley of humiliation. No matter what may be the shape or the terms of the forthcoming compromise, the South and the world will understand that the North has placed herself on the stool of repentance and promised not to do so again. Better ten defeats than one such result of a victory.

There is but one permanent ground of Union. It is to divorce the Federal Government from all connection or complicity with the peculiar institution. The existence of slavery in the States must be treated as a question of purely domestic concern. Under purely National jurisdiction, it must be prohibited, as repugnant to the sentiments of the North and unnecessary to the peace and welfare of the South. Instead of the present fugitive act, so stringent in its provisions, yet so abortive in its effects, we must substitute a legal provision for a pecuniary recompense to the slaveholder instead of the personal rendition of the fugitive. If the South is wise, it will favor the proposed change. In the present state of public opinion, it is simply conceding to the North the right to be honest. Nine-tenths of the people of the Free States believe in the absolute equality of Human Rights, irrespective of race or condition.

Our counsel to Republicans is therefore—First—To entertain no project of compromise so long as we are menaced; second—when the menace has ceased and concessions are talked about, to insist that the Fugitive Slave act shall be so amended as to provide a permanent and impartial judge, a jury of the vicinage, and the testimony of witnesses without discrimination between the pursuer and the fugitive; thirdly, that Northern citizens entering the South shall be as much the object of federal solicitude as Southern slaves entering the North; and fourthly, that the Supreme Court shall be reorganized, so as to give a judge to an equal number of persons, whether those persons be freemen or slaves, the owners of farms or the owners of plantations. Let us have no more compromises of the jug-handle sort, all on one side.

What a Slaveholder Thinks.

One of the largest slaveholders in Alabama dares to speak his sentiments, through the Mobile Advertiser, the leading conservative paper in the Cotton States. He justly considers secession to be treason, and is not afraid to say so boldly.

"The Constitution has not provided for its own destruction. It was formed by the people of the States in Convention, not by the States as governments, and when formed, it was referred back to the same people in convention for ratification, and they ratified it.—And these United States became one government, with as much power as the people saw fit to give it; and, all that laid down in the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; and secession or forcible opposition to it is treason." Nullification is not so bad—that simply refers to a law, and may be adjudicated by the courts. But secession strikes at the Constitution and its organs. Now I have lived under this Constitution ever since its first formation, and have never felt oppression, and I venture to say, that in this whole broad Union there is not an honest man will say he has. The Union and the Constitution are our protection, and still we are firing hot shot and shells into them. For what? Because Massachusetts, Vermont and other States have passed unconstitutional laws, have nullified or tried to nullify a law of Congress, which the Courts have, or will declare null and void. 'The fool rageth and is confident,' and by following his advice, we will jeopard the best interests of our country and of the world."

THE HORRORS OF OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—A short time ago we printed a paragraph from California, referring to an attack made upon an emigrant train on its distant way to Oregon, the carrying off of all the stock, goods, provisions, and the murdering of the whole or a part of the persons composing it. By the last arrival from Oregon, we have some of the particulars of the melancholy occurrence, contained in a letter from C. G. Hascum, who was one of the company, under the command of Captain Dent, sent to Walla Walla, to seek out any survivors; and published in the Portland (Oregon) Advertiser of the 7th ultimo.

Brennet River, Oct. 26.—We are homeward bound, after a successful tramp, and have been as far as Owyhee, and rescued twelve emigrants, and can now account for all that were in the train. Mr. Myers, the brother of the Mr. Myers rescued, started to set his brother and family this morning. A supply train and ambulance were sent out from the fort, with blankets, clothing, fresh vegetables, beef and other necessities, which will meet them near Grande road, about the 3d or 4th inst. The details are of the most heart-rending character. The survivors were in a perfect state of nudity, having been stripped by Indians and left to perish. For ten days previous to their discovery they had subsisted on human flesh from the bodies of those who had perished. Mrs. Chase had fed upon the dead body of her husband.

A private letter says that on the evening of the 27th October an officer, with a detachment in advance of the main body, found near a small stream the women and children, naked and in a state of starvation, and greatly emaciated—so much so that their bones almost protruded through the skin. The women and children, on seeing their rescuers, fell upon their knees, and, by the most piteous wails, implored food. The stout hearts of the soldiers were softened to the most touching emotions of pity, which was immediately followed by threats of revenge towards the red-skins. On receiving the intelligence at the fort the sensation felt was such as humanity alone can experience. The conduct of Major Stein, the officer in command, was prompt, and every comfort of the fort which could be transported was quickly dispatched to the scene of suffering. The wives of the officers purchased every description of clothing requisite for the women and children of the train. A physician, with medicines, &c., accompanied the supply train.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.—The

following is the Committee of one member from each State, appointed by Speaker Pennington, on Thursday, to consider the state of the Union and report measures looking to its perpetuation and future peace: Ohio, Thomas Corwin, Republican. Virginia, John S. Millson, Democrat. Massachusetts, C. F. Adams, Rep. North Carolina, Warren Winslow, Dem. New York, James Humphrey, Rep. South Carolina, W. W. Boyce, Dem. Pennsylvania, James H. Campbell, Rep. Georgia, Peter E. Love, Dem. Connecticut, Orris S. Ferry, Rep. Maryland, H. Winter Davis, Amer. Rhode Island, C. Robinson, Rep. Delaware, W. G. Whiteley, Dem. New Hampshire, Mason W. Tappan, Kop. New Jersey, J. L. N. Trarion, Rep. Kentucky, Francis M. Bristow, Dem. Vermont, Justin S. Morrill, Rep. Tennessee, T. A. R. Nelson, Amer. Indiana, W. McKee Dunn, Rep. Louisiana, Miles Taylor, Dem. Mississippi, Reuben Day, Dem. Illinois, Wm. Kellogg, Rep. Alabama, Geo. S. Houston, Dem. Maine, Freeman H. Morse, Rep. Missouri, John S. Phelps, Dem. Arkansas, Albert Rust, Dem. Michigan, Wm. A. Howard, Rep. Florida, Geo. S. Hawkins, Dem. Texas, A. J. Hamilton, Dem. Wisconsin, C. C. Washburn, Rep. Iowa, Samuel R. Curtis, Rep. California, John C. Burch, Dem. Minnesota, Wm. Windom, Rep. Oregon, Lansing Stout, Dem.

THE WHIPPING POST AND PILORY IN DELAWARE.—We take the following from the report of the proceedings of New Castle County (Del.) Court, for the present week!

John Dopman plead guilty to stealing a mare from George Fassitt, and was sentenced to pay \$150, the value of the mare; pay a fine of \$150 to the State, and on Saturday to stand in the pilory one hour and be whipped with twenty lashes. Thomas Stewart, for stealing wool sentenced to pay \$2 restitution money and costs of prosecution; to be whipped on Saturday with twenty-one lashes; to be imprisoned three months, and wear a convict jacket six months after his release. William H. Potter, for stealing a coat, sentenced to pay as restitution \$5, the costs of prosecution; to be whipped with fifteen lashes; to be imprisoned three months, and to wear a convict jacket for six months after his discharge. Joseph Tindale, for stealing a cow, sentenced to pay \$30 restitution and the costs of prosecution; to be whipped on Saturday, Dec. 1st, with twenty lashes; to be imprisoned four months, and to wear a convict jacket for six months after his discharge.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. Levi Weir and Miss Letitia D. Irving, both of Morris township, Hunt. Co., Pa.

DIED.

In this place on the 8th inst., MICHAEL GREENE, upwards of 70 years of age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Monday Dec. 11.—There is very little demand for Flour, and prices are nominally unchanged, the sales being only to supply the trade, at \$4.67 @ 4.70 per bushel, \$7.65, 50 for extras. Rye Flour is held at \$2.75 @ 3.00, and Corn Meal at \$2.33 @ 3.00.

GOODNESS, GRACIOUS!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL, COMMICAL, INIMITABLE, CHEAP JOHN, From Market Street, Philadelphia, HAS OPENED OUT AT BRICKER'S STORE, HILL STREET, Where he sells every night at 7 o'clock, Boots, Shoes, Caps, Notions, Jewelry, Cutlery, Hoisery, &c., And in fact every thing from a CRADLE TO A MEETING HOUSE. Lots of Fun and Great Bargains, Doors open all the time. Huntingdon, Dec. 12, 1860.

STRAY COW.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, a black and white spotted cow, with one horn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. GEO. B. PORTER, Franklin tp., Dec. 12, 1860.—3t.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of teachers and friends of education will be held in the Court House, in this place, on Thursday Dec. 27th, to continue two days. The object of this meeting will be the reorganization of the State Association for the further promotion of usefulness and success in the teacher's profession and the advancement and efficiency of our public schools. The exercises will consist of lectures, discussions, essays, &c., in which all are invited to participate. A number of our most prominent teachers and educators have consented to attend and take part in the exercises. It is bounded, and will close the coming year will take place upon this occasion. R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt. Huntingdon, Dec. 12, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

ESTATE OF DAVID MOUNTAIN, DEC'D. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of David Mountain, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A.M., the following described real estate, viz:—The Mansion Tract of said deceased, containing about 80 Acres; all cleared but about seven acres. The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement, four barns and other outbuildings, together with a fine lot of fruit trees. The land is in a good state of cultivation. This farm is one of the best in this locality, being partly river bottom. It is bounded on the east by the Juniata River, on the south by John and George Beckstrosser, and on the north and west by Jacob Weaver. Also—In connection with and as part of the Mansion Farm, one other tract of Timber Land, containing 80 Acres, more or less, adjoining Juniata River on the east, Jacob Weaver on the south, J. T. Shirley & Bro. on the west and Patterson on the north. This land lies within one mile of the Mansion Tract, and is well timbered and the two parcels make a desirable property. TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. NATHAN WHITE, Administrator. December 12, 1860.