

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 19, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTATBLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENSAS, 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, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, CHIEF CLERK'S, to recover amount of Judgment, COLLECTORS' 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, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

Court Proclamations, by Sheriff Watson. A Book that everybody wants, by Ewd. T. James. Register's Notice, by Daniel W. Womelsdorf, Esq. New Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, by Swartz & McCabe. Advertisement of the Howard Association of Philadelphia. Advertisement of the celebrated Root and Herb Doctor, W. Levinston. Applications for License, by Adam Zeigler and Jno. Kertz. Notice to the Stockholders of the Huntingdon Gas Company.

Honorable Wm. Montgomery and S. Steel Blair, have our thanks for pub. doc. received.

THE HARRISBURG DAILY PAPERS DURING THE SESSION.—The Pa. Legislature will meet first Tuesday in January, and as some of our readers may want a more full report of the proceedings than we can give, we would advise them to subscribe for either the Daily Patriot & Union, Democratic, or the Daily Telegraph, Republican. Both papers promise to publish full reports of the proceedings.—Single copy during the session, \$1 in advance.

The News.

President Buchanan has issued a proclamation recommending to the people of the United States to observe the 4th day of January next as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer. He says—"All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded. In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort but to the God of our Fathers?"

Hon. Lewis Cass has tendered his resignation as Secretary of State, and Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General, has been appointed in his stead, Edward M. Staunton, of Pittsburg, succeeding Judge Black as Attorney-General. Gen. Cass resigned because of the refusal on the part of the President to send immediately additional force to protect the forts at Charleston.

Union meetings, irrespective of party, have been held in Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, and other cities and towns in the State; the proceedings of all breathe the right spirit.

A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun says: "A letter from a distinguished source has just been received from Alabama, which says that it is now certain that the co-operations or conservatives will carry every county in Northern Alabama in the election for delegates to the State convention, and ten or more in the middle or southern portion of Alabama, thus rendering doubtful the question as to which side will triumph in the State convention. Col. Taylor, a leading Bell man in that State, has published a letter strongly favoring co-operation. If, however, an ordinance of secession be passed, the conservatives will insist that it be submitted to the people for ratification."

Private accounts from Georgia state that the conservatives, under the lead of Hon. Messrs. Stephens, Johnson, Jenkins, and others, are in strong hopes of carrying a majority of the members of the State convention, and that the conciliatory tone of the Republicans will do much to strengthen the southern conservatives.

Mr. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, the greatest arch traitor in Washington, has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and departed on Thursday for South Carolina, to hatch some new scheme of devilry and injury to the Union. Mr. Philip Frank Thomas, of Maryland, was offered, and has accepted the appointment.

Mrs. Adaline Hobbs, thirty years since, addressed a letter to Dr. Joshua T. Hobbs, New York city, which appears by record to have contained ten ten-dollar bank bills, was sent on the 28th of November, 1828, for the delivery to the writer on the 6th of February, 1829; the postmaster at New York not being able to find the writer, returned the letter, with its contents, to the dead letter office. After a lapse of thirty-one years, the letter is now claimed by the person addressed: J. T. Hobbs, Mount Vernon, O., and a draft for the money has been accordingly remitted on the very day of the application.

A FEMALE INVENTION.—Elizabeth M. Smith, of Burlington, N. J., has invented and patented a much desired improvement in reaping and mowing machines, and one which renders their use a matter of safety and not of danger. The improvement consists of a device for throwing them in and out of gear by means of the driver's seat. Thus, when the driver takes his seat on the machine, his weight throws it into gear, and when he leaves his seat the machine is thrown out of gear.

THE VOTE OF MISSOURI.—The electoral college of this State met at Jefferson City on Wednesday, and cast the vote of Missouri for Douglas and Johnson.

"Blair of Pa."

Never did we read three short words with as much of shame and mortification as when we read those which head this article among the "nays" upon the vote in Congress to appoint the Committee of one from each State to consider the present troubled state of affairs. It is true we did not vote to put Mr. Blair where he is; others are responsible for that; but it is also true that we have a right to expect him as a public servant to pay at least a decent degree of respect to the sentiments of the people of his District. That sentiment we have no hesitation in saying, he has grossly outraged by this vote. We say this not as a partisan, and not for partisan effect, but as a citizen of our common country, and we but repeat the sentiment of every sound conservative man we have met, regardless of party. Mr. Blair could have done no single act which so strikes at the whole business interest of his District and at the same time forever blasts his own political fortunes. Were the election to come off to-morrow, however his talents may be respected, he would not receive the votes of the business men of this town, he would be abandoned throughout the county, for his vote stamps him, whatever may be claimed to the contrary, as an agitator for evil, as one who can see his country suffer, and refuse even an effort to bring relief. Shame be upon him and the few with him who could not rise in such an hour to the dignity of patriotism. We write in sorrow, not in anger. The District will speak out. No District in the broad land has hearts more loyal to the Union than ours. Our mountains and our valleys, our workshops and our farms, will all re-echo their love for our whole country; and our people will set the seal of reprobation upon every man who refuses in this hour of peril to second every reasonable effort for the adjustment of the troubles that now mar the unity in which brethren should dwell. We mourn for the honor of this District, and hope if Mr. Blair has not yet irrevocably joined himself with the mad fanaticism of the hour, that he will retrace his steps, and wipe out his own disgrace—if not, beware of the future!!

Southern Manifesto.

The Southern Members of Congress held a caucus in Washington on the night of the 13th, and the following declaration was signed by some thirty Members and Senators from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana and Texas: To our CONSTITUTION.—All hope of relief in the Union, through the agency of committees, Congressional legislation, or constitutional amendments is extinguished, and we trust the South will not be decimated by secessions or the pretence of new guarantees. The Republicans are resolute in the purpose to grant nothing that will or ought to satisfy the South. In our judgment, the honor, safety and independence of the Southern people are to be found only in a Southern Confederacy—the inevitable result of separate State secessions; that the sole and primary aim of each slaveholding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from an unnatural and hostile Union.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, made the following statement to the caucus: Being a member of the Committee of Thirty-three, I state that the above witnessed dispatch was communicated to the committee this evening, and a resolution passed proposing no respect to the rights of Northern States; and, as I believe, to mislead the people of the South. From information derived from Republican members of the committee and other Northern Representatives, I fully concur in the above despatch.

REUBEN DAVIS. No friend of the Union can read this without amazement. It will be seen that the first step towards conciliation by the House Committee of Thirty-three in passing Mr. Rust's resolution, terrified the Secessionists to such a degree that they sent off a despatch demanding instant and separate State secession, and calling upon the Southern people not to be deceived by the favorable indications put forth by the committee. We are glad to perceive that not a single member of the Southern Union party signs the extraordinary manifesto originated by Mr. Davis. It now becomes the solemn duty of the Republicans, the Americans, and the National Democrats on the House committees, representing, as they do, an overwhelming majority of the American people, to stand fast to the doctrine laid down in the resolution of Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, and if, in the face of this proffer of peace, looking, as it does, to practical remedies to right Southern wrongs, the Disunionists are enabled to carry out their treasurable designs, then let the consequences be upon their own heads.

The Popular Vote for President.

As near as can be ascertained, the total vote of all the States for President, at the November election was as follows: Lincoln, 1,786,480; Douglas, 1,354,423; Breckinridge, 784,897; Bell, 605,801. Although Mr. Lincoln has received a majority of the electors of the Union, he is in a minority of nearly a million in the total popular vote. The vote of Douglas and Breckinridge combined exceeds that cast for Lincoln by more than a third of a million.

Thus: Vote for Lincoln, 1,786,480; " Douglas, 1,354,423; " Breckinridge, 784,897. Total, 2,139,320. Total maj. against Lincoln, 958,641. It will also be observed that the total vote for Mr. Douglas is nearly double that cast for Mr. Breckinridge.

In Illinois, (Mr. Douglas' State,) the vote for these two gentlemen stood, For Douglas, 160,549; For Breckinridge, 2,272. Maj. for Douglas, 158,277. In Kentucky, (Mr. Breckinridge's State,) their vote was, For Breckinridge, 52,856; For Douglas, 25,144. Maj. for Breckinridge, 27,812. But for the secession from the National Convention, it is clear that Douglas would now be President elect, instead of Lincoln.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Press.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860. The increasing demonstrations in the free States in favor of doing strict and ample justice to the South are producing wholesome results in Washington. The news of the monster meeting held in Independence Square, in Philadelphia, on Thursday last, telegraphed to our morning papers, was eagerly welcomed, and the resolutions, received here by your evening dailies, were heartily and almost universally approved. The great impetum in the way of an adjustment is, what side shall first surrender to the other? I have no doubt that Jefferson Davis, R. M. T. Hunter, Benjamin Fitzpatrick, James A. H. Freese, James A. Eastard, and other Senators—although little has been said by either—will gladly undertake the task of reconciliation before the close of next week if the Union fire is maintained.

The first substantial indication of peace from this quarter was the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, and accepted by Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, in the Committee of Thirty-three, yesterday afternoon. This is of so important a character that I must ask you to reprint it.

Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, offered the following: Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their peculiar interests as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

The yeas and nays were as follows: YEAS—Mr. Corwin...Ohio. Mr. Milner...Virginia. Mr. Winlow...North Carolina. Mr. Campbell...Pennsylvania. Mr. Love...Georgia. Mr. Davis...Maryland. Mr. Stratton...New Jersey. Mr. Bristol...Kentucky. Mr. Nelson...Tennessee. Mr. Dunn...Indiana. Mr. Taylor...Illinois. Mr. Kellogg...Missouri. Mr. Phelps...Iowa. Mr. Burch...California. Mr. Woodmen...Minnesota. Mr. Stout...Oregon.

ABSENT ON LAST VOTE.—Mr. Whately, of Delaware, who is known to be warmly in favor of the resolution.

The yeas were all Republicans, as follows: NAYS—Mr. Ferry...Connecticut. Mr. Humphrey...New York. Mr. Robinson...Rhode Island. Mr. Tappan...New Hampshire. Mr. Morrill...Vermont. Mr. Morse...Maine. Mr. Adams...Massachusetts. Mr. Washburn...Wisconsin.

The above vote of the Union Committee is so auspicious that I am glad to express the hope that it will lead the Secessionists to moderate their demands—particularly that which looks to the recognition of the right of a State peacefully to secede from the Union. But it must not be forgotten that all the eight dissenting Republicans voted for the two following propositions, offered as amendments to the resolutions as adopted—the first by Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, and the second by Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut: Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted; and that any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedies necessary to preserve the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Resolved, That whatever grievances which affect the rights or interests of any part of the Confederacy, and are capable of removal by the action of Congress, ought to receive full and speedy remedies by the special action of the Federal Legislature, either by resolution, by a satisfactory amendment to the Constitution, or by a recommendation for the amendment of the States, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes aforesaid.

It will be perceived that these propositions contemplate large concessions to our excited Southern brethren, and the action of the Committee of Thirty-three, with the exception of the two Southern men, absent or refusing to vote, may be regarded as the beginning of a unanimous peace-offering for the sake of preserving the Union. The Republicans who co-operate steadily with the Union men from the Slave States, deserve special mention, and are as follows: Messrs. Corwin of Ohio, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Stratton of New Jersey, Dunn of Indiana, Kellogg of Illinois, Howard of Michigan, Curtis of Iowa, and Windom of Minnesota. Mr. Kellogg was appointed on that committee as the representative of Mr. Lincoln, President elect, and he has no doubt faithfully carried out the wishes and expectations of the friends of the incoming Administration. The members from the great States of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, voted together on the main proposition, sinking their party predilections, and exhibited the most patriotic desire to do right for the good of all.

Among other hopeful indications which I have gathered to-day is the growing prospect of passing the Pacific Railroad bill, reported at the last session from the Committee on Military Affairs, (Colonel Curtis, chairman,) and contemplating two great roads—one striking through the strongest slave States, and the other pursuing a more northern route, and if the good feeling which began with the above action of the committee is maintained, I think Mr. Hunter and his friends can be persuaded to let the Morrill tariff bill, now on the table of the Senate, pass into a law.

The passage of the treasury-note bill will compel some revision of the revenue law, and no better response to the friendly counsel and requests of the free States than that which will be had by the enactment of Mr. Morrill's bill. I do not know a Southern member, with the exception of the avowed fire-eaters, (who look to disunion as the only remedy for their alleged grievances,) who does not speak of the conservative indications in the free States with genuine satisfaction. The remedies offered by the great Philadelphia meeting are sensible and feasible, and they derive importance from the fact that the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions was that eminent merchant, John B. Myers, Esq., so well known in Washington—who has always been, as he now is, a member of the Opposition, and more lately of the Republican party. The noble speech of your patriotic, enlightened, and highly esteemed chief magistrate, Alexander H. Stephens, (himself a representative of another organization, and heretofore adverse to the Democratic party,) will produce a soothing effect—particularly when it is borne in mind that he is not one of those who speak idle words, and that he will do all in his own position to make good his declarations, to see that the laws are properly enforced, and that all attempts to interfere with the rights of others are resisted and rebuked.

Great interest begins to attach to the future movement of Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. He has said very little up to

this time, and although generally recognized as a leader among those who contemplate secession as the only way to vindicate the rights of the South, has too frequently pronounced in favor of the Union, and too gallantly defended his country's flag on the field of battle, to be indifferent to the spectacle now presented to him, and to all our leaders in Congress, by the conciliatory and imposing attitude of the Northern people. Equal interests manifested as to the movements of Senator Douglas. The galleries have been crowded for several days past on account of the public expectation and desire to hear him. He, himself, is not only up to the crisis, but fully prepared to address his countrymen, and I predict that when he does speak, he will put the case in such a light to our people as will induce all extremes to pause, and add new laurels to those which already encircle his brow. Judge Douglas, holding the idea that there can be no peaceable secession, and armed with abundant authorities to prove this position, is yet deeply impressed with the importance of avoiding a violent conclusion to our present dissensions. In what little he has said during the debates that have taken place, he displayed a force of reasoning and of language, a comprehensiveness of thought, and a breadth of statesmanship, that showed how profoundly he had reflected upon the questions in issue. It is earnestly to be hoped that such men as Douglas and Davis will no longer be silent, but that they will grasp the opportunity to prove that the confidence which is placed in them by the sections they respectively represent is not misplaced. The truth is the violent men on both sides must stand back. Should they be permitted to control the Republican party on the one hand, and force Mr. Lincoln and his advisers upon the plan of refusing all efforts for an honorable adjustment, and on the other by uniting the Southern States, upon the assumption that secession is rightful, nothing can prevent a civil war. Therefore, I hail every indication of the Union sentiment in Congress and the country as a pledge and a proof that the American people are beginning to take the matter into their own hands, and that their Representatives are showing a proper readiness to respond to their wishes. It is repeated that if this spirit is maintained to the end, the Disunionists in the South and the fanatics in the North will, in three months, be in as contemptible a minority as they were when Mr. Buchanan was elected President in 1850.

Great Union Meeting in Philadelphia.

The Union meeting in Independence Square, Philadelphia, on Thursday last, was one of the largest outpourings of the people ever known in that city. All parties, the Abolitionists excepted, united cordially in the proceedings. The resolutions, which we publish below, were unanimously adopted.—The Mayor of the City, Republican in politics, presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries embracing the names of many of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Philadelphia.

After the organization of the meeting had been completed, the Mayor introduced the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of the State of Pennsylvania, who delivered the following prayer, in a very impressive manner:

PRAYER BY BISHOP POTTER. Almighty and eternal God! the author of every good and perfect gift, the ruler of nations, we come to Thee in our hour of need. Thou art more ready to hear than we are to pray, and art wont to give more than we desire or deserve. Pour down upon us the abundance of Thy mercies in this time of public difficulty and danger. Oh God! our sins as a nation, and as individuals, have provoked Thy just displeasure and have brought us into sore trouble; but Thy property is always to have mercy. Arise, we beseech Thee, and stretch forth the right hand of Thy majesty and deliver us for Thy name's sake. Thou hast interposed in times past at critical and perilous periods of our history. We have heard with our ears, and our fathers have told us the noble works thou didst in their day, and in the old time before them. Great God! wilt thou now come forward to our rescue, in this time of general perplexity and fear. Pour down upon our hearts, and upon the hearts of the people, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and strength, the spirit of the knowledge and of the fear of the Lord. Abate the violence of passion, and stay, we beseech Thee, the madness of party; banish pride and prejudice, and pour into our hearts an abundance of that wisdom, that patience, that large-hearted patriotism, that brotherly kindness which we so greatly need. Wilt thou be pleased to look graciously upon those who are in authority over us, the President of these United States, the Governors of the several Commonwealths, the Legislatures and the Conventions; and grant, we beseech Thee, that by them, and all this people, things may be so ordered and established, that the good of Thy Church, the advancement of Thy glory, and the safety, honor and welfare of Thy united people may be established, enlarged and perpetuated through all future time. Wilt thou meet with us who are here assembled on ground hallowed by memories of past wisdom, past services, and noble counsels, in behalf of Liberty and Union.

Great God! may the spirit of this venerable place be in our hearts, and rule over our proceedings. May a double portion of the wisdom and patriotism of the fathers descend and rest upon their sons, and over this place, and this hour. Oh! that there may go forth an influence which may be felt throughout the Republic—an influence which should tend to the healing of the waters of strife and discord, and to the bringing back to our distracted land the reign of unity and concord.—And to this end, oh God! Thou who hast taught us that all our doings without charity are nothing worth, send Thy Holy Ghost, and pour into our hearts that gift of charity, the very bond of peace, and of all virtue, without which whatsoever liveth is counted dead before Thee. And may the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

SPEECH OF MAYOR HENRY. Mayor Henry then came forward, amid loud applause and said: Citizens of Philadelphia! You have been called together upon this momentous occasion by request of your municipal Councils. You have been invited to assemble in this hallowed place, that, divesting yourselves of every partisan emotion, discarding all sordid and self-interested views, you may intelligently consider the present unhappy condition of your country and the danger which threatens your National Union. And what is that con-

dition? But a short time has elapsed since twenty millions of American freemen rejoiced with proper pride in the wide-spread prosperity and full security afforded to them by the best perfected Government that man ever devised. To-day those twenty millions are wrapped in gloom—are paralyzed by the forebodings of evil, which no experience can depict, or agitated with projects which no forecast can resolve. Eighty-four years ago the jubilant shouts of new-made freemen hailed the declaration of their independence as it was proclaimed from this very spot; and now thousands who have been born and reared under the rich blessings of constitutional liberty, are gathered together on the same ground in the sad stillness of coming despair.

And what is the danger that hangs over your National Union? A form of government projected by the liberal sentiments of patriots, framed by the consummate skill of statesmen, which for nearly eighty years, has attracted the admiring wonder of the world, which has fostered the growth of this people from thirteen feeble colonies to thirty-three sovereign States, has ceased to retain the confidence of a portion of its confederacy, and to-day is convulsed with the premonitory throes of speedy dissolution.

The giant intellects that in former days have expounded and illuminated its admirable Constitution, that in times of peril have guided this nation safely through the embittered contests of opinion, have gone from us, and there live none to fill their places.

In this crisis the only remedy for existing evils must be sought for, in the sovereignty of the people, in the responsive patriotism of the masses; approved only by their firm resolve and prompt effort, can this Union be perpetuated. [Applause.] Hence it is that you, the people of Philadelphia, are now called upon to avow your unbroken attachment to the Union, and your steadfast determination that no honest effort shall be left untried to preserve its integrity. [Applause.] My fellow-citizens, I should be false to the position in which you have placed me; I should be recreant to my sense of duty if I withheld an avowal of the truth which in this occasion demands.

If in any portion of our Confederacy, sentiments have been entertained and cherished which are antagonistic to the civil rights and social institutions of any other portion, these sentiments should be relinquished and discontinued. The family discipline which you choose to adopt for your own fireside, whilst it does not violate the laws under which you dwell, is your rightful prerogative, and you are prompt to resent the officious intermeddling of others, however well intended. The social institutions of each State in this Union are equally the rightful prerogatives of its citizens and so long as those institutions do not contravene the principles of your Federal compact none may justly interfere with or righteously denounce them. The efficient cause of the distracted condition of our country is to be found in the prevalent belief of the citizens of the South that their brethren of the North are as a community arrayed against a social institution to which they look as essential to their prosperity.

You are ready to aver truthfully that such belief is mistaken and unfounded; but it becomes all who are actuated by an earnest brotherhood, to see to it, that where public sentiment has been misled, it shall be restored to its stand-point of twenty-five years since.

The misplaced teachings of the pulpit, the unwise rhapsodies of the lecture-room, the exciting appeals of the press on the subject of slavery, must be frowned down by a just and law-abiding people. Thus, and thus only, may you hope to avoid the sectional discord, agitation, and animosity which, at frequently-recurring periods have shaken your political fabric to its centre, and at last have undermined its very foundation and these glorious proportions which, under more kindly influences might have proven enduring as time, seem now to be rapidly crumbling and tottering to their fall. I adjure you citizens of Philadelphia, by the proud memory of the past; by the rich privileges of the present; by the fond hopes of the future; I call upon you by the tender endearments of your homes; by the holy influence of your altars—to send forth a voice that shall be heard throughout the length and breadth of this land proclaiming your immutable devotion to the Union of these States; your firm resolve that, by the favor of Almighty God, this Union must and shall be maintained.

The speaker then retired amid loud applause. Three cheers were proposed for Mayor Henry, and given with a will.

During the delivery of this speech there was considerable applause from a part of the audience, gentlemen on the platform earnestly participating.

Mr. John B. Meyers now read the resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS. WHEREAS, The people of the city of Philadelphia having assembled in cheerful obedience to the proclamation of the Mayor, issued by the Mayor, issued by request of their Councils, for the purpose of testifying their love for the Union and their devotion to its perpetuation, and to the strengthening of those bonds which hold us together, whether of the north or the south, the east or the west, as one great and united people, do

Resolve, That with one voice and united hearts we proclaim our attachment to and reverence for the Constitution of the United States, and our earnest and endearing love for that Great Union which it creates and protects—a love which is not sectional, but national, and that greets our brother with us in that noblest of all inheritances, the title of a citizen of the United States.

Resolved, That the usefulness and the endurance of the Union both depend upon a faithful observance, by the people of all the States, of all the requirements of that sacred instrument which the wisdom and the patriotism of our fathers framed, and under whose provisions we have become a great and happy people, prosperous and renowned among the nations of the earth. Resolved, That we do therefore more deeply deplore the fact that some of the States of this Union have placed upon their statute books enactments which evade or defeat provisions which the framers of the Constitution wisely inserted for the protection of the valuable rights of citizens of other States, and that we pronounce our brethren who violate the solemn compact by which we are made one people, and that we earnestly appeal to our brethren of those States instantly to repeal all such enactments. Resolved, That the people of Philadelphia hereby pledge themselves to their brethren

of the other States that the statute books of Pennsylvania shall be carefully searched by their Representatives at the approaching session of the Legislature; and that every statute, if any such there be, which in the least degree invades the Constitutional rights of citizens of a sister State, will be at once repealed; and that Pennsylvania, ever loyal to the Union and liberal in construing her obligations to it, will be faithful always in her obedience to its requirements.

Resolved, That we recognize the obligations of the act of Congress of 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Law, and submit cheerfully to its faithful enforcement; and that we point with pride and satisfaction to the recent conviction and punishment, in this city, of those who had broken its provisions by aiding in the attempted rescue of a slave, as proof that Philadelphia is faithful in her obedience to the law; and furthermore that we recommend to the Legislature of our own State the passage of a law which shall give compensation, in case of the rescue of a captured slave, by the county in which such rescue occurs, precisely as is now done by existing laws in case of destruction of property by the violence of mobs.

Resolved, That as to the question of the recognition of slaves as property, and as to the question of the rights of slave owners in the Territories of the United States, the people of Philadelphia submit themselves obediently and cheerfully to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, whether now made, or hereafter to be made, and they pledge themselves faithfully to observe the Constitution in these respects as the same has been or may be expounded by that august tribunal; and further, they recommend that whatever points of doubt exist touching these subjects be done in an amicable and lawful way, forthwith submitted to the consideration of said Court, and its opinion be accepted as the final and authoritative solution of all doubts as to the meaning of the Constitution in controverted points.

Resolved, That all denunciation of slavery as existing in the United States, and of our fellow-citizens who maintain that institution are who hold slaves under it, are inconsistent with that spirit of brotherhood and kindness which ought to animate all who live under and profess to support the Constitution of the American Union.

Resolved, That we candidly approve the suggestion that a Convention or Congress of delegates from the States contemplating secession be held for the purpose of consultation upon the cause that induced them to meditate such a step, and of suggesting such remedies as they would propose, and that it is the firm conviction of the citizens of Philadelphia that the propositions made by such Convention would be received by the people of the other States in a fraternal and conciliatory spirit and with an earnest desire to remove all grounds of just complaint.

Resolved, That we appeal to our brethren of South Carolina, of Georgia and Alabama, of Mississippi and Florida, and of such other States as are considering the question of seceding from the Union, with all the affectionate earnestness we can express, to forbear. That we remind them of the innumerable ties which bind us together as one people, and which seem to us so strong that no power short of that which paralyzes all memory, and effaces all history, can separate us.—That the ashes of those brave men who fought with us and for us rest beneath our soil, and that they have in their keeping the bones of our soldiers who perished in their defence.—That our glorious institutions under whose guidance and protection we have attained to so great prosperity and renown, and which have made this Union of States the joy and hope of oppressed millions throughout the world, were framed by the wisdom, built by the toil, and defended by the blood, of a common ancestry, and cannot perish without an eternal reproach to us, their children, if we destroy so great and so fair an inheritance.

News by Telegraph.

The South Carolina Convention. COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17.—This city is full of strangers, and the delegates to the State Convention have generally arrived. There is a great display of Palmetto flags and cockades, but no great excitement, as the whole feeling is for immediate secession. The Convention will organize at noon.

Universal Union Tribute to Stephen A. Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The best indication that Judge Douglas should desire at the present moment is the almost universal expectation indulged and expressed, that he shall make his great Union speech at the earliest possible day. He is regarded as the best living exponent of the national sentiment that now thrills the heart and unites the masses of the American people.

EX PRESIDENT Fillmore a Messenger of Peace. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Three hundred prominent citizens held a meeting last evening for the purpose of requesting Ex-President Fillmore to proceed to South Carolina as a messenger of peace.

National Convention of the Union Prayer Meeting.—A Day of Humiliation and Prayer Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The National Convention of Union Prayer Meetings was in session here to-day, and passed a resolution by a unanimous vote, recommending to all Christian churches, and all praying people, to set apart the first Monday in January as a day of humiliation and prayer, in view of the present danger of spiritual things in the churches, and the present dangers which threaten the peace and prosperity of the country.

The United States Government declared a Nuisance by a United States Grand Jury.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 13.—The Advertiser publishes the presentation of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court declaring the Federal Government a worthless and impotent nuisance, as it permits violations of the Constitution, allows States to nullify the fugitive slave law, and for other causes.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Miss Ormsbee, a citizen of this town, has been deprived of sight and the power to articulate a single word for the last fifty-five years. About three weeks ago, as she described it, without any extra effort on her part, she began to converse, and now holds conversation with all who visit her. It seems to her as if a new life and a new world had been opened to her. Although she cannot say "whereas I was blind now I see," yet she can say, whereas I was seventy-five years old, and became dumb when she was twenty years of age.—Warren Telegraph.