of bringing these immortals here," and then loud peans come from seraphic legions in glad reply, "Welcome, brother Home!" No greater glory than this is there in earth or heaven for any created intelligence. But for such an office, it becomes a man that he have a range of learning beyond that of other men; has your son made the acquisition? He must have an abiding feeling that he is less than the least of all who love the Master, and must have the capacity to become all things to all men. Has he these humilities, and these versatilities? He must be silent when he is scorned; he must not return a stroke, nor answer to a taunt; when curses come he must bless; when sinned against he must forgive; has he the moral courage to meet these debasements, and yet above them all to stand and feel that he is second to no living man; that he is an ambassador from the court of the King of kings? Has he the breadth of intellect to compass all learnings? the humility of heart to feel abidingly before his Maker that he is but a worm, and yet the grandeur of soul in the light of the Lamb to feel, "I heir the universe by right of birth."

Instead then of determining what you would like your son to be, seek to ascertain what he is capable of being; what he is certainly competent for.—In short, seek not for your child the post he can get, but the post he can fill; for it is better to be an honor to the hod than a disgrace to the crown—better be an accomplished mechanic than a contemptible King.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

PAINTING A WHITE GIRL TO MAKE HER A SLAVE.—One day last week a gentleman of this city hailed an up country boat, the Cora Anderson, as she was passing Greenville, Miss., whither he had gone on business, to return home. Shortly after being under way our Natchez friend observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about 9 or 10 years, whose black hair and yellowish brown skin would indicate that she was a mulattress. There was something about her that interested him, and he inquired of the captain concerning her. He was informed that she was a slave belonging to a man on board, whom the captain pointed out, who said he was taking her to New Orleans to sell her, he having bought her for $160 in North Western Missouri, on the borders. Our Natchez friend eyed the little girl and the border man so closely as to attract the attention of the latter, with whom he was soon engaged in conversation concerning the child, interrogating him in such manner as to elicit answers not always agreeing with previous statements and evidently alarming him. This was suspicious. The little girl was taken aside and examined. She said she was an orphan, and had been taken from an asylum in New York by this man; that her hair was light and her complexion brunette; that this man told her he was going to the South with her, where, as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black hair was preferred in the South; and prettier than hers, and that he had taken her to a barber and had her hair dyed black. He also told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin that her complexion would become much whiter in a few days and that he had put the stain on. On hearing these statements the girl was taken charge of by the captain, and potash, soap and water being applied, the dyes were taken off and the light hair and light complexion brought to light. The pretended master was seized by the excited passengers, who were about to deal with him summarily, but it was finally arranged to lock him up in a stateroom until the boat should land. In the meantime the boat had passed St. Joseph, and when a few miles below that town rounded to take on wood. At this point, how or in what manner is not known, the border ruffian escaped from the boat, leaving his baggage behind. The girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans and placed in one of the orphan asylums in that city.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

Gov. Pickens and the Ports at Charleston.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, was serenaded in Charleston on Friday evening, 21st., and in returning thanks, said:

Fellow-citizens, allow me to say to you that I hope and trust I am in possession of information that, perhaps, there may be no appeal to force on the part of the federal authorities. [Cheers.] But if I am mistaken in this, at least as far as I am concerned, we are prepared to meet any and every issue. I hope and trust that under existing circumstances there will be no imprudence—no rash appeals to counsels caught under the impulse of false rumors; that we will prove to the world that we are not only free and independent, but that we are entitled to be so by our virtues and our character. The convention in all human probability, will, in a few days, send the ordinance to Washington, which proclaims you to be, as you have a right to be, a free and independent republic. [Applause.] And until they present the claims of South Carolina to your forts and your public places, now in possesion of the federal government, it is our duty to sustain that convention by showing that we are ready to await a free and fair demand. But if, in the meantime, there is any attempt to increase the forces that now garrison them, so far as I am concerned, it shall not be done without an appeal to arms.
[Loud and prolonged cheering.]

I sincerely desire that so far as I am concerned, we shall triumphantly go through this great controversy without an appeal to arms. But, if it be necessary to vindicate the independence of my country, I vow to you here, that all the power that I have shall be exerted to maintain to the last extremity the independence of South Carolina. [Great applause.]

DIARIES FOR 1861.—A fine assortment just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Diaries should be in more general use. The young man in particular should keep a Diary in his pocket and note down something every day in the year. A good thought or a good action carefully noted down every day during 1861 might produce good fruit in after life.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character. *

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 2, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

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 and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CI'RE FACIAS, 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.

☞ Card, by Henry T. White.
☞ Notice, by Agricultural Society.
☞ Last Notice, by Levi Westbrook.
☞ Constant employment, by J. M. Miller.
☞ Optical Glasses &c., by J. Weichselbaum.

THE NEWS.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:—"It seems that the report that Hon. David Wilmot had been selected by the President elect to become a member of his Cabinet is erroneous. Mr. Wilmot has paid a visit to Springfield, but he is not to be in the Cabinet.—Hon Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, has been fixed upon as a representative of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey section of the Confederacy in the Government, and he and Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, are the only two members of the future Cabinet yet positively determined on."

—The last lot of assets belonging to the broken Lancaster Bank were sold in that city on Friday last. Judgment notes and stocks, amounting to $241,002 64 due the Bank, sold for less than $18,000. In addition to this, seven small brick houses in Philadelphia were also sold, which averaged some $2,000 each, thus redeeming some $32,000 of the Lancaster Bank notes.—$150,000 of the notes are still in circulation. These will be utterly worthless to those who hold them, as this was the last sale of the assets of the institution.

—Union meetings are being held throughout the South. In Baltimore lately one was held, composed of merchants, members of the bar, and other prominent citizens. Its object was to devise such measures as would be necessary to defend the honor of Maryland in this crisis. In Memphis, Tennessee, an immense and enthusiastic Union meeting was held on Thursday evening. Resolutions were offered favoring a Southern Convention, and opposing separate State secession.

—The special committee of the Senate on the condition of the Union is unable to recommend any compromise for the consideration of Congress, and will report their inability to the Senate at an early day. Numerous propositions and compromises were offered, but the committee rejected them all.

—The second Wednesday in February is the day fixed by law for counting the electoral vote in Congress, and declaring the election of President and Vice President of the U. States. A special despatch to *The Press* on Saturday says "it is now openly asserted, that a plan is under consideration to defeat if it may be, the action of the law, by the refusal of the Senate to meet the House of Representatives, and participate in counting and declaring the vote.

—The President has declined to receive the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, but says he will receive them as citizens of the United States, or as individuals. In no way, he says, can he recognize any foreign embassy coming from one of the American States.

—About seventy-five Border State Congressmen met in caucus on Friday night last. Senator Crittenden presided. Several propositions of compromise were offered and discussed until a late hour when they were referred to a committee of one from each of the fourteen States represented, to report at a future meeting.

—A despatch from Charleston on the 29th states that the Collector of the Port of that city had made report to the Disunion Convention that all the officers of the customs under him had entered the service of the State.—The duties collected are to be handed over to the Governor of the State, for safe keeping until the President demands them, when the first blood may be spilt.

—The House Select Committee on the Crisis on the 27th rejected Mr. Rust's proposition, which has long been under consideration, by a vote of 12 against 15, all the Republicans, and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, voting in the negative. This proposition was for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, slavery south of it to be protected while in a Territorial condition, but the States formed on either side to be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people may determine.

—The despatch from Charleston relative to Major Anderson's movements, created an intense and feverish interest in Congress and throughout the city.

—On Monday 24th, Mr. Douglas introduced a Joint Resolution into the Senate proposing amendments to the Constitution, with a view of restoring peace and preserving the Union.

The Abolitionists.

We begin to fear that the large conservative majority of the Republicans will be swallowed up by the Abolitionists, who by their cunning have placed themselves at the head of the Republican party. Every day we have new evidences that the conservative vote of the Opposition have no controlling influence in the expression of the sentiments of the party. The *leaders* of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and in every other State in the Union, are Abolitionists and Disunionists in disguise,—and all their movements, public and private, have the effect of not only irritating the South, but also of exciting to riot and bloodshed the masses of the North. From our independent stand-point, we see that the people,—North and South, East and West, have been driven to the brink of destruction, and unless a speedy change takes place in the sentiments and *actions* of the people of the whole Union, a few weeks or months may find us in arms, not against a foreign foe, but neighbor against neighbor in bloody conflict. The Disunionist of the South, and the Abolitionists of the North are digging our graves—shall we, without making an effort to save ourselves, be buried alive?

OUR IMPROVEMENT.—Friends, how do you like our improvements? We think we hear those whose eyes are not as good as they used to be, exclaim, first rate! Still, our paper does not present the appearance it will in the course of two or three weeks—the sheet is not in as good proportion and of as good quality as we intend it shall be. We are now large enough to give all the important news, and a more general variety of reading matter than we could with our small sheet. *And now is the time for every body in the county to subscribe for a good family newspaper*—only $1,50 a year—75 cents for six months, or fifty cents for three months, *in advance.*

A FRIENDLY AND LAST NOTICE!—After first week of January Court we *shall commence striking from our subscription list* the names of all in arrears who have not given any attention to our repeated calls for assistance. We must pay the cash or its equivalent to get our paper ready for subscribers, and we of course shall expect them as honest men to deal with us in the same way. Those who have, and those who have promised to help us at January Court, have our warmest thanks for their evidences of friendship.

"Secession is Rebellion."

Thus said Douglas to the very face of the fire-eaters. At Norfolk, at Memphis, and at Mobile, with thousands of the secessionists in his eye, the dauntless Senator told them to their teeth that "*Secession is Rebellion!*" Had Douglas been elected, this whole secession movement would have been squelched at the beginning; with his known courage, far seeing Statesmanship and the army of Union men North and South to back him, he would have but to command obedience to the Laws and the Constitution to be obeyed.

THE WEAPONS OF DEATH.—Amidst the general depression of business at the North, in consequence of the country's troubles, says the Hartford *Times*, there is one branch of manufacturing industry which is stimulated, not depressed, by the crisis. We refer to the manufacture of firearms. The demand South for rifles and pistols is exceedingly brisk; and Colt's Pistol Factory, which had not been fully employed during the two months preceding the election, is now driven to its full capacity. We learn that 3000 pistols a day are turned out—finished and complete. Sharp's Rifle Factory is also full of business, and hard at work to meet large orders. Cotton, woollen and knitting factories are curtailing business, all of our work-shops feel the effects of the anti-slavery war, but the firearm factories are making hay in *this the cloudiest of times.*

Sensible.

More sensible words we have not recently met with than these from the Lowell *Patriot:*—"When negro slavery is abolished, it will probably be done, not by Congress, not by the Legislatures of the free States, but by the slave States themselves. It is *their* business, not ours, and the less we have to say and do about it, the better. We have no use for 'three millions of a degraded and inferior race,' and if we had them here, *their* condition would not be improved, either intellectually, socially, or politically."

THE PENN'A. LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature convened on yesterday.—The Governor's message will be given *in our next. As both Houses are* Opposition and hundreds of applicants for places on hand, considerable boring will be done, and perhaps an entire new set of officers elected. We shall keep our readers booked up in all the important business brought before either House.

CONGRESS.—A large number of the members have been visiting their homes during the holidays. They will all be at their posts this week, and we may expect some earnest efforts to be made to save the Union from destruction.

☞ The New Year came in with a clear sun, may the year '61 be as bright and cheerful.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

Important News From Charleston.

Fort Moultrie Abandoned.—The Guns Spiked and Gun Carriages Burned.—Rumored Design to Blow Up the Fort.—The Garrison in Fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.

Fort Moultrie was last night evacuated by Maj. Anderson, who first spiked the guns.—Only four soldiers were left in charge.

The troops were all conveyed to Fort Sumter. This movement has created intense excitement, and the Convention is now in secret session.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—12½ o'clock.—Maj. Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about that post, and at the same time to strengthen his own position.

Several military companies of this city have been ordered out, and a collision is not improbable.

The military have been ordered out to protect the magazines and arsenals in this vicinity.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Evening.—I have just had an interview with Captain Foster, now in command at Fort Moultrie, and he says that Maj. Anderson has acted on his own responsibility. Fort Moultrie has not been set on fire, and is still held by Captain Foster, who is in command of a few regulars.

The Governor has been tendered to-day troops from Georgia, Alabama, and different portions of South Carolina, and many companies may be here to-morrow.

Special Cabinet Meeting Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Administration having received a despatch relative to Major Anderson's movement, a Cabinet meeting was immediately called, which remained in session for several hours, and adjourned till 3 o'clock to-night.

Later from Charleston.

The Palmetto Flag Raised Over the Custom House and Post Office—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in Possession of the Rebels!—Doings of the Rebel Convention—Ordinance for the Organization of a Southern Confederacy.

CHARLESTON Dec. 28.

The Palmetto flag was raised only yesterday afternoon over the Custom House, Post Office and at Castle Pinckney. A large military force went over last night to take Fort Moultrie.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultrie was taken possession of last night at 8 o'clock.—The Charleston Convention yesterday passed an ordinance authorizing the Governor to receive ambassadors, consuls and agents from foreign powers; and to appoint similar agents, *with the advice and consent of the Senate,* to make treaties to be ratified by the Senate; and all other officers not provided for by the State Constitution. It also provides for an executive council of four persons to act in conjunction with the Lieutenant Governor, to advise with the Governor. The members of the council to be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Rhett spoke on the report of the committee who had in consideration the address of the people of the Southern States; also on the ordinance forming a Southern Confederacy. Mr. Rhett said the object was a speedy organization, and a permanent protection of the rights of the South. He recommended a double number of representatives in the general convention to adopt articles of confederation for a provisional government.

Mr. Memminger said that at the secret session yesterday the Committee to whom was referred the resolutions regarding citizenship, reported that every person resident in South Carolina at the time of secession, whether born residents or naturalized, should be declared citizens of South Carolina until death, unless a foreign residence be established, or they had not declared their intention of expatriation; also all free whites from within the territory or outside, whose fathers were then citizens; also all persons of any one of *the United States who, within twelve months* after the secession, shall reside within South Carolina with the intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance; also the citizens of other States coming after the expiration of a year after secession to actually reside, seven month's residence and oath of allegiance.

Peaceable Occupation of Fort Moultrie.

No Collision—The Excitement Subsiding.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Captain Humphrey, U. S. A., still holds possession of the Arsenal.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the State troops under instructions from the Governor of the State, to hold peaceable possession of these forts, and for the purpose of protecting the Government property.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who peaceably surrendered.

There was no collision, and none was anticipated when the troops left the city to garrison these forts. The excitement is subsiding.

Alarm and Excitement in Georgia.

Rumored Rising of the Slaves—An Insurrection Anticipated—Planters Preparing to Send their Wives and Children to the North.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following dispatch, dated at Macon, Ga., on Thursday, Dec. 27, reached a Georgian gentleman here last night, who has allowed me to copy it:

"Rumors of a rising among the slaves in the south-western part of the State prevail here. It is impossible to say, with certainty, whether an insurrection has really taken place, or is only threatened. The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated reports are whispered aloud *in this town to day.* There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumor of fighting at Charleston makes them restless and dangerous. I am told that some planters are hastily getting all things ready to send their wives and young children to the North."

The Charleston Arsenal Occupied by the State—Troops—Military Preparations.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—The South Carolina troops took possession of the arsenal in this city to-day, containing many thousand stand of arms and military stores.

The military preparations are actively and zealously progressing.

Volunteers have tendered there and from several of the Southern States, and among them are officers of the army and navy, and West Point graduates.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet is falling to pieces. Secretary Floyd resigned to-day, and the President immediately accepted his resignation. It is rumored that Secretaries Thompson of the Interior, and Thomas of the Treasury will also resign.

The ground assigned in Secretary Floyd's *letter of resignation was the refusal or delay* of the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter.

Senator Crittenden will propose his resolutions to-morrow in the Senate, as a direct proposition to be submitted to a vote of the people of the United States. The same will be offered in the House, and a bill for the payment of the expenses of taking the vote will also be offered.

Mass Meeting at Pittsburg.

The Resistance Movement Deprecated.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—An immense meeting of citizens was held to-day in the street, *opposite the Court House, relative to the removal* of ordnance from the Allegheny Arsenal to the Southern forts.

Gen. Wm. Robinson presided.

Several speeches were delivered; among others, by Gen. J. K. Moorehead, the member of Congress from this district.

Several resolutions were adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, declaring the loyalty of the citizens of Pittsburg to the Union, and their ability to defend themselves against the enemies of the Union; deprecating any interference with the shipment of arms under the orders of the Government, however inopportune or impolitic the order may be; and deploring the existence of the state of things and the connection of frauds with the Administration of important departments of the public service, as having shaken the confidence of the people of the free States.

Also the following resolution:

Resolved, That while Pennsylvania is on the guard at the Federal capitol it is her especial duty to look to the fidelity of her sons, and in that view we call on our President, as citizens of this Commonwealth to see that the Republic receives no detriment at his hands. It behooves the President to purge his Cabinet of every man known to give aid and comfort to, or in any wise countenancing the revolt of any of the Stases against the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

A despatch from Hon. Robert McKnight was read, asking the people to make no further resistance, but ask for a suspension of the *shipment of the guns until further advice* from Washington was read and approved.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A special despatch to *The Press* dated Dec. 30, says:—"The adoption yesterday, in the House Committee of Thirty-three, of a proposition recommending the passage, by Congress, of an enabling act to admit New Mexico as a slave State, has induced new hope that the spirit of compromise may yet prevail. Seven Republicans voted for it. The vote of the Republicans in its favor was regarded as an indication that the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to California, protecting slavery south of that line, would ultimately be agreed to by their whole party."

—Kappa, correspondent of *The Press,* writes Dec. 30:—"We cannot any longer conceal the fact that the Southern representatives, with a few honorable exceptions, will not listen to the voice of reconciliation and peace, and, on the other hand, I fear that some of the Republicans are just as unwilling to sacrifice on the altar of the Union their partisan feeling. Thus, we have little or no hope that anything can be done by the present Congress."

Constant fears are entertained of a rising of the slaves in most of the Southern States. These fears, whether real or imaginary, are producing universal alarm in those States.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald,* under date of Dec. 29, says:—"The President is engaged in preparing a special message, which will be communicated to Congress on Monday, setting forth all the facts connected with the affairs now transpiring at Charleston, and also the facts in regard to the South Carolina commissioners, for Congress to take such action in the premises as they may deem proper. Monday will be an eventful day in our history.—Look out for an explosion."

The same *correspondent says:*—"Judge Douglas is trying to get the floor at the earliest opportunity. He will take bold and decisive grounds, having now enough material upon which to build. He will be true to himself.

COST OF A SECESSION ARMY.—If the Southern States do not find out how much their armies are going to cost them, it will not be the fault of Northern calculators. The Yankees have set their cyphering powers to work, and have reached some results which must be rather appalling to the men who are to support the secession armies. For instance the military bill of South Carolina has been published. Taking the rate of payment which it proposes the New York Commercial has calculated the wages of ten thousand men for one year. It makes them $2,567,324. It thus comments: This does not include the cost of a single gun, pistol, sword, cannon, pound of powder, etc., articles essential to military pre-eminence, and costing a round sum, which would carry the above total considerably above $3,000,000.

Nor is anything said of the cast of forts, barracks, camp equipage and other important items, that will "push on the columns of figures to the amount of many millions.

We neglected to mention in our estimate the first cost of musicians. As these will generally be colored persons, of course the deaths by causality, by flood, or in the field, of any such member of the "regular army" will be a proper charge for the "nation" to pay, and as these fellows will rate at $1,500 campaign prices, the nation incurs a farther liability not reducible to exact terms.

DIED,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Prof. I. D. and Caroline K. Rupp, was born Dec. 18th, 1855, in Cumberland county, Pa., died *suddenly* in Philadelphia, Dec. 17th, 1860, aged 25 years.

The deceased escaped, *three times, narrowly, fatal accidents.* His mother, was for some months past impressed by presentiment, that her first-born son George would die from some unforseen accident. Truly, has she realized, in this case, what one of old experienced: "*For the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me.* I was not in safety, neither had I rest; neither was I quiet, yet trouble came."—*Job, 3: 25, 26.*

George's mind was singularly exercised for days. A few hours before the fatal accident, he spoke to his mother, feelingly of a departed brother, who died when a child, twelve years ago. He expressed a hope, to meet his brother *Calvin* in Heaven. Weeping, he left his parents' house, after 12 o'clock, on business in the city—having promised his sisters to meet them at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Wm. Bevens, in Franklin street, where they had gone to spend the afternoon and evening; while on his way there, he attempted to step on the front platform of a city passenger car, *missed his footing, fell,* and was so badly injured, that he died in less than twenty minutes! His corpse was carried to the residence of his parents, No. 528, N. 19th St. On Thursday, the 20th, his remains were deposited in the *Monument Cemetery* of Philadelphia. Rev. S. H. Gitsy, performed funeral services.

The deceased was a young man of great promise. Generous to all, even to a fault. Mysterious are the ways of Providence. Darkness veils this dispensation. Hereafter, this visitation will be clearly understood, as one of mercy, and not displeasure from Him to whom all should bow in perfect submission. Yet it is natural

"When we asunder part,
It gives us inward pain;
Though we shall still be join'd in heart,
And hope to meet again."

"Although affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground; yet man is *born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward.*"—*Job, 5, 6, 7.*

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT TO ALL WHO WANT IT.—Send your address, with three cent stamp, to J. M. MILLER, Newville, Pa.
Jan. 2, 1861-4t.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, of the January Court, (16th.)
By order of the society,
R. McDIVITT, Sec'y.
Jan. 2, 1861.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

HENRY M. FULLER, Esq., prominent in the Opposition party, died in Philadelphia on the morning of the 26th ult., by typhoid fever.

TEXAS.—Gov. Sam. Houston has issued his proclamation for an extra session of the Texas Legislature, which is to assemble on the 21st this month to consider the present crisis.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the late election for delegates to the Secession Convention, in that city, developed the existence of a strong minority, who are opposed to the precipitate course of the Secession leaders. The ultra Secessionists barely escaped defeat.

DEATH OF RALPH FARNHAM.—Ralph Farnham, said to have been the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died on the 25th ult, at Acton, Maine, having reached the very advanced age of one hundred and four years, and having up to the time of his death full possession of his mental faculties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Ex-Governor Aikin of South Carolina, the largest slaveholder in the State, opposes secession.

VIRGINIA.—Gov. Letcher has completed his message. He is in favor of a central confederacy if the cotton States secede, and against a State Convention.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.—J. A. Trice, of Henderson county, Tenn., was murdered on Saturday, by his slave Sam. He was about to chastise the negro, who threw him to the ground and cut his throat. A jury of twelve slaveholders sentenced him to be hung, and it was done forthwith.

☞ The Wisconsin State *Journal,* publishes a supplement of fourteen large newspaper pages of fine type, being a list of lands forfeited in that State for non-payment of taxes.

SINGUAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—Col. William Early, an old and respectable citizen of Washington county, Tenn., died suddenly on the 11th instant. He had been salting down some pork, and cut his hand slightly against a bone, from which mortification and death ensued.

☞ It is estimated that locomotive engines annually consume the wood from 150,000 acres of land; in twenty years equal to 3,000,000 of acres. Pennsylvania can furnish coal—to prevent this frightful waste of timber—with advantage to herself, and to the economical management of railroads.

☞ The Post Office Department continues to receive the resignations of the South Carolina postmasters, who give as a reason, that they are out of the Union.

☞ The address proposing a Convention of the border slave States at Baltimore, meets with general approval from the Representatives therefrom, and has already obtained numerous signatures.

☞ Senator Baker, of Oregon, was publicly received by his friends in Springfield, Ill., on the 27th. In an address, occupying three quarters of an hour in its delivery, he expressed the earnest devotion of himself and his constituents to the Union; scouted the idea of an independent Pacific republic, and declared emphatically that the Union would be preserved, and the Federal laws executed both North and South. His remarks were warmly applauded.

A PROPHECY IN PART FULFILLED.—Hague, who professes to be an astrologer, wrote, in his "Voice of the Stars," on the 1st of August, 1858:—"Secretary Cobb will have a harder time of it in counting Uncle Sam's money than any Secretary during the last thisty-six or thirty-seven years. When he quits the office, the Treasury will be filled with borrowed gold and the country at war."

OFFICE OF A ROCKY MOUNTAIN PAPER.—The *Rocky Mountain News* is the leading newspaper of that gold region. A graceful festoon of revolvers hangs over the sanctum table, within reach of the editor, and three ominous looking guns rest in the corner.—Descending to the composing and press room, is found each man quietly at work in his proper place, with "something that would shoot" lying near him.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS.—The Democratic State Committee of Illinois have called a State Convention, to be held in Springfield, on the 16th of January, to confer as to the existing national crisis, and to adopt some some line of policy relative thereto.

☞ *Such is the crowded state of the Paris* thoroughfares that during the past year, five thousand persons have been wounded and seven hundred killed by the vehicles of all kinds which fill the streets, and render the crossing of the latter almost impossible to pedestrians. The creation of the underground railways, and of crossing bridges for foot passengers, is proposed, and will probably be decided upon.

☞ Considerable excitement existed at Pittsburg, for several days, caused by a shipment of the munitions of war from that place to the south. It turns out however that the movement was ordered by the Secretary of War to supply ordinance, &c., to two new forts just finished at Ship Island, Louisiana, and Galveston Texas.

☞ A few nights ago, the orchestra of the Mobile Theatre struck up "Yankee Doodle," when a general hiss from all parts of the house greeted the performers, which was persisted in until they were obliged to stop.

☞ The suffering in the South, and the derangement in money matters, are answered by the holders of the immense quantities of grain now stored in the Western States, by the response that they can furnish any supplies for bullion. Heavy orders have been sent from the Southwestern States to Chicago for grain, and to Cincinnati for pork. Holders have been requested to draw for their pay, but in every case the response has been, send us the gold and we will send you the produce. Ought not this fact alone teach our Southern friends the folly of attempting to establish non-intercourse laws?

☞ *A heavy fraud has been committed* on the Government, by the abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department amounting to $871,000. W. W. Russel, a government contractor, and a chief clerk of the Department are implicated and have been imprisoned in Washington, to await a hearing. The bonds have not yet been recovered.

☞ Gen. Scott says that Fort Moultrie is not the strongest fortification, but Fort Sumpter is, and that 200 men can hold it against all South Carolina, and 600 men can defy the world.

AN ELEVATED WEDDING.—A wedding in "high life" took place in Philadelphia last week. A romantic couple were married in the steeple of Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.—Flour $6 25@5 37½; sales of Fancy and Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; some 1000 barrels sold, mostly for City use. Rye Flour 36c. Corn Meal, at $2,74.

Wheat is dull at $1 28@1 33 for Red, and 1 35@1 40 for White; 4500 bushels sold. Corn sells at 62c; new at 55@56; 3000 bushels sold. Oats nothing doing; 32@32½ for Delaware and 34c for Pennsylvania; 4,500 bus. sold.

Seeds—Clover dull at $5 25@5 50. Timothy $2 50.—Flax seed $1 40@1 50. Barley and Malt nothing doing.

MARRIED,

By David Snare, Esq., at the Hotel of Val. Crouse, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 31st day of Dec. 1860, Mr. WM. BURNS to Miss MARGARET MALLSEID, both of Hunt. co., Pa.

On Christmas Eve, 24th ult., by Rev. J. A. Coleman, Prof JAMES W. HEGINES, of Hancock, Md., and Miss SALLIE M. CRESSWELL, daughter of Maj. Jacob Cresswell, of Cassville, Hunt. Co., Pa.

On the 4th ult., by Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Mr. ROBT. CONRAD and Miss ELIZABETH WALTSMITH, both of West township.

On the 19th, by the same, Mr. J. C. McCLOSKEY and Miss MARGARETTA PAINTER, of Greenwood Furnace, Hunt. Co.

On the 20th, by the same, Mr. JOHN SELL, of Blair Co., and Miss SUSAN ISENBERG, of Henderson township, Hunt. Co.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOSHUA AURANDT to Miss SARAH J. HUGHES, both from Yellow Springs, Blair Co.

On the 18th ult., by Rev. J. K. Broker, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN HALL of Oneida tp., and Miss ELIZABETH HEFRICK, of Henderson tp.

On the 20th, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL HEFRICK and Miss ELIZABETH RUPERT, both of Henderson tp.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, D. JOHNSON GRAHAM, Esq., and Miss AMANDA TAYLOR, all of Dublin tp.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. J. G. Holmes, Mr. JAMES SMILEY and Miss MARY HARE, all of Henderson tp.

On the 26th ult., at the Jackson Hotel, by Rev. Matthew Crowmore, Mr. ALFRED W. HALSTON, of Centre Co., and Miss SARAH D. HUTCHISON, of Hunt. Co.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange Hotel, where he offers for sale
SPECTACLES,
OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.
He would particularly call the attention of the public, to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS,* and *for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract* of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and uranio Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in his Glasses.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT!
The very best BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE and MOUNTAIN CRYSTAL, so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.
☞ Optical, and other *Instruments and Glasses,* carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select *Glasses to suit the vision* of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.
☞ He will remain in this place during the Jan. Court, FIRST WEEK, and those in want of the above articles, *will please give him a call.*
☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.
☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best Spectacle Glasses always for sale. [Jan. 2

LAST NOTICE.—All who have unsettled accounts with the undersigned, embracing months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business.
LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:
All the defendant's right, title and interest, in 7 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, having thereon erected one stone house, two stories high 24 by 30 feet, one plank house, one-and-a-half stories high, 16 by 24 feet; two log houses, 18 by 30 feet, one fulling mill, three stories high, 25 by 42 feet, and one sawmill. Also, 34 acres of timber land situate in same township. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of *Jacob Hertzler.*
ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Scottsville, Huntingdon county, adjoining lot of Saml. L. Glasgow on the west, lot of Hampson's heirs on the south-east having thereon erected one frame store house. Also—one lot of ground in the same town, adjoining lot of A. S. Stephens on the east, and Danl. Heck on the west, having thereon erected a frame stable. Also—one lot of ground, situate in the same town, adjoining lot of Wm. Hooper on *the east, lot of Darius Doyle on the east and fronting on* Hudson street, having thereon erected a two story frame house with a basement story, one frame shop, and a frame stable. Also—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Springfield township, adjoining lands of Jesse Rutter on the north, Jacob Baker on the south, Datton Lane on the west, and land of deft. on the east, about 70 acres of which is cleared. Also—150 acres more or less, situate in Springfield township, adjoining land of deft. on the west, land of J. Booher on the north, land of Jacob Baker on the south, and Black Log Mountain on the east, having thereon erected a two story house 20 by 24 feet, with a back wing 14 by 20 feet; one log and stone barn 26 by 56 feet, with other outbuildings, about 80 acres of which is cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benedict Stevens.
ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 180 acres of land, more or less, situate in Clay township, on the waters of Sideling Hill Creek, about 150 acres of which is cleared, and having thereon erected a frame house, log barn, and saw mill, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Corbin.
ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Carbon township, in the town of Dudley, having thereon erected a plank house, two stories high, stone basement, about 18 by 40 feet, with a back wing, two stories high, about 14 by 20 feet, all well finished, painted brown, a frame stable *about 18 by 20 feet, and other outbuildings.* Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David S Berkstresser, trading under the firm of David S. Berkstresser & Co.
ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract of land warranted in the name of Joseph Frank, situate in Cromwell township, containing 257 acres, more or less, being *patented* land, and bounded on the north and east by lands of Simon *Gratz, on the south by lands of Enos McMullin,* and west by Hileman and others, and has thereon erected a log barn and other outbuildings and about 100 acres, more or less, cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Bell.
ALSO—Two lots of ground, situate in the addition of Broad Top City, being No. 13 and 14, fronting on Broad street 40 feet, and 60 feet on Spruce street, and 80 feet on Hazlett street, having thereon erected a frame house one-and-a-half stories high. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Ketzman.
ALSO—327 acres of land, more or less, situate in Dublin township, bounded on the south by land of Amos Potts, on the west by land of Manson