CONSTARRES SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
EUMMONS,
SUBPRENAS,
SURDOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WAIRANTS,
NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGRESHENT, with reachors.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace
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and Ministers of the Gospel.

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THE NEWS.

-Col. Eli Slifer, of Union county, late State Treasurer, is Secretary-inchief under Governor Curtin, and Sam. B. Thomas, of Delaware county, Deputy Secretary.

Missouri.—On the 19th, the House of Representatives concurred in the following amendment of the Senate to the Convention bill:

government of the United States or any other State, until a majority of March; the qualified voters of the State shall 4th. That Tennessee has determined qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same."

on Friday last, adopted a resolution, by a vote of 165 against 130, declaring it to be the duty of Georgia to secede, and authorizing the appointment of a repudiating Mr. W. S. Ashe's acts of a rebuilton have offered to restore to secession.

—The Senate, on the 18th, confirmed tary of War, by a vote of 38 yeas to 13 | upon whatever her Convention may nays.

The Latest News.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The people the destruction of the Union; of Maryland sustain the Governor of that State in his firm allegiance to the Union. Union meetings held in almost every county approve his course, and pronounce against disunion. The association of Minute Men of Baltimore have taken a noble stand in support of Gov. Hicks and the Union.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA. MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 19.—The State

Convention adopted the secession or-dinance at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, by yeas 208, nays 89. It is as follows: "An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Georgia and other States settled with her, under the compact of government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

"We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention, assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinances adopted by the people of the State of Georgia, in convention in 1788, ing and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed,

reseinded and abrogated. and that the State of Georgia is in ally heaping upon the head of an abfull possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State."

A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority. Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are among those that voted against the ordinance.

- We learn from Springfield, Ill., that Mr. Kellogg, member of Congress from that State, has arrived there on a mission to the President elect, to obtain a definite and authorative announcement from Mr. Lincoln with regard to the compromise propositions in Congress. On the result of this mission it is stated, will depend the future course of the Republicans in Congress. From Washington, too, we are advised that Mr. Swett has just left the latter city on a visit of similar purport to the President elect, and to Republican members, to visit Washington immediately.

The Alabama State Convention on Saturday elected delegates to the proposed Southern Convention of Seceding Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th of February. The State Convention also pa ed an ordinance appropriating three million dollars for the arming and defence of the State.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. The following appointments are offi-

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Flour Inspector-John Shaw, of Allegheny county.
Scaler of Weights and Measures-

Samuel Ferguson. Interpretor-A. Ammon. PHILADELPHIA CITY.

Sealer of Weights and Measures-Hiram Horter. Keeper of Powder Magazine-Mark

Health Officer-William Reed, of Philadelphia. Master Warden-Charles S. Wayne

Bark Inspector—James McManus, of Philadelphia. Tonnage Agent-Thomas J. Tyrol,

of Philadelphia.

of Philadelphia. Grain Measurer—Christian Myers, of Whiskey inspectors-Wm. Butler, of

Quarantine Master—Robt. Garstride of Delaware.

Lazaretto Physician-Dr. D. K. Shoemaker of Carbon Co. Port Physician-Dr. Trenchard of

Flour Inspector—(not appointed)

The Virginia Movement---Watchman, FROM WASHINGTON. IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH. what of the Night?

The Washington Star of Friday last says:--Virginia is promptly inaugurating the movement which, it is no longer to be doubted, bids fair to bring the troubles of the times to a peaceful and happy termination, withis the plan of inducing both the seceding States and the General Government to abstain from hostilities until the border slaveholding States can demand in a fraternal spirit of all the National Convention, consider the existing condition of the Union, and rem-Crittenden proposition, or whatever of 1847. else that may prove satisfactory to those who simply seek to secure, for all time to come, within the Union, the institution of Southern slavery against unconstitutional encroachments on the part of the General Gov-

The news from the South, received within the last week, proves-

1st. That South Carolina is heartily sick and tired of the position in which

she stands;
2nd. That the popular vote of Georshall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the government of the Thild St. Convention even, until after the 4th of

to refer whatever her Convention may GEORGIA.—The Georgia Convention do to the people, which cannot be done before the 4th of March;

5th. That North Carolina is by no committee to draft the ordinance of rebellion, have offered to restore to the United States the forts he caused to be seized;
6th. That Virginia has accorded to

the nomination of Mr. Holt as Secre- her people the right to sit in judgment do, and is also engaged in urging a plan under which the whole trouble may easily be accommodated without

7th. That Maryland continues firmly to scout the intrigues of the Disunionists per se to involve her in the Disu-

nion movement;
7th. That Missouri has decided that whatever her Convention may do,

shall also be duly submitted for popular ratification or rejection. In proving these; now so very improves unmistakably that the consummation of the scheme of the conspirators to drag the whole South out of the Union before the 4th of March is, already, a dead failure; and that a wholesome reaction has certainly set in, in all quarters of the South, that, beyond question, dissipates the probability of the destruction of the Union, and promises a speedy settlement of the troubles by action of all the States one. whereby the Constitution of the Uni- in National Convention, represented ted States was assented to ratified and not by their Congressmen nrincipally and not harmstandary uniting and adopting amendments to the hold on position in public life, but by tary and naval establishments, but they as public men, who see before them "And we do further declare and or- their chance to come into public life, cal, and when the contrast is run bedain that the Union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and pair the mischief which Congress has madly thrown away and that they other States, under the name of the pair the mischief which Congress has madly thrown away and that they United States, is hereby dissolved, for twenty-five years past been gradulary substituted. At first, the voice

used country.

Sound Sense. Hon. John A. Gilmer writes to a friend in North Carolina, that "if the nonest masses North and South can be induced, without passion, and with their cool heads to understand the abstract points of difference involved in the present disputes, they will at once arm themselves with the fraternal spirit of their revolutionary fathers, infuse the same into their political agents, and force a settlement of all sectional difficulties, and again return to their fields, shops, and schools .-The free States ought to know that all the chances are on their side; that they have a surplus population with which to settle the Territories, while the South has none, and they should feel satisfied that the laws of climate, arge him, at the solicitation of leading | soil, and productions will settle the question of slavery extension at last, in spite of 'the theories' about which the politicians of the two sections have crushed. each other so much by the ears."people at once pull up their stakes, and come and pitch their tents around Washington, and command their reppowerful sections."

The True Policy.

Gov. Packer, in his recent message to the Legislature, thus forcibly condensed the true policy which should be pursued at the present time:

"The people of Pennsylvania are devoted to the Union. They will follow its stars and stripes through every peril. But, before assuming the high responsibilities now dimly foreshadowed, it is their solemn duty to remove every just cause of complaint against themselves, so that they may stand before High Heaven, and the civilized world, without fear and without reproach, ready to devote their lives and their fortunes to the support of the best form of Government that has ever been devised by the wisdom of

This we believe to be a fair expression of the sentiments of nine-tenths Lewistown, and Richard Ellis of Phila.

Harbor Master—Geo. T. Thorn of the all absorbing topic of the day.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY .-- An old lady living in Putnam county, Ind., by the name of Patsy Allen, died the other day, being 116 years old, having been born in 1744. She has a daughter

Letter from "Occasional." ondence of The Press. Washington, Jan. 18, 1861. Although the Republicans, with few exceptions, admit the personal-liberty bills should be repealed, up to this wri-ting nothing definitive has been done out the destruction of the Union. It beyond the passage of a resolution is the plan of inducing both the secethrough one of the branches of the Ohio Legislature. Gov. Curtin's inaugural address demands the repeal of any law on the statute-books of Pennsylvania that may, "even by implication, be liable to reasonable objection; rest of the States that they will, in a but his party friends have not yet moved to carry out his suggestions .-Indeed, they are on the record against the resolutions of Mr. Welsh, providing edy the evils, by the adoption of the for the repeal of the sections of the act The motive that should inspire patriots at this time should be to do everythiing in kindness for the South. We can afford to be magnanimous.— There is no surrender in treating our brethren, now so misguided and infat-uated, indulgently. The hallucination of the Southern people is widespread, and in some States unanimous. They seem to be possessed of a sort of judicial madness, and while they refuse to listen, and express themselves passionately, let us maintain the attitude of forbearance and of affection, that has marked our whole course from the beginning. And who so entitled to lead in this cause as Pennsylvania. She ought to be the leader in proffers of peace and reconciliation. I do not know a Republican in Congress who would violently object to the repeal of among those who refuse to act while the South continues to repeat its threats. And at this moment, when every other be inevitable. plan of adjustment has failed, and when the friends of Mr. Crittenden's proposition almost despair of carrying it through Congress, nothing could be more wholesome in its effects than the immediate repeal of all obstructive legislation in the free States. In the faroff Cotton States, there is a large Union party, that would be encouraged by such an evidence of good feeling.-You will perceive that Alabama, which was supposed to be unanimous for seis halting, and that the members of the Convention from the northern part of that State refuse to sign the ordinance of socession unless that act is postponed until the 4th of March. Virginia herself, in one branch of her Legislature, has adopted resolutions in favor of the Crittendon propositions, and Arkansas has followed up her refusal to favor immediate disunion by submitting the question of a Conven-In proving these, now so very im-portant, facts, the news in question tions providing for dolay are so many appeals to the people of the free States to do something in order to inspirit the Union men of the South. There are very few sincere Disunionists in Congress. I believe, if we could get at the truth in every man's heart, there are not six who are put down as Disunion. ists who would not quietly rejoice if the question could be settled. They are daily taught by unexpected events that their experiment is bound to be a costly, dangerous, and possibly fatal one. The change for them would be terrible. Not only will they be called upon to construct a new Government, citizens without embarrassing records will be forced to meet and to answer the awakening sontiment of their peo ple when all these evils become practiof the people in the South was derided by their leaders in Washington, and even now these leaders are generally so fearful of committing the question of Disunion to the ballot-box, that they adopt every expedient in order to accomplish their ends without referring their action to the masses. In North Carolina, the Legislature, although representing the people directly, were afraid to take the responsibility of calling a Convention, and referred the whole matter to the delegation in both houses of Congress from that State, asking of them whether, in their opinion such a Convention was necessary At last, however, the Southern people are beginning to speak out. The large vote thrown against secession in Lou-isiana; the late proceedings of the Alabama Convention; the delay and factions in the Georgia Convention; the appeals of the Union men in Virginia, in and out of the Legislature; the determined action of the friends of the country in Tennessee-all are only so many proofs that the flank of the leaders has been turned by the masses, and that if the people of the North and Northwest

will now come up in good faith, and repeal the personal-liberty bills, the catastrophe will be staggered, if it is not says, but considering that we will soon Both sections of the Union may now States. The Convention is to meet in Mr. Gilmer says, "I would have the be said to be fully prepared either for peaceful or a violent conclusion to our troubles. The South has spent, and is spending enormous sums to put herself in a warlike attitude, and the North resentatives to adjust the difficulties and Northwest are now, as they have which now divide the two great and always been, ready to defend their rights in the tented field. Thus arrayed against each other, the time has come to decide whether there shall be can be honorably maintained, and this is the feeling of ninety-nine Americans

out of every hundred. The brave and modest letter of Maj. Anderson, written from Fortress Sumpter, in reply to the venerable Wm. D. Lewis, president of the great Union meeting held at National Hall, in your city, expresses the hope that our troubles may be reconciled without blood-shed. This has been the policy, from the beginning, of Lieutenant-General Scott, and I know that the veteran sailor, Commodore Stewart, who is approaching his ninetieth year, and who reached Washington by the last evening train, is free in declaration to the same effect. Now, here are three men of war who are all for an amicable arrangement of our present difficulties. Why, then, should not statesmen, legislators, politicians, and newspaper editors abandon their records for the general good, and thus avoid a collision?

Occasional.

We have nothing of importance from the Pa. Legislature. The resolu-

Important from Washington.

The Views of Col. Hayne Moderate.—
Precipitation to be Stayed.—A Collision to be Avoided.—Mr. Pryor's Plan
—The Crittenden-Douglas Compromise.—Mediation of Virginia.—Inter-State Commissioners to be Appoint ed.—Stay of Hostilities on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- Col. Hayne he commissioner from South Carolina, has, it is understood, moderated his views since his arrival here. He will remain here for soveral days longer .-The opinion is almost unanimous, in Secession circles, that all collision for the present should be studiously avoided. He has been in daily consultation with the leaders of the secession movement, who are opposed to precipita-ting hostilities. It is believed that a strong representation has within two days past been sent to the authorities of South Carolina, urging them to afford Major Anderson every facility for marketing and other domestic supplies.

A plan is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the Virginia House of Delegates, in session at Rich mond, which is regarded with much interest in political circles here. The idea originated with Mr. Prior, of the Federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial endorsement of Senators Crittenden, Douglas, and Breckinridge, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and Consorvative opinion. The plan consists | of a series of resolutions, proposing:

First. That there must be some dethe slavery question between the two sections of the country, or a separation

Second. The Crittenden Compromise, as amended by Mr. Douglas, as a basis of fair and honorable adjustment, the least that Virginia feels she could take as a settlement.

Third. The appointment of a commissioner to each State in the Union, representing the action of Virginia, and inviting a response to the measure of conciliation. Fourth. A strong appeal to the Fed-

eral Government to stay its hand and avoid all acts which may lead to a collision, pending the mediation of Vir-Fifth. An appeal to the seceding

States to preserve their existing status, and also abstain from all acts which may precipitate collision.

A dispatch from a distinguished source in Virginia was received to-day. It says that there is little if any doubt that the plan will pass both Houses of

the Legislature.
Similar movements will at once be tucky-arrangements being in progress for that purpose.

The Crittenden Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Although the Republican Senators yesterday voted against the Crittenden Compromise, their chief objection was to that part which proposed to divide the territory which may hereafter be acquired. but a measure of that character confined to the present territory meets with some decree of transmith the Br.

The President Firm—Dispatches to Maj. Anderson .- Fort Sumpter to be Defen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- The demand of the independent State of South Carolina, that Fort Sumpter should be efused by the President, and Lieut. Hall left yesterday for Charleston, the decision, with instructions to Major Anderson that should the fort be attacked he will defend it to the last.

This being the case, it now remains The Commissioners from thence assert that she will; and further, that the fort will be captured, let the consequences be what they may. They count on a terrific and bloody struggle, and are fully prepared to meet it. Authentic advices report that Major Anderson has a full supply of stores

From South Carolina.

for three months at least.

Warlike Message of the Governor—Pas sage of a Stay Bill. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—Govermore regiment to serve three years .-He advises the permanent garrison of the extensive fortifications of South Carolina. This may be expensive, he have a southern Confederacy, and they will be necessary to protect the sea-coast, we can afterwards transfer the troops to the southern government .-The fanatical excitement of the northorn people shows us that if we expect to preserve peace we must prepare for

The House of Representatives passed a bill to stay the collection and prose-cution of all debts due by the citizens of South Carolina to men in the slavepeace or war. I am for peace, if it holding States, until after December

Late From South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—Lieut. Tal-bot arrived here last night with gloomy tidings. The Governor and the mem-bers of his Cabinet were in consultation the greater part of last night on the intelligence communicated by Lieut. Talbot. A white flag came from Fort Sump-

ter this morning. The object it is said to be to demand that South Carolina cease creeting fortifications. Lieut. Davis and four soldiers from Fort Sumpter are in the city. The

soldiers are witnesses in a murder case Lieut. Davis is out on a parole. He is being entertained by his friends, and drinks to the peaceable settlement of the present unhappy difficulty. Fort Sumpter is now allowed to ob-

tain fresh provisions in the city of Charleston.

Arkansas. The Convention Question Submitted to the People.

8th of February. If a majority is appoint a day for its meeting.

Missouri. Missouri Legislature—The Convention Bill Passed.

St. Louis, Jan. 16 .- The Convention bill passed the Senate last night by a vote of 31 yeas to 2 nays. The bill vote of 31 yeas to 2 nays. The bill provides that the voters shall decide at the time of the election of delegates whether the secession ordinance, if passed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification. The election for delegates will be held on the 18th of February, and the Convention will meet on the 28th.

The REVOLUTION in the SOUTH.

The President's Instructions to Major Anderson.—The Navigation of the Mississippi.—Honor to the Brave.— Arming Volunteers in Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT AND FORT SUMPTER. The Herald Correspondent says: WASHINGTON, Jun. 16, 1861.—The President adheres to his position in regard to the forts in Charleston harbor. and emphatically refuses to surrender Fort Sumpter, and will so inform Col. Hayne, the special commissioner from South Carolina, who came here to demand its unconditional surrender.

Lieut. Talbot, one of Major Anderson's commissioners, leaves this after noon, with special instructions to Maj. Anderson. The exact nature of these instructions is not known, but enough is known to state positively that he is all the personal-liberty bills, even finitive and conclusive settlement of to maintain his present status, and defend the fort in every emergency.

The President informed Col. Hayne,

in his interview yesterday, that any communication he had to make must be made in writing. Col. Hayne has therefore been engaged to-day in preparing a letter to the President, setting forth the complaints of his people, and their demands respecting Fort Sump ter. I stated yesterday protty fully what those demands were. Up to eight o'clock this evening the President had not received the letter.— When it is received the President will

answer it promptly and unequivocally As I have repeatedly said, the Pres ident has taken his position in regard to the affairs in Charleston, and has deliberately made up his mind as to the course he intends to pursue, and under no circumstances will he surrende. Fort Sumpter to the authorities of South Carolina. Unless the surrender is made, Col. Hayne says occans of blood

will be spilt. The instructions to Major Anderson were completed to-day. Quite a num-ber of Southern men have called upon nade in the Legislature of Missouri, the President to know what the na-South Carolina, Tennessee, and Ken- ture of the instructions was, and to urge upon the President to prevent a collision between the Federal and nal friend of his Excellency the Gover-State authorities. The President re-quired no urging to adopt such a she is now on her way to that beligerpolicy. In no instance, or under no circumstance, will the Government be the aggressor. They will act er, the authorities repeat their offence as in the case of the Star of the IVest there will be no alternative left but to open the batteries and silence them at whatever cost. His instructions are

uity in them.
Liout. Hall has left for New York. He will return on Friday.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. tom the Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.] The telegraph advises us that artillery was ordered, yesterday, by the Governor of Mississippi, to Vicksburg,

forthwith evacuated, has been stoutly to bring to passing boats for examinarevolution, and comes nearer home than has any Charleston caper. for they carry no passengers any more for the reason that all travel has stopped This being the case, it now remains to be seen whether the authorities of South Carolina will put their threat into execution and assault the citadel. passed her ordinance of secession, feels a good deal as does every urchin when he puts on his first pair of boots, especially if they are of the red-top morocco pattern: he must call attention to the great change by kicking everything within reach. She must needs now show that she is out of the United States by some overt act, and the only way she can do that is by obstructing the great highway that runs by her border. It is an annoyance that will have to be submitted to for the present but we hope she will soon see the folly CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 17.—Governor Pickens sent a message to the Legislature to-day, advising the raising of two more artillery companies, and one two more artillery companies, and one of planting her batteries at Vicksburg, to bring boats to, must hurt her cause as well as the cause of the South. It will increase the hatred between the sections, and will, if continued, lead to inevitable war, and among those whose location, trade, and pursuits should make them friends. We think, howlocation, trade, and pursuits should an important portion of the regular and recommend to the people such make them friends. We think, however, Mississippi will soon give up this aggressive policy as greatly injurious to herself, and unjust to her Western maintain such a force. It will present the recommendation of the people such just concessions, and such amendments to the Constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, and recommend to the people such just concessions, and such amendments to the Constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union, said Convention to constitution, as will produce the Union to the Union customers and consumers of her produets. The act is, moreover, violative of the rights of individual States and the citizens thereof. It is a usurpation of power, arbitrary in character, and indefensible. It is not necessary for self-preservation, and can only be accounted for on the ground that Mississippi wants to show her authority as a State out of the United States. MAJ. ANDERSON AND GOV. PICKENS.

As Maj. Anderson's correspondence with Gov. Pickens has been subjected to some comments, it is proper that certain important facts should be known to the public. In consequence of his communication being cut off, he had no means of correspondence with the War Department, to know its purposes or convey his own views, except by accidental and unfrequent opportunities. It was decided here, after his removal to Fort Sumpter, and the departure of the South Carolina commissioners to send reinforcements, and companies of artillery, from Fort Monroe, were ordered to the Brooklyn for that purpose. These orders were afterward countermanded, and Major Anderson's brother carried him the intelligence of that decision.-Regarding it as conclusive he could and did not expect to be re-inforced. He had no knowledge whatever con-corning the movements of the Star of the West, or of her transports. The other day, being 116 years old, having been born in 1744. She has a daughter living in the same county who is 93 years old.

ALEMPHIS, Tenn., Jun. 10.—100 Arguer of the personal-lib-kansas Legislature has unanimously passed a bill submitting the question of a State Convention directly to the less with a national flag hoisted at her love of Florida, the means in her power. Мемриів, Tenn., Jan. 16.—The Ar- first intimation that reached him

ed, his batteries facing Fort Moultrie found to favor the calling of a Conven-tion, the Governor is empowered to manned, and the gunners stationed concerning the firing upon the flag, as he had none of the information concerning the steamer which was familiar to everybody else. Had he known her mission, Fort Moultrie would have been battered down.

A CAROLINA MANIFESTO.

the Loston Transcript has seen the first custom house manifest issued by the Charleston rebels. It bears the lawless tyranny now exercised by mob rule there. The Courier, of Satsignature of W. F. Colorado (1997) signature of W. F. Colcock, "Collector of Charleston," and J. Laurens, "Naval Officer." The common United States blanks have been used, and the words "United States" erased, and those of "South Carolina" inserted in their place. This shows that the printing department of the new "republic" has not yet been organized. The manifest has over the top: "District of the Port of Charleston, State of South Carolina." At the bottom is the following: "Given under our hand and seal on the 1st of January in the eighty-fifth year of the sovereignty and independence of the State of South Carolina."

TOO WEAK-HANDED TO MAN AN ENGINE. In a spirited debate in the South Carolina Assembly, on the 11th, to exempt firemen draft to perform military luty, Mr. Edward stated that he thought there was not a member on the floor who stood at the gate of Hibernian Hall the beginning of this week or the latter part of last, and witnessed the efforts to carry the engines of this city to Spring street, but would be willing to advocate the fourth section of the bill. He witnessed there two engines, one of them tied on to a one-horse cart, and dragged by a few individuals, and the other dragged by five men and a few little negro boys. He was made to ask the cause of of this, and he was answered that it Finance be instructed to raise \$50,000 was because the men who belonged to by sale of bonds, from time to time, as the companies had gone to Fort Moultrie, Morris Island, and other points, to defend the honor of South Carolina. PASSPORT TO THE "REPUBLIC OF SOUTH

CAROLINA. "Things are working." A few days since a gentleman of South Carolina applied by letter to the Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, for a female teacher. Miss Emma J. Finton responded to the invitation, but in her letter assured the gentlemen that in the present state of affairs she should not undertake the journey without a passport. Accordingly she has just received a document duly executed, signed, "A Gentleman Citizen of the Republic of South Carolina, and persoshe is now on her way to that beligerent "republic"—Hudson Star, Jan. 14. HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

Executive Office, Depart. of War, } Charleston, Jan. 10, 1861. His Excellency the Governor and Fort Moultrie upon the promptitude to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumpter. The readiness with which the citizens of the State have rallied in her defence is honorable to them, and re-calls the memories of the time when, at the same place, the citizen soldiers of that day won for themselves and their States to withold the arm of military State imperishable credit. The State power, and on no pretext whatever may safely contide in her sons, who bring the nation to the horrors of a g to passing boats for examina-That is a new feature in the risk of life and sacrifice of ease, to maintain inviolate the rights of their We State. His Excellency the Governor have no doubt the boats will comply, directs this order to be read on parade at Fort Morris and Fort Moultrie.

D. F. JAMISON.

· FREE TRADE FOR SUGAR. The Fifth ward Republican Association of New York, in view of the treason in Louisiana, and the duty of 30 per cent, ad valorem upon all imported in aid of the civil authorities. sugars have passed the following reso-

ng all duties upon foreign sugars, so ong as the inhabitants of Louisiana remain in open insurrection, and conremain in open insurrection, and continue forcibly and unlawfully to hold in their possession the property of the try in a civil war, and entirely extinin their possession the property of the United States."

A FULL REGIMENT FOR SIX MONTHS. It is contemplated to raise and equip, at the expense of the State, one full regiment of one thousand men, to a National Couvention, to be held at be enlisted for six months, and to be Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of Februdistributed among the six forts within the State. This will be an artillery present perilous state of the country, force, and will, doubtless, constitute maintain such a force. It will presist of one delegate from each Convent the trouble, expense, and interruption of business incident to the calling out of volunteers, who are mostly young men employed in the various commercial, professional, and mechanical employments, to whom military duty is a serious inconvenience and loss .- True Delta, January 12. MILITARY SUBSIDY.

The Charleston papers state that a resolution was adopted in the Legislature, requesting the Bank of South Carolina to advance \$150,000 for the military contingencies, and that the Bank has signified its willingness to comply. The above item of \$150,000, is merely for contingencies. whole expenditure for military purposes already incurred amount to \$1,400

SERVICES OFFERED.

We learn that on Saturday a number of ablebodied free colored men of this city, having first obtained the sanction of the Mayor, through him tendered their services to the Governor, to work for the State, in any capacity, and wherever their services are most needed. All they desire is that their families may not suffer while they are doing duty .- Charleston Mercury.

YANKEES LOSING THEIR VESSELS.

Letters received at Mystic on Wed-

people, who are to vote on it on the masthead, and heard the firing repeat- under an old law, long a dead letter, against citizens of other States fishing on their coasts. The news created excitement in Mystic. Acts of this with matches in their hands, waiting kind connot but inflame the Northern with mattenes in their hands, waters in the signal to fire. The steamer turned and put to sea, and thus the bloody reckoning was averted. This statereckoning was averted. This statement will explain the general terms of his first letter to Governor Pickens of men who seem regardless of any of men who seem regardless of any rules of honor or principles of law.

> SNARLED AT AS THEY FLY. The following paragraph from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier concedes the alleged fact that many of the best families of the State are fleeing from it as from the plague, in consequence of

urday, Jan. 12, says:

"The removal of many excellent families from the capital is regretted, but nobody proposes to stop them from managing their own domestic affairs in their own way."

TAXING THEIR DOGS EVEN. In the South Carolina Parliament on Tuesday, they were debating the propriety of levying a tax upon dogs in that State as a source of revenue. Mr. Allen and Mr. Palmer spoke in favor of it, but Mr. Hope thought the bill would not produce a large amount of money in the first place, and in the next it was interfering with the rights of the dog-owners. They will cat

logs before long in South Carolina. PAYING THE PIPER. Mr. Rhett, in the South Carolina

Senate, on Friday, admitted that the expenses of that State for the coming year were estimated at two millions, and the total resources of the State amounted to only one million five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. They must look out, he said, that they were not bankrupt before the end of the year.

ARMING THE VOLUNTEERS OF RICHMOND. The following resolution was re-cently offered in the City Council of

may be needed, for the purpose of arming and equipping such of the volunteer companies as are now commissioned, or may be hereafter commissioned

ARRIVAL OF ARMS. The Galveston News, of the 5th inst. says: The United States officer in harge of the new fort building here, has, we understand, received invoices of the arms ordered to be sent here by the Federal Government.

Illinois Democratic Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 16 .- The Demoratic State Convention met at the

State House this morning.

Ninety-three out of the hundred and two counties were represented. The proceedings of the Convention were

armonious Resolutions were adopted by an lmost unanimous vote, declaring that t is the prompting of patriotism and lictate of wisdom to make an earnest effort to save the Union by conciliation and concession; therefore, we are wil-Commander-in-Chief congratulates the ling to accept the amendments to the officers and troops at Fort Morris and Constitution, proposed in the United Constitution, proposed in the United States Senate by Senator Douglas and Senator Crittenden, and the horder State proposition, or any other whereby harmony may be restored between the people of the different sections of

the country. Therefore, we earnestly entreat the power, and on no pretext whatever war, until the near

such action as the troubles demand. We recognize and declare it to be the duty of the Federal Government, through the civil authorities within the jurisdiction of the States, to enforce all laws passed in pursuance of the Constitution; but we distinctly deny that the Federal Government has a constitutional power to call out the military to execute these laws, except

We deny the constitutional right of "That we do hereby call upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass forthwith a law of the South, as violations of the South, as Convention, the employment of a military force by the Federal Government to coerce into submission the seceding guish all hope for a settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the

country. We recommend the repeal of all personal-liberty bills, and recommend and recommend to the people such gressional district, and two at large from each of the thirty-three States. We request that the Legislatures of the several States take steps for the holding of State Conventions to carry out the aforesaid recommendations.

NORTH CAROLINA RESISTS COERCION! -The lower branch of the North Carolina Legislature has adopted the subjoined resolutions, condemnatory of the principle of coercion, and affirming the duty of the State to resist the passage of Federal troops. The resolutions were adopted on Tuesday, the 15th, by a vote of 63 to 20.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this general assembly, the Federal Government has no right to coerce a seceding State; and South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama, acting in their sovereign character, through conventions, having with drawn, whether by secession or revolution, the Federal authorities have no power, under the Constitution, to make war upon and subjugate these States, or any other States which may

hereafter adopt the like action.

Resolved, That it will be the duty of the constituted authorities of North Carolina to resist by force the passage of Federal troops through her torritonesday, 9th inst., state that the fishing schooners R. Fowler, Capt. Eldridge, and the Osceola, Capt. Burdinge, and the Osceola, Capt. Burdinge, and the Osceola Capt. Burdinger, Capt. Burdinger