

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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THE NEWS.

In the House on Saturday Mr. Thomas, of Tenn, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee in response to the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, concluding with the following: "Whenever the authorities of the latter State send a military force to the South for the purpose of coercion, the people of Tennessee will unite with the South to resist such invasion at all hazards."

The Washington Star says: "It is folly to cheat ourselves with the idea that any settlement is possible that will prove satisfactory to extreme men of either section—utter folly; for a considerable wing of the North is opposed to any other arbitrament than that of the sword, while a larger wing of the South is opposed to any settlement that may defeat its darling scheme of severing the connection between the two sections, even though the North consent to surrender in advance all the territory that can possibly be acquired. Those who are finally to settle the trouble are not the politicians of Congress, committed to this or that extreme view; but the great mass of the people, North and South, to whom the continuance of the manifold blessings of the Union are vastly more important than the triumph of any ultra sectional policy conceivable."

The Chicago Democrat (Republican) says that a movement is on foot to call a monster Republican Convention of one hundred thousand men, to be held at Cincinnati on the 2d of March. The delegates to this Convention are expected to be armed and equipped for any necessary service, and will hold themselves in readiness to go to Washington city on the 4th of March, or in any other direction where Generals Scott and Wool may order them to move.

The Louisville Journal of the 21st says: "We yesterday saw a highly respectable Kentuckian, a warm Secessionist, direct from Vicksburg. We learn from him that it is a fact that a battery was planted on the shore of the Mississippi, at Vicksburg, so as to command the river. He says that a good many boats passing down were brought to, especially in the night, the object being to get possession of the Silver Wave, upon which it was said that the United States ordinance was to be transported to the South. A shot was fired across the bow of one boat, and then the cannon was aimed directly at her, but it flashed without going off, and the boat rounded to. Three of the military companies of Mississippi were in charge of the battery, and they withdrew it from the shore on Tuesday last and seized the United States Hospital, which they are now occupying. They are, no doubt, resolved to seize upon all the United States property that they can lay their hands on."

Henry Stump, of Berks county, has been appointed Flour Inspector by Gov. Curtin, for Philadelphia.

Resolutions in favor of the Crittenden compromise have been passed by the Railroad Presidents, assembled in Washington city, D. C., who represent a capital of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

Mr. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, has communicated to Congress a statement of the actual condition of the Treasury. He estimates the amount necessary, prior to the 1st of July next, in addition to the accruing revenue, at twenty millions of dollars. He also suggests measures to raise the money, and, among other means, refers to the surplus revenue deposited in the States in 1836 as a specific fund which might be pledged or recalled.

An important meeting took place last Friday evening, between Messrs. Douglas, Seward, Crittenden and Dixon. The compromise plans were under consideration, and it was understood that certain modifications of the Crittenden resolutions were agreed upon.

The Southern Justices of the Supreme Court have determined not to resign for the present.

Letters from Charleston, received at Washington on Friday morning last, state that the harbor at Charleston is being rapidly cleared of all obstructions, and that the British consul at Charleston has been instructed, and the British consul at New Orleans will be instructed, to certify to all clearances that may be issued from the custom houses at both of these ports.—Also, that vessels carrying goods thus cleared, will be protected by the British ships on the high seas. Very little doubt is entertained at Washington now, that the British and French Governments will recognize a Southern Confederacy.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, on the 26th, presented ex-Secretary J. B. Floyd for malfeasance in office, and conspiracy to defraud the Government. Thompson, late Secre-

tary of the Interior, Drinkard, chief clerk of the War Department, and other high Government officials, were examined before the jury, and upon their testimony, and facts derived from the House Committee in regard to the stolen bonds, that presentment was made.

The Latest News.—Louisiana, on Saturday, in convention, adopted the ordinance of secession by a vote of 113 to 17. The president of the Convention immediately declared Louisiana a free and sovereign republic. Six States have now seceded.—South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. Texas will soon follow, as a large majority of delegates elected are for immediate secession.

WASHINGTON, Jan 26, 1861.—Information was received by the government this morning, from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that the barracks about two miles below New Orleans, now occupied as a Marine Hospital, were taken possession of on the 11th inst. by Capt. Bradford, of the State Infantry, in the name of the State of Louisiana.

There were two hundred and sixteen invalids and convalescent patients in the hospital at the time it was seized. The Collector of Customs was required to immediately remove the patients who were confined to their beds as soon as practicable. This action on the part of the authorities of that State is regarded by the government as most outrageous and inhuman. The government has no authority or means to make provision for these creatures, who are thus thrown upon the cold charities of the people of that State. The reason assigned for this transaction is, that the authorities there wanted the quarters for their own troops.

Petitions containing the names of nearly three hundred thousand citizens from the Northern States alone, have been received in both branches of Congress, urging the passage of a law based upon the Crittenden propositions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A special message from the President has been sent into the Senate, by which he submits to the Senate the Virginia plan of settling the National difficulties, with a favorable recommendation.

Prominent and well-informed Virginians, who have been pushing their plan of adjustment of the present difficulties, declare that Senator Seward will be found among the friends of the plan.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON.—On Monday of last week, in the course of a debate in the Senate, Mr. Cameron declared himself ready to do anything to prevent a separation of the Union, and would vote for the Crittenden resolutions with Mr. Bigler's amendment submitting them to a vote of the people; and would go further to save this great country. He was asked whether he favored coercion. Mr. C. replied that that was a bad remedy, and he did not know that he would ever be willing to resort to it. Since Mr. Cameron has taken this conservative stand to save the Union, the New York Tribune has read him out of the party, and the Republican leaders generally, in and out of Congress, denounce his course. We do not see how our neighbors of the Journal & American can longer advocate Mr. Cameron for a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. In their last issue they come down flat-footed on the compromises Mr. Cameron has declared he will support. Hear them:

"No attempt to impose upon the people an insidious fraud, should be tolerated. We look upon the Crittenden resolutions in this light. We believe them to be a fraud—that they are so intended—no honest man would propose amendments to the Constitution under the present state of excitement."

Thousands of voters of all parties in every Northern State, and in most of the Southern States, are petitioning Congress for the passage of the Crittenden compromise resolutions, yet we are told by the Journal & American that those resolutions are a fraud, and that no honest man would propose them. We hope our neighbors have not joined hands with the hot-headed Abolitionists.

All accounts from Washington show that, were it not for the ultra-abolition and ultra-slavery elements in the Congressional delegations of the North and South, there would be no difficulty experienced in agreeing to some scheme of adjustments that would satisfy Union men everywhere, and place questions of an irritating nature on the basis of a sound Constitutional settlement—such as those proposed by Bigler, Crittenden or Douglas.

The people want a solution of existing difficulties by such a compromise as will secure the Union of the States. Let an amendment to the Constitution be submitted to them, and see how quickly they will respond to it—with what unanimity they will affirm it! The men at Washington who vote down every proposition for compromise, every scheme of conciliation—whose refusal to let such propositions come before the people of the States—are not merely the enemies of the sections they profess to hate, but of the constituencies they profess to serve. And when this ruin comes, which their obstinacy invites, we warn them they will have to answer for it to an outraged people smearing under the sense of a gross betrayal!

SIMON CAMERON SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—A despatch dated Harrisburg Jan. 27th, says that the appointment of Gen. Simon Cameron as Secretary of the Treasury is certain. The opposition to his appointment, it is said, was confined principally from the free-trade Republicans of New York.

Politicians vs. the People.

The Lancaster Inquirer hits the nail on the head in the following truthful remarks:—"The people, slow to anger generally, are beginning to be terribly in earnest, and commence to clamor throughout the county why something tangible and effective, is not immediately done at the National Capitol.—The many abstract reasons cited as difficulties to the settlement of our national troubles are not considered as sufficiently important to interpose any obstacle to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this country. Ah! the people, the people! it is the masses, the mechanic, the workman, the farmer, and the manufacturer, in each section—North, South, East and West—who are to suffer, bear the burden, and do the fighting, while the accused fanatic, demagogue and politician skulk in shame, and fear, and dread, to some hiding place. What do our troubles originate from? Why is the fairest country that God's light has ever shone upon to be deluged in fraternal blood? We appeal to the honesty, the justice, the truthfulness and patriotism of every candid, reflecting and dispassionate man, of whatever party or clique he may be connected, to allow the God of conscience to answer this question. Try it by that golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." The magnitude, the vital importance of this question to every man in the land warrants and appeals to him to consider. We want every man to soberly, thoughtfully and earnestly ask himself the question of the origin of our troubles, and quietly answer it. Aggression, mutual re-education, ambition, pride of opinion, selfishness. These, unfortunately, are too prominently the characteristics of the men now-a-days who are sent to act as statesmen! We want the people to look to their rights and see justice is done. We assert, under a rule of reciprocal benefits, that there does not exist any antagonism of interest between free and slave labor; but upon the other hand, there are mutual advantages.

And yet Republicanism, for the more success of an impracticable dogma, will sacrifice the welfare of millions in this country, by not conceding one iota to justice or right!"

The mass of the Republican party, we must do them the justice to say, as we believe, would speedily settle our difficulties if they had it in their power, but they have transferred all power into the hands of the fanatics and demagogues of their party, and for a time they must submit to being misrepresented.

THE PA. LEGISLATURE.—There has been no final action by the Legislature upon any of the propositions to repeal the enactments complained of by the South; still the conservative feeling appears to be strengthening, and perhaps at some day too late to do any good, a majority of the members may vote to repeal obnoxious laws. Most of the speeches delivered in the Senate and House are made for buncombe, and are frequently made to empty chairs, or to members who do not give the least attention to what is being said. We were in the House on Thursday while Mr. Austin, of Fulton, was reading a speech on the distracted state of our Union, and were not surprised to observe, that, although the House was full, not a single member was giving the least attention to the speech. The speeches published are very seldom heard in our Legislative Halls—they are for 'home consumption.'

Opinions of the Fathers.—The following are the opinions of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, on secession. They are pretty good authority.

Mr. Jefferson in a letter to John Taylor, dated June 1, 1798, says: "If on the temporary superiority of the one party the other is to resort to a secession of the Union, no Federal Government can ever exist."

Who can say what would be the evils of a secession, and when and where they would end? Better keep together as we are; hand off from Europe as soon as we can, and form attachments to all portions; and, if they show their power, just sufficiently to keep us together, it will be the happiest situation in which we can exist.—If the game were sometimes against us at home, we must have patience till luck turns, and then we shall have opportunity to win back the principles we have lost."

Mr. Madison, in a paper he drew up a short time before his death, gives us this advice: "The advice nearest my heart and deepest in my conviction is, that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened, and the disguised ones as the serpents creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."

Gen. Jackson, in his message to Congress, January 7th, 1833, thus disposes of the question of Secession: "The right of the people of a single State to dissolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged; such authority is believed utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

E. L. Etzner has been appointed post-master at Mount Union, this county. vice Benjamin R. Foust.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23d, 1861.

The report of the Committee of thirty-three being under consideration, Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pa., said—

Mr. Speaker, I have a proposal to make to this House. I think that every impartial observer, who has witnessed our deliberation since the commencement of the session, will admit that there is nothing like unity of sentiment nor concurrence of opinion among us. The votes had on the various propositions of compromise presented to us from time to time, abundantly prove that there is not the slightest probability that a constitutional majority can be obtained for any proposition which will restore harmony and peace to our distracted country. Day after day is spent in the delivery of speeches, many of which only tend to increase our troubles, and add fuel to the flame of public discord. While we are engaged in this fruitless controversy—for I doubt whether any speech that has been made, or that will be made, will change the opinion or vote of a single member—State after State is seceding from this Union, and the delegation is bidding us farewell, and vacating the seats around us. While these things are being done, what are we doing to avert this dreadful calamity? Revolution is sweeping over the land. We can feel the temple of our country's liberty tremble, yet we stand here idle.

I think it is obvious to every man of us that we are more controlled by political prejudice and preconceived opinions, than by a proper sense of our fearful responsibility. In due season our party will seem to forget that we have a country. We serve the Democratic and Republican organizations, and forget that we have a Union and a Constitution in peril of destruction. While we stand here idle, the people weep, and the nations look upon us with scorn and contempt. I cannot pick up a paper in which our tardy action is not denounced as treason to the cause of human liberty. Convinced, as I am, that we are not likely to contend on any reasonable proposition for the preservation of the Union, and bearing in mind that not one of us was elected in view of the adjustment of these unforeseen troubles, and impressed with the importance of compromise, and believing that it is our duty to refer this question, which we cannot settle, to the people whom we represent, I propose that every man of us agree to resign his place here, to take effect on the 21st of February next; and that we immediately pass a special law to provide for the election of our successors, who shall meet here on the 22d day of February next, in the hall of the Father of his Country; and that to these Representatives, fresh from the hands of the people, and bearing the people's instructions, the various proposals of compromise now pending, and hereafter to be made, shall be referred. In the meantime, between this and the 22d of February, we can go on and dispatch the public business demanding our attention.

This is not a party proposition. I make it a general one, and earnestly ask its consideration. The man on this floor who knows he has been representing the wishes of his people need alone fear it. Those who have been faithful and true to the people, to the Union, and the Constitution, will be indorsed and re-elected. The responsibility will then be with the people; and I know the result will be peace, conciliation, and a return to the Union. We cannot agree; why then shall we stand in the way of the expression of the will of the people? If we are right, our people will sustain us; if we are wrong, we will do ourselves and them to give them an opportunity to select others in our stead. Adopt this measure, and you will arrest precipitate action in the southern States which yet remain with us. I believe, if this measure were adopted, some of those States which have already seceded, would send their Representatives back to lend their aid in this great work of compromise. Even if it were for no other purpose, we should consult our people on the question of the course to be pursued after the secession begins.—Before we begin a bloody civil war, let us consult the people, and hear their voice and carry out their determination. For myself I have voted uniformly for the consideration of almost every proposition for compromise which has been offered. I am willing my people should pass on my acts. I love my country, and I am ready to make any sacrifice which will preserve that glorious Union which has made us the greatest and freest nation on the earth. I speak by the indulgence of my colleagues, and I cannot now elaborate this proposition. I submit it for the consideration of the House, as a peace-offering, which requires no sacrifice of principle from any one. I thank the House for its attention and my colleague for his kind indulgence.

Mr. Grow. I ask my colleague whether his successor is not already elected?

Mr. Montgomery. Certainly; and he is a good Union man and a conservative Democrat. But my proposition has nothing to do with my successor; my proposal relates to my own term.

The following paper, prepared by Representative Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was to-day circulated in the House, and among others, has been signed by Messrs. Boccock and Martin of Virginia, Sickles, Florence, Montgomery and Clemens: "We, the undersigned members of the Thirty-sixth Congress, convinced by the various votes taken on the several propositions presented for our consideration from time to time, that there is no hope that any measure which will reconcile the existing differences between the sections of our country can receive a vote of a constitutional majority, and as none of the present members were elected in view of the existing troubles, and believing that in a time of so great a peril it is proper to refer this question to the people of our several districts, propose that the members of this Congress shall resign, to take effect on the 21st of February next, and that we immediately provide for the election of our successors by the people of our

shall assemble here on the 22d day of February next; and to these Representatives, bearing the instructions of the people, the various propositions of compromise now pending, and hereafter to be proposed, shall be referred—the said election not to interfere with the officers and employees of this House."

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1861.

Good News from Kentucky.

A letter of a recent date has been received by a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, from an influential member of the Legislature of Kentucky, in which the important fact appears that Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Col. Harney of the Louisville Democrat, Mr. Underwood, and other Union men, have resolved to resist the calling of any Convention unless it is postponed until a late day—say the first of August, 1861. There seems to be little doubt but that the Legislature will ask upon their advice. A few days ago a resolution was introduced into the House to raise the American flag over the Capitol, which carried by a vote of seventy to twenty-three, when it was proposed to fire a salute of thirty-three guns in honor of the ceremony. Governor Magoffin refused to give them the use of the guns in the arsenal, upon which the Union men threatened to break it open. He finally yielded to their demand, and the flag was raised and the guns fired.

Action of Pennsylvania.

The utmost importance is attached to the speedy action of Pennsylvania in regard to the offensive clauses of her statute of 1847. Let Pennsylvania not stand in the way of a settlement!

The Enforcement of the Laws.

The special committee of the House, appointed to take into consideration the last and most important message from the President of the United States, are ready to report, and will recommend the adoption by Congress, of a bill giving Mr. Buchanan all the power necessary to enforce the laws of the Federal Government, and to block the ports of the seceding States for that purpose.

Florida.

The Surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard.—Interesting Particulars.—Report of the Late Commander.—Three-Fourths of His Men and Officers Secessionists.—A Unionist Stabbed.—In-sult to the Flag.—A Beaver of Despatches Intercepted.—Condition of Fort Pickens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Capt. Armstrong, late in command of the Pensacola navy yard, arrived here to-day.—He represents to the Navy Department that of the sixty officers and men who were in that place with him, about three-fourths were Secessionists, who would have revolted had he attempted a resistance to the four hundred or more men under Major Chase, who demanded his surrender. Therefore, any opposition by him would have been useless.

The secession feeling was so rife as to silence the Union men. This was illustrated by the case of one who, the day before, while thus avowing himself, was stabbed.

Shortly before the surrender, the Secessionists were by no means dominant in Pensacola, but Major Chase, through a public meeting at which secession resolutions were passed, inflamed the minds of the people and drew them generally into the movement.

When, under order of Lieutenant Renshaw, the American flag was lowering, it suddenly fell into the dust, when a loud shout went up from the exultant multitude, led by an officer attached to the steamer Wyandotte, which will proceed to Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Saunders, who was bearer of despatches to Captain Armstrong, had them demanded of him, at his quarters, by the Secession officers, but he refused to comply with their request. He was then informed that they would be taken from him. He replied that that would be an act of war against the United States. He was afterwards conducted into the navy yard, and in the presence of Captain Armstrong, who had already surrendered. Perceiving the condition of affairs, further refusal to surrender his dispatches was unavailing.

At Fort Pickens there was about eighty men only, to two hundred and forty guns. Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding the post, has his family with him. Major Chase had abandoned Fort McRae, his wife went thither to procure some of his wearing apparel, and, it being denied her, she indignantly left, saying she, herself, on her return to Fort Pickens, would man one of the guns.

Senators Mallory and Yulee, and Representative Hawkins, have been appointed commissioners for Florida, whose duty it is to negotiate with the authorities at Washington for the surrender to that State of all the navy yards, forts, magazines, and other public property within its limits.

Important from Georgia.

Surrender of the U. S. Arsenal.—The Flag Saluted Before Being Hauled Down.

Augusta, Jan. 24.—A force of seven hundred State troops assembled here this morning to make a demonstration on the United States arsenal. Governor Brown demanded the surrender of the arsenal. The demand was complied with at halfpast twelve o'clock.

The negotiations were commenced yesterday, and continued this morning. The United States troops in charge of the arsenal saluted their flag before hauling it down. They will be sent hence to New York.

The Louisiana Convention.

Secession Ordinance Reported.—Resolutions Retaining Thanks to the Governor for Seizing the Forts.

Baton Rouge, Jan. 24.—The Committee of Fifteen reported the ordinance of secession, and resolutions regarding the navigation of the Mississippi river.

A resolution was offered, returning thanks to the Governor for his prompt action in seizing the forts in Louisiana, stating that we will defend them here and elsewhere, with all the means in our power.

Virginia.

Address of Virginia Members of Congress.—Secession Advised.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—Ten members of the Virginia delegation to Congress have sent hither an address to the people of Virginia, giving a review of the proceedings and probable action of Congress, and say that it is in vain to hope for any measure of conciliation or adjustment from Congress which the people could accept. Also, that they are satisfied that the Republican party designs by civil war alone to coerce the Southern States, unless the pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined, and united as to make such an attempt hopeless. The address concludes by expressing their solemn conviction that a prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia, in Convention, will afford the surest means under the providence of God, of averting the impending civil war, and preserving the hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.

Missouri.

Union Meetings.—The Missouri Legislature.

St. AUBERNS, Mo., Jan. 23.—Union flags are going up all over the country. A ninety-foot pole was raised at M'dora yesterday, from which floats the stars and stripes.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening, at which Union resolutions of the strongest kind were passed unanimously. At eight o'clock this morning, a large number of citizens from all directions formed in a line, and fired a salute of thirty-three guns for the Union.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Jan. 24.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Cooper county, met to-day at Bell Aire, and passed resolutions of a firm and decided character, asserting the right of the South, in favor of the Union, against secession, and in favor of the Crittenden or Douglas plans of adjustment.

St. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The resolutions recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature, relative to the action of the New York Legislature, tending toward money to the President to coerce seceding States, came up before the House yesterday, and were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.—Some of the resolutions were made the special order for to-day in the Senate. The Democratic caucus last night adopted resolutions similar to those of Mr. Crittenden. Advice from different parts of the State indicate a strong Union feeling, and that the Convention will be filled with conservative men.

AN INFANT COMPELLED TO SWALLOW NEEDLES, PINS, MATCHES, A WORK-BASKET AND A SIXPENNY NAIL.—A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, writing from Harrisonburg, Virginia, December 19, reports the following singular case of cruelty and crime:

"A negro girl, in the employ of Samuel Crickenberger, residing near Rockland Mills, attempted to destroy the life of an infant, four months old, of which she was nurse. She administered in some way, or forced down its throat, needles, pins, matches, one sixpenny nail, and fragments of a sewing basket. Up to the present time, fourteen pins have come from the child—six of which were thrown up out of its mouth, and eight passed through its bowels. Eleven needles have come from the child, nine of which came through the skin in various places. Dr. W. D. Ewing was called in frequently to extract needles, when any were discovered under the skin. The four matches, the nail, and pieces of basket, were each an inch in length, and were all thrown up out of its mouth. The child is recovering, and was cheerful all the time it was undergoing the cruelties inflicted by this inhuman wretch. The negro girl is about 13 years old. She has been sent to Richmond for sale and transportation.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.—A revolting case of barbarity has been brought to light near Wilkesbarre, Pa. An old man named Isaac Bishop, living in that vicinity, quarreled with his son Andrew, and in a fit of rage he seized a gun and shot the boy in the back, from the effects of which it is feared he cannot recover. It seems that the old man was a perfect demon, and some of his acts of barbarity towards his wife and children, would have shamed the wildest savage. He would frequently hang the younger children up by the neck until life was almost extinct, and at other times he would hold their heads under water until they struggled in the agonies of death. One of the boys fled to the house of a neighbor one day, badly burnt, and stated that his father had thrown a red-hot poker into the bed in which the children slept, just to see the frolic they would have getting out! At another time, he nearly drowned his wife by holding her head in a crock of butter-milk! It would be a just retribution if this man should come to the gallows; and he bids fair to end his career on the scaffold.

REBELLION.—When it shall be generally admitted that the American Union is irrevocably broken up, settling day with Northern Abolitionists will have arrived. Then, the authors of the stupendous mischief will have to meet a storm of indignation before which they will wither; and incendiary lecturers and preachers, of what ever name, will sink away confounded and self-condemned, from the gaze of their outraged countrymen. In Philadelphia, in Boston, in Ohio the other day, when Abbey Kelley Pester was mobbed, and in Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester, they have already received a promissory rebuke from unexpected quarters. The arch-agitator, Hinton Helper, fared no better in this city.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 4th, 1860, shows that there was then in the State, 11,577 schools, containing 6,171 male and 4,882 female teachers, 314,077 male and 264,249 female scholars, the average attendance being 866,907. The number of schools required is 464, and the number of scholars learning German is 6,753.

Concession! or Civil War!

There is now no blinking the issue. The alternative now presented to the triumphant majority of the North, is, concession, or civil war and the destruction of the Republic!

And what is the concession demanded by the South? It is simply their rights under the constitution of our common country in the Union. It is, that they shall be let alone in the enjoyment of their own domestic institutions; that their servants fleeing from labor shall be restored; and that they shall be permitted an equal enjoyment of the public domain of the Union.

These are, in substance, what the South demands. They are right and just, and should be conceded. They are vital to the welfare and very existence of the South. Therefore her people say, if they cannot be conceded, we must abandon all political fellowship with the North. We must go out of the Union.

Now these are the alternatives.—The events of the past sixty days proclaimed in language not to be misunderstood, that these are the alternatives, between which the North must choose. The selfish and incendiary leaders whom they have followed, have told the people of the North that there was no danger in the moral war, or war of words, and of votes, which they were waging against the South. But, they now see that there is danger, real, appalling danger; and that danger involves the destruction of their country, civil war, and the desolations and horrors of anarchy, culminating at last in military despotism.

The financial priest, flunkey from his supposed safe retreat, the pulpit, and the political demagogue, anxious lest that the offices and plunder within reach may escape his grasp, say, no concessions; stand to the positions which you have assumed; coerce the South; fight her back into the Union. Such is the insane advice given to the masses of the North, interested only in the preservation and safety of the country. Now, the question comes home to every man, woman, and child of the North. Is it better to make an easy and cheap concession, and thus save your country and yourselves from the inexpressible calamities which must follow a dissolution of the Union? Or, is it better to persist in an unjust and false position, and thus bring upon your country those very calamities?

Even, if you were right in principle, what would produce such a patriotic dictate? Would they not even in that case dictate some concession in order to avert the formidable dangers which impend over your country?

We call upon our fellow countrymen to think of these things—ponder them seriously and solemnly. Now, has come the time for serious and solemn thought. Party ties, and party triumphs are nothing in view of the terrible dangers which threaten us all.—Our country now is at stake, and we should do everything—do every sacrifice which honor will permit, to save her.

What can men, heretofore, republicans gain, by blindly following their leaders in their mad counsels,—to persist in their false positions, and to coerce the South with fire and sword? Can they fight the South back into the Union?

The idea is an absurdity. Ten millions of white people, marshalled and acting under a confederation of fifteen States, fighting for their houses and their homes, can never be subdued.

In the event of civil war the South will be united. A common interest and a common destiny will unite all the States and people of that section. There is no such tie to bind the North together. Massachusetts, the pioneer in this fanatical crusade against the South; will not be the leader in her subjugation. Already is Massachusetts, detested in almost every State in the Union. The selfishness, egotism, and arrogance of her people, have disgusted the great majority of the people even of the free States.

But, a still more formidable fact will appear to the astonished advocates of coercion in the North. Here our people will be divided. If the South has the wisdom to plant herself on just grounds, if she is not too precipitate; if she fairly states her ultimatum, and gives the real friends of the constitution and union in the north, time to respond through the ballot-boxes,—if she does all this, she may reasonably expect that the Northern Democracy will not aid her Republican enemies in their attempts to subjugate her.

If the South shall exhibit such wisdom and forbearance, (which the precipitancy of South Carolina does not indicate), then, if just concessions are not made, she will not have the Northern Democracy to meet as foes upon the battle-field. And, in that event, the civil war would be likely to find its active theater in the north, with its ravages in the war of defiance uniting all her people.

It will be well for the leaders of the present predominant party here, in the north, to fathom the depths of the future, and forestall a knowledge of the probable events yet to come, before they irrevocably resolve not to yield the least concession for the safety and peace of the country.

And another contingency they had better bear in mind. If disunion and civil war do come in consequence of their obstinate adherence to the dogmas upon which they fought the late political battle, the people of the free States may conclude to wrest from them the reins of power, and commit them to other hands. In such an event their position would not be desirable, if it were safe. We think, and we believe, the masses of the people will think that this Republic had better be saved by bloodless concession rather than by a bloody civil war.—Portville Standard.

NORTHERN OPERATIVES.—We understand that a number of Southerners, who lately stopped in Pittsburgh and passed through its workshops, were utterly astounded to see our operatives all at work, happy and contented.—They had been told that the working-men of the North had nothing to do, and were up in open rebellion, crying, "Bread or blood!" and, being further that, if they told the people at home the true state of the case, they would not be believed, so thorough had become the conviction in the South that the Northern workingmen were suffering the deepest distress on account of the secession of South Carolina.