

PLANKS! PLANKS! PLANKS!

CONSTABLES' SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, VENTURE NOTES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, NOTES, with a view of the 2000 Law, JUDGMENT NOTES, with a view of the 2000 Law, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, with Justice of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel, COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray, SURETY BONDS, 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, at short notice, and on good paper.

THE NEWS.

A resolution requesting Congress to call a National Convention, passed both houses of the Ohio Legislature on the 21st.

The London Times says the new tariff bill of the United States establishes protective duties, on the most extravagant scale, and the result will be the almost absolute prohibition of imports from Europe, and be more detrimental to the interests of America than Europe.

Hon. John Sherman has been elected U. S. Senator by the Ohio Legislature, in place of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, the Secretary of the Treasury.

The U. S. Senate is busy daily confirming appointments of the President. A clean sweep of old hangers-on is being made.

Nearly all of the army and navy appointments for the Southern army were formerly Federal officials.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Occasional of The Press writes:

"I have just time to send off by the 3.20 afternoon train of to-day the intelligence that the Administration has received late news that the Secessionists in Virginia have, within the last week, been inspired with great hope of being enabled to carry out their scheme of attaching Virginia to the Disunion Confederacy. Their agents have traversed the State from tide-water to Wheeling, and every kind of offer has been made to leading Union men in the Convention to unite in a coup d'etat, and some in whom great confidence has been placed, have yielded to these inducements. Proffers have been made to make Norfolk the great port of entry of the Southern Confederacy, and an organized plan is undoubtedly on foot to seize fortress Monroe. It is clear that letters have been received by members of the Cabinet stating that an attack upon this capital is threatened should Virginia and Maryland be carried off by the Secessionists. I write hastily, and just as the cars are moving off, but I have no doubt that Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be up to all the demands of the crisis, and that the most ultra Republicans will, in a day or two, ap- Union.

OCCASIONAL.

[Special Dispatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Colonel Laman, who will, undoubtedly, be the marshal of the District of Columbia, started for Richmond, Va., on Friday evening, bearing a message from the President to the Union men, now in Convention, assembled at that point. He is the very man for so delicate an errand—secret, prudent and bold.—The news from the South is by no means favorable. Even Gov. Letcher begins to favor secession, in view of the stubborn opposition of the Ultra Republicans to the peace policy of the Administration.

The incessant calls upon the President are terrible. He is disturbed early in the morning and late in the night, and nothing but the persistent efforts of his friends induced him yesterday to issue an order to the effect that he would receive no visits, either of friendship or official, and yet he was intruded upon by some who ought to have commiserated his trouble.

The Disunionists in Virginia have a double trouble. They may not be able to pass a Secession ordinance; and if they do, they will be defeated before the people, inasmuch as Mr. Lincoln's Administration is resolved to do all in their power to retain the Border States in the Union. It is utterly false that Colonel James Barbour, of the Culpeper district, has declared in favor of Secession.

A number of the members of the Virginia Convention arrived here from Richmond on Saturday, and they declare the rumor that the Secessionists are within three of a majority of the Convention to be entirely without foundation. The Union men are still in a decided and controlling majority, notwithstanding there has been some defection from their ranks, and those that remain cannot be tempted or forced into the disunion movement under any circumstances. If Mr. Seaward, in his forthcoming reply to the Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, recommends, as is expected, he will, the calling of a Convention of the States to settle our national difficulties, the Virginia Convention will promptly endorse the plan.

A special dispatch to the Herald says: "There has been some change in the programme about Fort Sumter since Col. Laman left. I am inclined to believe that the evacuation is to be conditional; that is, Col. Laman is authorized to examine the provisions now in that Fort, and if he is satisfied there is not a sufficient supply to sustain the troops now in the Fort, then to deliver the President's orders to Major Anderson. I have no official authority for this declaration, but circumstantial evidence leads to such conclusion."

FROM CHA. KLESTON.—Washington, March 24.—The Charleston Courier of Friday says that Surgeon Fox, of the U. S. Navy, had arrived with orders from Washington to visit and report in relation to the condition of Fort Sumter. He was permitted to visit Major Anderson, on condition of being accompanied by Capt. Hartstein.

Virginia is Dishonored.

The Atlas calls Virginia dishonored. We are melancholy. We've got the blues. We have been living for some time on hope, but hope deferred hath made us sick at heart; in short, we would sell our moiety, our one-thirtieth-millionth part of the national glory, domain, sovereignty, &c., very cheap. The nation is defunct. The politicians have "shut up its eye." What with corruption and treason, and the selfishness and ambition of bad men, the boasted strength of America is the perfection of weakness. The patriotism which immortalized so many of the citizens of Greece and Rome is dead. The partisan has his foot upon the neck of the patriot; Fanaticism has possession of the Capitol, and Treason stalks unmolested in the halls of legislation.

Virginia, the mother of Washington, is represented in the Senate by a hoary headed slanderer of her ancient fame. Virginia, the mother of Presidents and statesmen, is humiliated by the babblings of a dotard in the national council chamber, and dishonored by the representation of a miserable politician rather than of a dignified, statesmanlike, reasonable Senator.

Mason, whose first name we do not remember and do not want to; —Mason, who tried to have himself elected to the State Convention, and was defeated, in his own district, by the loyal people of Virginia; —Mason, regardless of the position of his State, has, of his full will and accord, placed himself alongside of drunken, besotted Wigfall, of Texas, and has begged to be registered in the catalogue of traitors.

Virginia, through —Mason has said that she owes no allegiance to the Government of the United States, but only to herself. Virginia has said that she is to be counted out when the roll call of States is made. Virginia, if her Senator is believed, is recreant to her honor, and is a traitor to the Union and the Constitution."

Alas! poor Mason!

The Struggle in Maryland.

In Maryland, the small party of the disunionists, failing in their attempt to convert Gov. Hicks to their way of thinking, sat for three or four days last week, in what they called a 'State Convention,' the object of which was to demand on the part of Maryland some decisive action. After long and rambling debates, in the course of which the most opposite opinions were expressed, the Convention finally compromised its discussions by agreeing to appoint five Commissioners to confer with Virginia. The Baltimore American, a strong Union paper, re- mained neutral, but the Commissioners thus appointed do not represent the sentiment of the people of Maryland. We copy the closing remarks:

It would hardly be reasonable to expect the gentleman who composed this body to do anything more than they did. They sent delegates with ill-defined powers and duties, and then adjourned. The insurmountable obstacle in their way all the time, was the fact that no measures that they could consistently propose would express the sentiment of the people of Maryland. If they did not sympathize with South Carolina as the representative of disunion, there was no real occasion for their action. They met to confer upon questions affecting the 'policy and interests of Maryland,' and the policy and interests of Maryland are not on the side of the extremists, and are not benefitted by the action of conventions. Our policy is to remain quiet and attend to our ordinary business, waiting for some developments that have not yet appeared and which may never appear. We want peace and unity; we desire to keep the States that remain in the Union, and to entice back again the wandering stars that have tried to break away from their natural orbits. If our rights are violated, we are men enough to contend for them, and brave enough to die rather than relinquish them, but we mean to contend, and die, if need be, in the Union.

A SIGNIFICANT INDICATION.—A gentleman residing in Iowa writes that the land offices in different sections of the West are flooded with applications for information from Southern people. These applications are generally made in writing and refer to the state of affairs existing in the South as rendering emigration to the North desirable. Many of these applications come from as far south as Texas and Louisiana. The fact is, the "reign of terror" prevailing in the "Cotton States" must ere long drive tens of thousands of the best inhabitants away.

Office Seeking in Washington.

A Republican writes from Washington:—"Applications for office continue to pour in. Already at the Treasury the clerks have noted and filed away for future reference thirty-two bushels of well-endorsed documents. At the Post Office Department fifteen thousand applications for office have already been filed. The War Department employs three clerks to note and file away the applications. The worst disappointed men who come to Washington are the little town and ward politicians, who, having 'stumped' their own localities, fancy the whole world, including Mr. Lincoln, must be fully satisfied that but for each of these the Republican party would have been defunct."

DEATH OF THE HON. MR. SCRANTON.—The Hon. G. W. Scranton, member of Congress, died at his residence at Scranton, on Sunday, March 24th.

Should We Have Peace or War?

A writer in The Press of Philadelphia, of the 22nd inst., argues the question as follows:

I shall take it for granted, in this article, that the independence of the Southern Confederacy will be ultimately acknowledged by our Government, as a matter of necessity, if not of right. All things are evidently tending to this point; and it appears to be the only peaceable solution of the question. Although the President, as the Constitution now stands, may feel bound to maintain the laws, and no doubt is so bound by his oath; yet Congress and the people will be obliged to act, and to act speedily too, for his relief; otherwise there will inevitably be a conflict. It must be borne in mind that in this struggle, the South claims not only the right of secession, but, in the last resort, the indisputable right of revolution. It may be difficult for us to yield to them on this point; we may find it hard to believe that in earnest to the extent of actually carrying out their views; still we must take things as they come. Facts are stubborn and irrefragable. They must be confronted by at least an open acknowledgment of their existence, which many very wise people seem to overlook.

If the South are determined, then, to assert, at all hazards, their independence, the momentous question then arises, whether we of the North are equally determined to maintain the Union now stands, may feel bound to maintain the laws, and no doubt is so bound by his oath; yet Congress and the people will be obliged to act, and to act speedily too, for his relief; otherwise there will inevitably be a conflict. It must be borne in mind that in this struggle, the South claims not only the right of secession, but, in the last resort, the indisputable right of revolution. It may be difficult for us to yield to them on this point; we may find it hard to believe that in earnest to the extent of actually carrying out their views; still we must take things as they come. Facts are stubborn and irrefragable. They must be confronted by at least an open acknowledgment of their existence, which many very wise people seem to overlook.

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My position, therefore, is this:—While the Constitution of the United States remains unaltered, it is clearly the duty of the President, and less so of the Congress, to maintain the laws, so long as they remain on our statute books, should be unanimously supported. But this position is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of peace. Such I believe to be the evident intention of the President, as declared in his inaugural, where he says that he intends to "hold, defend, and protect the public property with a view to peace." It will be his endeavor, without doubt, to have the laws everywhere executed, without unwisely bringing on a conflict with those in arms against the Union. The evacuation of Fort Sumter has already been ordered, as a matter of necessity. The other forts and public property will be held by the President, until it is otherwise ordered by Congress, and the people. But there are other difficulties arising which will soon have to be provided for: such as the collection of the revenue, which is, perhaps, the most complicated of all. I can see but one course left for the President, which is, to at once convene Congress. It is said that the duties cannot be collected in any other way than in the ports of entry. If this be the case, Congress will be obliged to pass a law against the Southern ports in the Secession States being heretofore acknowledged as ports of entry; or else empower the President to collect the duties outside of the ports on vessels-of-war. The one or the other is inevitable, unless we allow our revenue laws to be set at defiance.

If, however, Congress should think best to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, means might be provided for the collection of the revenue on the line separating the two Republics. This course, perhaps, will be preferable to any other, in the end—for, by acting thus, we shall retain the Border Slave States, which now threaten, in case of collision, to leave us. If this should be the case, our country will not suffer very materially in the future by the secession of the few slave States which have already left us. In time, perhaps, even those few will feel a desire to return under the ample folds of our protecting flag, if left to the exclusive management of their own people. It is even now said, and thought, that the majority in those States are looking forward to the time when they can assert their ancient love and fraternal sympathies. Let us, then, hope for the best. Let us neither force the Seceders out, nor compel them to stay; but, in the mean time, stand by our country, in all its beneficent designs, for the welfare of the race. If our erring friends come back, let us open wide our arms to receive them. They will, perhaps, yet be convinced that we have meant them no harm, while we possess the most ample power to confer upon them untold and inappreciable good.

O. H. J.

A. M. Barbour, Esq., who lately resigned the superintendency of the Harper's Ferry armory, is not, as has been charged, a Secessionist. On the contrary, he is an unconditional Union man, and tendered his resignation because he feared that the holding of a Federal office would impair his influence in behalf of the Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1861.

Shall the Southern Confederacy be recognized by the Administration of Mr. Lincoln? This is the question that begins to excite the attention of the country, North and South. Like that which preceded the proposition to evacuate Fort Sumpter, which may now be regarded as almost finally decided upon, this discussion will awaken intense resentment in many quarters, particularly among those who have taken the ground from the beginning that the revenues ought to be collected, even if bloodshed should ensue. But may not the Administration in this, as in the Fort Sumpter matter, be driven by circumstances to recognize the Confederacy? Many Republicans take the ground that it is better to pursue this course than to embark in the fruitless undertaking of collecting the revenue at the risk of precipitating a conflict with the seceded States. The paralysis that has settled upon business, the growing demands upon the Treasury of the United States, the daily resignations in the army and the navy, not to speak of other indications, all establish the fact that we are in the midst of extraordinary exigencies, and that no past example of administrative skill or party craft can be imitated to deliver us from the novel and threatening occurrences of which we are the creatures. One politician regrets that Gen. Jackson is not on the stage to take the place of Mr. Lincoln; but he goes to reflect that the hard realities of new difficulties, the latter has dealt with, would have perplexed any man, and could not have been immediately baffled and disposed of, even by the iron will and prompt courage of the Hero of New Orleans. Gen. Jackson ought to have lived when Disunion reared its horrid front in the Buchanan Administration, and then, doubtless, his foresight would have crushed rebellion by anticipating its designs, and by arming the Government at all points to meet the monster, when it finally exposed his purpose. Another politician, while denouncing the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, and railing at the Cotton States, declares it were far better to get rid of the latter forever than to be making ineffectual efforts to bring them back into the Union. Others—and this class is rapidly increasing—assert that the only way to produce anything like system out of disorder is to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and to leave its authors and engineers to their own fate. In other words, to their own people, who it is predicted, will soon become sick of the experiment, and at last, convinced that the Republicans have not intended to do them wrong, and that the loyal States of the old Government can prosper without them, will depose their leaders, and demand readmission into the Union. It ought to be borne in mind that, throughout the Border Slave States, whose adhesion to the Union is of the first and last importance, there is an unanimous sentiment against coercion. Now, this sentiment is alike against collecting the revenues if such a step is to be taken amid warlike preparations. Meanwhile, it is not to be denied that the free States themselves are greatly disturbed and divided in regard to these issues. The great anti-slavery party is by no means a peace party, and the Democratic party, with some exceptions, stands upon the idea that nothing can be done to enforce the laws upon the revolutionary States of the South until every honorable means has been tried to convince them that their rights are safe in the Union, and that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln intends no assault upon their institutions. These are undeniable, notorious, abounding signs of the times.

The alternative of an extra session, in order to take some steps in regard to the new tariff, is demanded by a number of leading Republican journals, and may be set down as another proof of the eagerness of the people in regard to the future. And what does this future promise to us? If we may judge from intelligence from all quarters of the Union, nothing but bankruptcy, poverty, and despair. Spring approaches with no indications of revival in trade, in the great cities; our shipping interest is at a stand-still; there being no market for manufactures, our forges and furnaces will be suspended or entirely stopped; and, although money may be said to be plenty, capitalists clutch it tightly in their hands, because they see no safety in investments when the Government itself is so near to ruin, or, like a rotten ship, in a dangerous sea, slowly falling to pieces. Something must be done, and that soon! A National Convention can only be called after the lapse of a certain time, during which interval our complications and distresses will be multiplied. Is there no remedy immediately at hand by which temporary relief may be obtained, and the public mind so tranquilized as to give the Administration a chance to look around?

Recognition of the Confederate States.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The National Intelligence, of this morning, has six columns and a-half, entitled "The Past, the Present, and the Future," which causes sensation in political circles. It reviews the action of the seceded States severally and jointly, and takes positive grounds against coercion, or the employment of force in any way to restore the Federal authority. The Intelligence's opinion is, that the existing difficulty can only be settled by the interposition of a General Convention of the States, and that the relation of the seceded States to the Federal Government can be changed only by their voluntary return to the Union. Failing that, the editors see no way open but to acknowledge their independence out of the Union. It is said that many Republican leaders have expressed very similar opinions, but it is equally true that they are determinedly opposed by others.

The Confederate Commissioners.

[From the Phila. Daily News (Opposition).]

It is thought that the object of treating with the Commissioners of the Confederate States causes anxiety to the Administration. It is assumed by some that the peace policy of Mr. Lincoln requires that he shall give at least a soft answer to the Southern Embassadors, and endeavor so to treat them as will conciliate the people of the States by whom they are sent.

We think there can be no doubt as to the plain duty of the Administration in the case. Nor, we judge, is there any more room for conjecture as to what the President's policy will be. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural, expressed himself unmistakably as to the right of secession, and he is not the man to pursue a course directly at variance with what he considers his duty. He has no authority to acknowledge the secession of the Southern States, and, of course, no right to recognize the Confederate Commissioners in any official capacity.

A morning contemporary is very anxious that the Administration shall not offend the secessionists by refusing to recognize their Commissioners, and suggested that the President immediately call an extra session of Congress, and that Congress authorize such recognition. This proposition is as absurd as most of the political articles of our prettily independent contemporary. Every man who possesses the ordinary intelligence of an American citizen knows well that Congress has no more right to go outside of the Constitution than has the President, and that so far as the reception of foreign ambassadors is concerned, the Executive is the sole judge of this authority.

The Commissioners of the Confederate States cannot be recognized by our Government without an amendment to the Constitution recognizing the independence of the Southern Republic, and such an amendment can only be forced by the people. If Congress were in session, it might by a two-thirds vote, recommend such an amendment to the Constitution as would cover this matter; but even then the people would have to decide upon it by their State Legislatures or Conventions. We do not think that Congress would be likely to pass a resolution for such a purpose. The people alone are competent to act in this matter, which they should do by a National Convention, if such be their wish.

What may be the policy of the Administration in delaying a reply to the Confederate Commissioners, we do not know, but we know well what must be their final decision. They may have an object, and a good one, in withholding their answer while things are in their present state, particularly as respects Fort Sumpter. We have no doubt that Mr. Seaward, to whom this matter will probably be entrusted, will treat the envoys of the seceded States with all the courtesy they deserve, but he will not recognize them in any official capacity, directly or indirectly.

Missouri State Convention.

St. Louis, March 21.—The resolution relating to coercion was taken up.

Mr. Donnell offered a substitute: "that it is necessary for the preservation of peace that the President shall withdraw the Federal military from the seceded States and abstain from the collection of revenues."

Mr. Hall offered an amendment to the effect that the Convention is not sufficiently acquainted with the position of the Federal troops in the South, to request their withdrawal, but they earnestly entreat the Federal Government to abstain from any act calculated to bring about a collision.

Mr. Shackelford offered a substitute to the amendment: "that it is the opinion of this Convention that the cherished desire to preserve the country from civil war and restore fraternal feelings would be greatly promoted by the withdrawal of the Federal troops from such forts within the seceded States where there is danger of hostile collision, and we recommend that policy." This substitute was adopted, and the resolution as amended was passed. Yeas, 89; nays, 6.

The Convention adjourned on the 22d till the third Monday in December next.

The following, from an editorial in the Republican (Douglas Democratic), is a very fair resume of the proceedings of the Convention:

"The voice of Missouri has spoken through the Convention called for that purpose. That voice pronounced that further concessions should be made with a view to the restoration of the Union of the States. Definitely, these concessions should have the Crittenden resolutions for their basis. It declares that such a re-union would be imperiled by the use of force on the part of the Federal Government against the people of the seceded States, and especially those States where a collision threatens. Firm and steady in its expression, it declares for a National Convention, in the hope that its deliberations may result in measures which will secure that object. The same voice consistently pronounces that there is at present no adequate cause for retiring from the Union, and refuses at this time to pledge Missouri to secession, even in the event of the secession of the rest of the Border States or the refusal of the North to accede to any plan of adjustment."

Galveston, Texas, March 21.

The State Convention has passed an ordinance declaring vacant the gubernatorial chair and that of the Secretary of State, on account of the refusal of those a present holding them to appear before the Convention, as did the other State officers, upon due notification, to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States Government.

Lieut. Gov. Clark is to assume the functions of Governor at once, and the Secretary of State is called on to hand over the great seal of office and his official records.

The Legislature met on the 18th.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LEROY.

Chambersburg—Situation—Residences—Public Buildings—Graves of the only Settlers—M. E. Conference.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 18, 1861.

During the past few weeks, it has been my privilege to visit quite a number of the towns, and some of the cities of our State; and among them all I think I have not found a prettier town than the ancient borough of Chambersburg. It is situated in one of the loveliest valleys in the country, 52 miles from Harrisburg by the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

I have observed many handsome residences, where, if peace and contentment dwell, the inhabitants must live "at home." The public buildings of the place speak well for the intelligence, enterprise, and taste of the citizens. The Court House is a large brick building, surmounted with a fine statue of Franklin, for whom the town was named. The Public School building is commodious and neatly finished. They have also a good Academy and Female Seminary. Both institutions are well patronized.

Taking a stroll the other day, I found myself in the old Presbyterian Cemetery. Among other inscriptions I found the following: "In memory of Colonel Benjamin Chambers, the first white settler of the county of Franklin, and founder of Chambersburg, who died Feb. 17th, 1788. Aged 80 years."

Near him lies the dust of a man, who, tradition says, was shot on the spot where he lies, by an Indian. At the head of his grave is a stone slab, bearing the following words:

"HERE LIES WILLIAM FORSYTH WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MAY 19TH 1750."

The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church is now in session here. We have, so far, had a pleasant and peaceful session. It is feared, however, that we will have some trouble with Slavery before we are through. Yesterday was a great day in Chambersburg. Three men of great eminence preached in the M. E. Church. Bishop Simpson preached in the morning.

The house was not opened until an hour before time for service. The moment the door swung on its hinges there was a general rush, and in a few minutes the large building—galleries, aisles and all—was filled beyond comfort. Very many did not get in at all. The sermon was just what we expected from such a man. Full of eloquence, but fuller still of the Holy Ghost.

In the afternoon Dr. J. P. Durbin preached with great power on an overflowing houseful of interested and appreciative hearers. In the evening, Rev. R. S. Maclay, who has been twelve years a Missionary in China, preached. His sermon rekindled the Missionary fire in many a heart. I must close. More anon.

LETTER FROM THE WEST.

MONMOUTH, Ill., March 13, 1861.

FRIEND LEWIS.—As a great many of your readers are interested to some extent in the Prairie State, many of them having friends settled here, some owning lands and some, perhaps, thinking of settling here, I have thought that some account of our laws might prove interesting to them, though, perhaps I may not be very well qualified to give a concise idea of the peculiarities of the same, but I will devote this letter at least in an attempt.

Our Governor is elected for four years, and the election takes place at the time of the Presidential election. Our State Senators are elected for four years; the members of the House for two years. We have but one session of the Legislature in two years—and the pay of members is limited to \$2.00 per day for forty-two days, and after that time to \$1.00 per day, while the session lasts.

The intention of the Constitutional Convention being to limit the time of members, under the impression that it would thereby prevent the passage of many laws which appear to be a growing evil in the State. But such is not the effect, it is true it saves the making of a great many speeches for Buncombe, but members soon see that the only way to get a favorite scheme passed, is to raise no objections to those in advance, and the result is, that laws got up by those interested and introduced by some member, are ground through like the resolutions at some packed political convention, a member dares not raise an objection for fear the time consumed will defeat his pet scheme, whatever it may be, for want of time to vote on it, or afraid that he will be compelled to remain longer than he can afford to stay at the Capitol on expense; and so in the few days of a session they pass a mass of ill-digested general laws and private bills, which, when bound together, show at once that they have not been properly examined. A member cannot read them in less than three months, to say nothing of critically examining them and the laws to which they relate.

In this country the Circuit Court sits but twice a year. The Probate business is all done in the County Court, there being one in each county authorized to hold a term in every month, for the purpose of attending to that business. In our county the County Court has concurrent jurisdiction in civil suits with the Circuit Court in cases where the amount claimed does not exceed five hundred dollars, and is authorized to hold two terms a year—the practice being the same as in the Circuit Court; this plan relieves the Circuit Court of a great many cases; still the Docket is crowded.

Our Sheriff holds his office for two years, and is not eligible to a re-election. The County Treasurer holds his for the same time. Each county elects a Surveyor who holds his office for two years; also, a School Commissioner who holds for the same length of time.

We have what is called Township Organization in force in a portion of the State; it is copied from the New York system, and is adopted by a vote of the county wherever a majority desire it, our county acts under it, each township in the counties adopting it, elects a Supervisor and they all form what is called the Board of Supervisors; they meet at the county seat for the transaction of county business, and have the control of the county property, the same as your County Commis-

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., by Rev. Mr. Zahn-

On the 10th inst., by David Suter, Esq., Mr. HENRY BARNES to Miss HANNAH WATSON, both of Davisburg, Blair

DECEASED.

At her residence in Schuyler Co., Illinois, on the 1st inst., Mrs. HANNAH C. RANNEY, daughter of Israel Coker,

On the 10th inst., by David Suter, Esq., Mr. HENRY BARNES to Miss HANNAH WATSON, both of Davisburg, Blair

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

March 27.

Flour and Extra Family Flour..... \$3.00

Common and Superfine..... \$2.00

Flour..... \$2.25

Corn Meal..... \$1.25

Extra White Wheat..... \$1.25

Pat and Prime Red..... \$1.25

Corn, Prime Yellow..... \$1.00

Oats..... \$1.00

Clovered, 3 1/2 lbs..... \$1.00

Timothy..... \$1.00

March 27.

White Wheat..... \$1.10

Red Wheat..... \$1.00

Rye..... \$1.00

Oats..... \$1.00

Flaxseed..... \$1.00

Bird Apples..... \$1.00

Butter..... \$1.00

Eggs..... \$1.00

Lard..... \$1.00

Hams..... \$1.00

Shoulders..... \$1.00

Sides..... \$1.00

Tallow..... \$1.00

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of John Oiler, deceased.]

Notice is given that letters of administration on the estate of John Oiler, late of Porter township, died, have been granted to the undersigned residing in said

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CALDER, Administrator.

March 27, 1861.—G.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Seven teachers are wanted to take charge of the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon, for