Semi-Weekly Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday, May 7, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS, NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
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BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

News Items.

—The Norfolk *Herald* of the early part of last week, made the number of troops at Richmond 4000, and at Harper's Ferry 3,500, but said that by the close of the week there would be 25,000 at Richmond.

—Norfolk is effectually blockaded by a fleet of ten ships of war. So is the whole Chesapeake bay. Brilliant opening for Virginian independence!

—In New Orleans the secessionists are said to be forcing the occupants of prisons to enlist. Northern men are compelled to do so, or run the risk of lynching. Troops are scarce in Louisiana.

—A steamer with $175,000 worth of arms for the South, was captured at Cairo, Ill., by the military forces there, on the 26th.

—On the 30th, Gen. Bragg had under his command at Pensacola, about 8,000 men. Preparations were making to attack Fort Pickens. The commander of Fort Pickens was unceasing in his labors. Like Bragg's, his men work day and night.

—Schuylkill county has sent to the army twenty-two companies, and raised in the borough of Pottsville alone, a relief fund of $12,000. The county will increase the fund little less than $100,000. Well done.

—Virginia stocks are selling at forty cents on a dollar, and go at that rate in purchasing provisions.

—Valparaiso dates to the 3d ult., have been received. The town of Mendoza has been destroyed by an earthquake, and 8,000 people killed. It occurred on the 20th of March. The same earthquake is reported to have destroyed the town of San Juan and the bed of the river turned on the sito of the town.

—Authenticated statements reach Washington daily of persons being forcibly driven out of the State of Virginia without having time allowed to them to dispose of their property.—The cases are numerous.

—A lady arriving at Washington, direct from Portsmouth, Va., on the 4th, reported that both Norfolk and Portsmouth were under mob rule; that the inhabitants, or at least most of them, would be very glad to have the United States take possession of both places. For two weeks she had not been able to sleep quietly at night on account of the continual alarms of the Secessionists.

—The U. S. Recruiting Office was opened on Baltimore street, Baltimore, yesterday morning, and the Stars and Stripes displayed.

—Two thousand stand of arms that were sent to Baltimore, from Harper's Ferry, by the Secessionists, are to be returned to the Government.

—Col. Wm. K. Piper has tendered to the General Government, through Gov. Curtin, one regiment of Infantry, now organized in Cambria county, to serve for any period of time that may be designated; and if accepted, he proffers a bonus of $1000 to the State.

Cambria county has already four companies accepted.

☞ Thousands of the young men from the farming districts are to-day under arms. The withdrawal of so much productive labor will certainly be felt in the coming harvests, unless those who remain at home use extra diligence. The indications are that Europe will ask a great part of her supply of breadstuffs from America, especially in the event of a war on the continent. Every available acre should be planted with corn, as every bushel of it will be needed. While the young men carry the musket, let the old men wield the hoe.

SOMETHING WRONG AT CAMP SCOTT, YORK, PA.—All correspondents from Camp Scott, complain bitterly of the niggardly treatment, soldiers receive there. And all agree that the fault is with the officers in command at the Camp. The Government should see to it, that mere paper generals, not fit to have command over brutes, are instantly removed. A number of men have secured high places in the army for flash notoriety and plunder only. Such men must be kicked out of the army, or the willing soldiers and the people, will refuse their support to the Government.

☞ The worst enemies of the Southern people are *the secession leaders. These* leaders ignore people in everything. They refuse to allow them to vote upon secession; tax them in order to support an extravagant home government, and shut them out from the commerce of the world. How long shall this struggle last between the Southern people and the secession leaders.

The Twenty Days Ended.

The twenty days given by the President, for the Secessionists to disband and return to their homes as peaceful and law-abiding citizens, expired on Sunday, and from the determined stand heretofore taken by the President, we presume he will proceed at once to march our troops to the South and *compel* the rebels to recognize his power and the power of our government. We may therefore, expect, unless there is some beautiful backing down on the part of the South, to hear of a desperate conflict between the contending parties before the week is ended. Lincoln has done nobly thus far, and we hope he may not falter for an instant, until secessionism is buried so deep that it will never be heard of again. Our soldiers are "spiling for a fight," and the South has carried the joke so far, that she must either "come to time" or "take to the water," which we opine she will ere the second engagement, at farthest. Had the South known what she does now, six months ago, we believe she would never have allowed it to go as far as it has. We will meed them the praise of being chivalrous, but in this instance they missed their mark. They made their calculations for a united South and a divided North, but in this they were sadly (for them) mistaken, for they find it just the reverse—a divided South and a united North. Their papers sneeringly remark that our soldiers are all poor house paupers, and that they can whip five to one. Well, from the way the wind blows from that direction just now, they will have a chance of trying it on, and they will find that *our paupers* know how to fight, more especially since they are all *volunteers*, and have not been *pressed* into service. We want to see the Government carry the war to the bitter end. The time for compromises has passed. The time for treaties ended long ago, and they must now be brought to see their madness at the point of the bayonet. Their leaders must be given up to the proper authorities, a fair and impartial trial allowed them, and a Regiment of their own soldiers should be made shoot them. The country will never be safe as long as these rebellious scoundrels, who have become so aristocratic that they sneer at a poor laboring man, and call him the mud-sill of society, &c., are permitted to roam at large over this glorious land. Things have come to a pretty pass, indeed, when the bone and sinew of our country are despised by the very men they feed, when the Stars and Stripes are scoffed at and trampled beneath their feet, and when the Constitution and laws are set at defiance, and the Union declared null and void. The retribution of a just and holy God, will surely overtake them.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—On the 30th ult., upwards of two hundred citizens of Philadelphia, of all parties, signed a friendly letter to Gen. Scott. The following is an extract of the letter, which we hope speaks the sentiments of every Pennsylvanian:

"In the civil strife which has just lighted up our land with an unnatural and deadly glare, we do not stop to inquire into the soundness of conflicting opinions as to the origin of the deplorable controversy. It is enough for us to know that the beloved and glorious flag of our Federal Union has been assailed, and we ask no further questions. In such a crisis, we are for sustaining, to any and every extent, constituted authorities of the Union, believing, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, that "*The preservation of the General Government, in its whole Constitutional vigor, is the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.*"—While the Goverment stands by the flag, we stand by the Government.—In this determination we obliterate, for the time being, all traces of party difference, by which many of us have been heretofore widely separated."

The Southern Troops Concentrating for an Attack upon Washington.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

On Saturday a gentleman called on us, who, on account of ill health, was recently a sojourner in Florida, and who has just come through Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. He says that the people of the rest of the country have no conception of the rush which the people of all those States have for some days past *been making* and are now making for Richmond, the headquarters of the Southern army, destined for the conquest of Washington city and the District of Columbia. He says that in all his journey he did not see a solitary railroad train, going in the direction of Richmond, that was not loaded with troops and munitions. From Charleston along, during the two days he was there, 4,000 armed men started for the Virginia rendezvous. He states that these general and rapid movements are not reported in the papers of the Confederate States, but he has no doubt that the army at Richmond will prove tremendous in its strength of numbers. He tells us that all the men he met with, military officers and others, spoke of the conquest of Washington as a settled thing, just as well settled as if already accomplished, and that the avowed determination is not to preserve the public buildings of the capital for the uses of the Southern Confederacy, but to demolish them utterly, not leaving one stone upon another.

We do not believe that the Administration or any of its friends in the North had any adequate or faint idea of the extent and formidableness of the preparations made for the attack upon Washington. No obstacle whatever has been or is in the way of the rapid concentration of troops at Richmond from twenty or thirty Southern railroads and we are well convinced, that whatever the North may think, the army at Richmond this day, if it has not moved upon Washington, doubly numbers the army in the latter city, and is made up of as good fighting men as can be found in the world.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1861.

Whether the history of the present times is written in blood or preserved in ink, it will be read by our posterity as the most melancholy of all the annals of our race. Nothing in the past can be compared to it. The causes which have produced our divisions, and the events that have arrayed one section against the other, will excite equal surprise and regret. It is rare that so much hatred and anger has resulted from provocation so light. If war is to come—and I do not see how it is to be avoided—the fact that the strife was precipitated by the South, and for many weeks evaded by the North, will become a main accusation against the former. It will not avail the South that their people are on the side of the leaders. When a war is wantonly begun and pushed forward with savage persistence, in the face of all peaceful proffers from the strong side, the unanimity of those who make and maintain the war will not excuse their crime before the bar of God, and in the eyes of other nations. Mr. Calhoun was the author of the theories that have finally captured and perverted the Southern judgment. His philosophy, so pernicious and so unsound, has been a thousand times refuted and rebuked by the best of the Southern statesmen. As long as it was confined to South Carolina, it served only to render that State ridiculous. What it did for South Carolina, it will do for the Southern Confederacy. It has made her people social and political slaves, by obliterating their franchises; it has erected her leaders into petty despots of the meanest character. Indeed, Mr. Calhoun's theory of government, and of separate independence, rests upon the most abhorrent of aristocracies. The Southern Confederacy would not last a year, if subject to public discussion and the ballot-box.

It must bear the relation to other nations that South Carolina has borne to the United States. It must establish a property qualification, prevent freedom of opinion, and muzzle the press. The moment it attempts to be liberal it will go down in utter contempt; will, in fact, be devoured by its own factions, and probably find its own slaves howling over its grave.—What sort of respect such a Government will receive from others I need not anticipate. It will be among them like a fool at a fair, tolerated for its weakness, and laughed at for its follies.

Nothing will prevent a conflict but the weakness of the conspirators, the divisions among their own people, and the knowledge that the Government is resolved to go ahead regardless of everything but the honor of the country. They must either fight or yield. There is no middle ground. They are concentrating troops at Alexandria, and had yesterday some fifteen hundred on the ground. With all their care, their operations are made known.

They run their trains at night with men and provisions, and threaten to expel all who disclose their plans, but they are made known. *Alexandria may be a point worthy of the attention of Gen. Scott.* She was retroceded to Virginia not to become a depot for arms against the Union. I think if she is not legislated back by Congress she will be held in check by the military arm. Winfield Scott is a Congress in himself, and he makes capital laws. While we have no despot, and need none, we are all ready to bow before the patriotic decisions of that hero, who is as necessary to us as Wellington was to England in her dark hours, and as ready to die for his country as he always has been to fight for it.

Virginia is not Florida, nor yet South Carolina. Her brave sons in the Pan Handle will fight the tyrants of the tide-water to the last. They will, as I predicted, refuse to yield to the decree of Secession, and have already, in defiance of Letcher and Wise, enrolled twenty-six hundred men for the Government, who will reach us over the Pennsylvania Central, by way of the Ohio river. Rather than yield, they will demand re-admission into the Union as a separate State.—The blood of the men of the free States runs too red through the western counties of Virginia to make submission to Secession a possible event in that quarter.

The conspirators must look to Charleston and Pensacola, as well as to Baltimore and Norfolk. I give them notice that while they threaten the capitol, our guns may be announcing that vengeance has been taken for Sumpter, and that punishment has been inflicted on Florida. There is need for their energies in all parts of the South. They have waked a wrath they never knew; and if its limbs are gigantic and wide-reaching, its eyes are Argus eyes, and its energies exhaustless.

The determination to reach Washington through Maryland is about to manifest itself in various ways; and I am glad to see that the people of Baltimore are preparing so give that division which is to go through that peaceful city a *star-spangled banner reception.* This is well. The people of Baltimore owe it to themselves to establish a polite deportment hereafter. There is no disposition to do them any harm; but our troops and mails must go through. We shall outdo them in courtesy. They may bow low, but we shall bow lower. If they prefer compliments to cannon, we shall shake hands; but if cannon to compliments, we shall be ready. The American flag, the American troops, the American people, must pass through Baltimore to Washington; and it depends upon Baltimore whether they shall go through in cars or gun carriages.

The now demand of the Administration for troops, which looks to a permanent military organization on the grandest scale, will call for the appointment of a great number of officers, all at the disposition of the President and his Cabinet. There will be six major-generals, twelve brigadier-generals, twenty-five colonels, twenty-five lieutenant-colonels, twenty-five majors, two hundred and fifty captains, and five hundred first and second lieutenants. This is exclusive of quartermasters, paymasters, and other military agents. The increase in the navy will be in proportion. OCCASIONAL.

☞ The Indiana Legislature has authorized the Governor to call out six regiments for immediate service for one year, for the defence of the State.

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Maryland in the Hands of the Secessionists—Gov. Hicks expected to flee from the State—The President Determined to do his Duty—His Proclamation—The Force to be raised—The Mississippi to be Kept Open—Baltimore will have to Yield.

ANNAPOLIS, May 4.

The Secretary of Gov. Hicks says that the appointments of the Committee of Public Safety now pending before the Legislature must precipitate the State into civil war, as the majority of the proposed board are sworn friends of secession and men who deprecate the political fortunes of Governor Hicks, who may soon have to resort to Washington or to Pennsylvania line for protection.

The great seal of the State is now in Annapolis, and it will be thrown into the Chesapeake sooner than be placed on an ordinance of secession.

The absence of the seal is an effectual veto, a power not possessed by the Governors of Maryland.

The Senate adjourned last night without final action on the public safety bill.

The Union men are battling it with various amendments and parliamentary tactics, and there is a prospect of an all night session.

An intense feeling has been aroused there on the measure.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Rumors are current that the United States troops have crossed the Maryland line, and are now moving towards the city.

Union ward meetings were held last night throughout the city, and delegates elected to a city convention to meet on next Monday. The delegates are now in session to take action relative to the public safety bill.

Resolutions were adopted in all the wards to the following purport:

That we cherish the Constitution and laws of the United States, and will devote our fortunes and lives to defend their integrity against all revolutionary or violent assaults.

That we regret the violent attack on the troops of the United States, while peaceably marching through the city to protect the seat of Government, and indignantly repudiate making it a pretext to organize an armed mob under the disguise of a special police, to place the city in a hostile attitude to the General Government, and hereby declare our abhorrence for the attempt of the Legislature to inaugurate a military despotism, by a bill for the creation of what is called a board of public safety.

That the persons named for the said board have not the confidence of the people, and we protest against the whole measure as an invasion of the prerogatives of the Governor and a usurpation of Executive power by the Legislature.

These Union meetings were largely attended, and very enthusiastic.

A strong feeling of indignation is manifested against the proposed action of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Each day is now pregnant with events, and the country has but patiently to wait the coming of recruits, to be assured that we have indeed a Government and a governing policy. From the President to the lowest official, all are busy with preparations for the approaching movement. Special agents are dispatched from all the organizing departments to the several Navy Yards and army posts, who are directed forthwith and speedily to place all things in perfect order.

The President issued the following Proclamation last evening:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the national Constitution, and the preservation of the national Union, by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th of April in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and commander-in-chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States forty-two thousand and fifty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and be mustered into service as infantry and cavalry. The proportions of each arm, and the details of enrollment and organization, will be made known throughout the Department of War.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men; the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of war.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States.—The details of the enlistment and organization will be made through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made and the direction for the increase of the regular army and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteer and for the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted for the effectual suppression of unlawful violence, for the impartial enforcement of constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout our country.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 3d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Seventy thousand volunteers, twenty-five thousand regulars, and eighteen thousand naval force, are shortly to proceed upon this important mission, and their march, truly the march of mighty armies, will not falter until he whose right it is to rule shall be recognized from one end of the land to the other.

Captain Meigs returned here yesterday from his recent expedition to Fort Pickens, which, he says, is so reinforced and otherwise strengthened as to make its reduction utterly impossible for six months, for which time it is well provisioned.

The Mississippi will be kept open to an untaxed commerce, and those attempting to obstruct it or to collect duties from our citizens will be summarily and fearfully punished. New Orleans will find the mouth of this river filled with teeth in the shape of armed vessels; and if her rulers persist in their desperate game of collecting revenue not theirs, or of retaining the property and treasure of the Government and the people, they will be speedily brought to their senses.

A rigorous blockade of all the ports in the seceded States must produce the most disastrous consequences to those States, and will add considerably to their existing embarrassments.

Missouri has already detected the designs of the secessionists in her high offices, and will stay where she is.—Should she falter it will only be to ruin herself, and to divert the over-land trade from her to some States loyal to the Government.

The President, accompanied by Mr. Seward, is visiting the different regiments in this city, at their quarters.—He is received in a manner becoming his eminent position; and he, during his examination of the regiments, comments freely on their attainments in military tactics. He will continue his visits until he has reviewed each of the regiments now in or advancing towards the city.

Gen. Scott telegraphed for Gen. Butler to leave Annapolis and come here, and all day long he has been closeted with the Commander-in-Chief, receiving detailed information and instruction concerning his future movements.

It is also decided to approach and occupy Baltimore. The army of occupation will move in four columns, one from Perryville, one from Harrisburg, one from Annapolis, and one from Washington. Of course no opposition is anticipated, though no possible successful impediment could be placed in their way.

A decisive military movement may be looked for on the Mississippi, below Cairo.

Distrust in Alabama.

A gentleman from Mobile, states that money matters in Alabama are in a state of the utmost confusion. He was compelled to pay a discount of thirty per cent. on Alabama money to obtain the means to go South. There was a strong Union feeling prevalent in that part of Alabama. It was generally believed that if the Federal Administration at Washington would adhere firmly to its position and prosecute the war with vigor, so as to assure them of sympathy and support, there would be an uprising of the Unionists in strong force.

The despotism of Jeff. Davis was considered as resting upon a sandy foundation. The planters were gloomy and despondent on account of the apprehended insecurity of their slave property. They are convinced that their tenure is very frail. One man, the owner of four plantations and fifteen hundred slaves, declared openly in the streets of Mobile, that he expected to lose all his slaves. Slavery, he avowed, was doomed by the firing of the first gun at Fort Sumpter. The impression existed that if the Federal Government would act with courage and promptness, sixty days would suffice to end the war; that by that time the seceders would sue for peace, if they did not actually beg for security for their own lives.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Good News From Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 4—10 P. M.—The "Public Safety" bill, appointing a Secession committee to rule the affairs of this city and State, met with so much resistance in the Senate to-day that it was finally recommitted.

The Union men consider it as good as lost.

The Union feeling is evidently gaining ground throughout the State.

May 5.—At noon to-day, the Fifty-second New York Regiment and the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment arrived in a train from Washington at the Relay House, nine miles from this city, and taking possession of the telegraph wires, planted eight howitzers on the viaduct, investing the entire neighborhood.

There are rumors that several vessels loaded with troops are coming up the river.

On the Northern Central Railroad a large force of men from Pennsylvania were engaged to-day in building the first bridge outside the city, and the road to the city from that direction will be finished to-morrow.

Union Sentiment in Western Virginia.

WHEELING, May 4.—An immense county Union meeting was held here to-day. The Hon. Frank Pierpoint, of Marion county, and George McPorter, of Hancock county, late a member of the State Convention, addressed the people in able speeches, urging resistance to the Secession ordinance, and favoring a division of the State.

Important Movement of Troops.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—General Scott forwarded despatches to General Butler yesterday, at Annapolis, placing the Sixth Massachusetts regiment and other troops at his command, and giving him three days to take possession of the Relay House at the junction of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Washington railroads, nine miles from Baltimore and thirty miles from Washington.

General Butler responded, and informed General Scott that he would have religious services on the ground to-day. The Sixth Massachusetts regiment went up the road early this morning. This movement is made to co-operate with the Pennsylvania troops now advancing upon Baltimore on the other side.

An Attack on Cairo Meditated.

CAIRO, Illinois, May 4.—General Pillow, General Ely, and three other prominent officers of the Confederate army, with a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee troops, are at Memphis.

Heavy guns are arriving there daily.

Colonel Prentiss, the commanding officer at this point, has just received the following despatch from three prominent citizens of Cincinnati:

"General Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an immediate attack on Cairo."

To which Colonel Prentiss replied:

"Let him come. He will learn to dig a ditch on the right side. I am ready."

Disturbance at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, May 5.—Almost a riot occurred here this afternoon, in consequence of the arrest of a soldier by a police officer for disorderly conduct. The officer used his billy in making the arrest, when the comrades of the prisoner attempted a rescue.—The soldiers made threats, and a large crowd soon assembled. The Mayor called out the Home Guard with loaded muskets, when order was restored. Three companies from Camp Curtin were marched in, and all the soldiers found in the city were escorted to the camp.

Our Army Correspondence.

COMPANY D, 5th PA. REG.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, '61.

DEAR FRIEND TYHURST: In the Inauguration Ball Room, the Standing-Stone Guards, of the 5th Regiment of Penna. Volunteers, are now quartered. We have had a week of severe military trial—traveling night and day, frequently laying on our arms, expecting attacks from the secessionists.—Throughout Pennsylvania we met with hearty and welcome receptions. At Havre de Grace we lay on our arms expecting an attack, but our boys—spoiling for a fight—were disappointed. All in the company are in good health and spirits, and could not be coaxed back. John Cullison, who was sick and at Anapolis, came in yesterday in good health and spirits. With this exception, our men have been quite well.

Washington presents a war-like appearance. The capitol building is filled with the 7th N. Y. Regiment and five or six others. Our Regiment, the 5th Pa., consists of ten companies, numbering about eight hundred men, four of which, Capts. Medler, Brannan, Hower, and Lawrence, hail from Schuylkill county; Capts. Dawson, Scacrist, and Emling, from Pittsburgh; Capt. Miller from Huntingdon, Oelrich from Lebanon, and Cooly's from Reading. We get uniforms to-morrow. Drill three times a day. A great many reports prevail. One, that a Southern army of 15,000 is marching to take the Capitol. But this cannot be taken. We have now 16,000 troops in this city, and others coming on daily at the rate of 2000. The result of the Maryland election has had a salutary effect on the people here, and I think crushed out secession. Coming from Anapolis to this city, our Regiment caught a spy, who is still under guard, and if sufficient evidence is adduced, will be shot. There are plenty of secession spies yet amongst us, and it is difficult to tell them from Union men. I have heard once from Huntingdon county since I left, and was pleased to learn that they were about to raise another company in Huntingdon. Now while we feel still more eager than ever to go to defend our country, I trust there will be a generous and unmistakable turn out of volunteers from our county. Our company has met with much flattery, on account of their hardy and fearless appearance, and get the name of "*Pa. Pine Knots.*" PLUS.

We Must Have a Government.

It is quite idle now to talk of a war of defence. Aggression and defiance have come to us in every shape from the South. The firing upon Fort Sumter under the circumstances was an act of unprovoked aggression, and the seizing of Harper's Ferry and Norfolk, in Virginia, that of the United States Mint in Georgia, the property of the United States in North Carolina, and the recent capture of United States troops and a steam vessel in Texas, all render the declarations of the traitor Jefferson Davis in his Message, that he desires peace mere revolting hypocrisy.

Government is the only thing that "stands between the naked breast and the assassin's knife." It is the only thing that enables any man in such a world as this, to lie down in peace at night, surrounded by his family. It is the thing that distinguishes England and America from Dahomey and the Cannibal Islands. The right of Secession is the right of disintegration. It is the right to reduce a nation to a mob. It is the right of repudiating debts; of destroying freedom of speech; of muzzling the press; of making forced loans; of forcing men into the ranks of an army against their consent. It is the right of leaving the Union and breaking up the United States, whenever the majority vote against our real or fancied interest. The inevitable result of allowing it would be that California would secede if the Pacific Road were delayed; Maine would go out if the Boundary Question were not immediately settled; Pennsylvania would secede if there were not a protective tariff, and New York if there were, and the Northwest would go off in a body if the Homestead Bill were not passed.

If we are asked, then, why we cannot let the South go in peace, we say that the principle gives up the very idea of government, and the very essence of all for which our fathers have contended since the origin of civilization. Better, a thousand times better, that thousands should die on the field of battle, than that government itself should be dissolved and one wide anarchy involve the whole nation.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

☞ The Phila. *Press* of Saturday says: "A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has a married sister residing in a large town in the interior of South Carolina, recently received a letter from her husband, a violent Secessionist. The writer, among other things, states that he was at Charleston, with the soldiers, during the late military operations at that place, and while absent from home, the negroes burned down four dwelling houses and eight stores, in the town in which he resides, and four dwelling houses in the vicinity. *Eight negroes were hanged* and the writer says he supposes they shall have to hang a dozen more before a month passes.

Here are facts which do not get into the Southern papers, but which show the state of feeling at the South, and how poorly her people are prepared to go to war on a large scale."

The Administration United for War.

[From the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The fact is at last demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the policy of the Administration, now and henceforth, is war. To this conclusion, Mr. Lincoln has urged his Cabinet for ten days past. Messrs. Chase, Blair and Cameron entered heart and soul into the plan, and but for the wavering of Seward and Welles on this point, the Cabinet would have been an unit. Mr. Welles has received such letters, petitions and appeals from his own State as have insured his conversion to an anti-peace doctrine, and finally Mr. Seward has added his undoubting assent to the necessity of such a course.

Senator Wilson, with Judge Hoar of Massachusetts, called upon Mr. Lincoln and each member of the Cabinet ty-day, and urged upon them the imperative demand of the country that active and positive aggressive measures be adopted. Twice they saw Mr. Lincoln, whose whole nature seems bent upon re-asserting the dignity and unity of this great nation, before the eyes of the world.

The country may rest assured that the course of the Administration has been, is, and will be, onward and upward. The standard will suffer no degradation while in its hands. Nothing, in the end, will have been lost, and all good men will agree in commendations upon the action of our leaders. The Navy Yard at Norfolk will be retaken and rebuilt, and that speedily.

COMMUNICATION THROUGH BALTIMORE.

Prominent Baltimoreans have been importuning Lincoln for several days, to re-open communication, to send despatches by telegraph though their city, and to insure speedy mail facilities. This has been manfully opposed by Senator Cameron, who was determined to force them to their senses, deeming a wholesome punishment the best thing for them. He said, when the United States had possession of the city, and his own men were in charge of the offices at Baltimore, he would consent. Mr. Blair joined his petition to those of the delegation, and, at last, when Mr. Cameron had gained his point and humbled the Baltimoreans, he consented. The consequence is, that an advertisement now announces a direct line of travel open. Mr. Cameron is as true as steel.

England and the Southern Confederacy.

[From the London Telegraph April 5.]

Mr. Lincoln has appointed Mr. Chas. Adams minister at the Court of St. James, and Mr. William Dayton minister at the Court of the Tuileries.—Simultaneously with their arrival in Europe will probably be that of the special commissioners nominated by the Southern Confederacy to represent it in Europe—three having been instructed to treat for recognition with the Governments of Great Britain and France. Colonel Mallone, one of the Southern delegates to the Old World, declares his belief that the acknowledgment will speedily be conceded as a matter of course. We have more than a doubt on the point. It is, and has been for years, the policy of England to recognise all existing Governments, whether revolutionary or not, which can produce the credentials of a nation. We recognized France under the Provisional Government; we recognize Italy under Victor Emanuel; we should recognize the United States of North America were they to proclaim an Emperor at Washington; but we refused to acknowledge Kossuth as Governor of Hungary; we should have declined to receive a mission from Normandy or Burgundy had they, instead of France as a whole, successfully revolted against the Government of Louis Phillippe. *Our negotiations are with the United States of North America, incorporated at Washington, and until the Central Government declares the Southern Confederacy to be a separate and independent Commonwealth, we shall be bound to regard Mr. Lincoln as no less the Chief Magistrate of South Carolina and Alabama than of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.* It would be highly impolitic and indecorous indeed to pre-judge the question between North and South before the Cabinet at Washington has announced its ultimate views, or before the great issue has been fairly tried. Lord John Russell, therefore, while adhering to the principle of neutrality and non-intervention, will in all likelihood, refrain from recognizing the credentials of Messrs. Yancey, Rost, and Mann, until events have progressed beyond their present limits, both in the American Congress and on the Secessionist borders. There appears, for the time, no danger of misapprehensions on the subject of the contemplated blockade, *for at the outset, the naval forces of the New World Republic, if they cannot rescue Fort Sumpter, cannot surely undertake to lock up a prodigious seaboard, penetrated by large and accessible harbors, and open for hundreds of miles to the commerce of the world.* The time has not come, then, for Great Britain to express any diplomatic opinion upon the politics of the United States, and least of all to anticipate the solution of a formidable crisis, by acknowledging the independence of a minority pledged only to the principle of outraging human nature in perpetuity by establishing slavery as the basis of a political constitution.

SMITHS IN THE FIELD.—It is said to be the intention of a Mr. Charles Smith, in New York, to come forward to the aid of the country with a regiment of Smiths. He thinks that there are enough men of that name in New York alone to establish a right of way through Baltimore at once. The officers of the regiment will all be named John.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

	May 6.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6,75@7,00
Common and Superfine	$5,62½@5,81½
Rye Flour	$3,50
Corn Meal	$2,75
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,50
Fair and Prime Red	$1,33@1,34
Rye	65c
Corn, prime Yellow	62
Oats	34
Cloverseed, ⅞ 64 lbs	$4,50@4,75
Timothy	$2,75@2,87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,10
Red Wheat	$1,00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	14
Eggs	10
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Side	11
Tallow	11½