Semi-Weekly Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, May 10, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

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

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

Be Ready!

For a week past, the impression has gone forth that it was possible that peace would be restored without the shedding of blood on the battle field. But such hopes must be thrown to the winds. Every movement of the Southern Disunionists indicate a preparation to resist the Government in its efforts to protect the honor, the prosperity and happiness of our country. Jeff. Davis and his followers must be pursued—must be shot down like dogs—then, and not till then, will the misguided people of the South come to their senses and the peace of the country restored. A few days, and the struggle will commence. Our flag must triumph, or forever must our people be disgraced. No man can say that his home is his own, unless he is prepared to defend it against the mad policy of the Southern Disunionists. Peace can only be had over the dead bodies of the leading rebels of the South. We have the utmost confidence in the Government and the people. "*The Union must and shall be preserved.*"

We can say with all candor, that *this is the darkest hour in the annals* of American history. Our forefathers never knew a moment of deeper sorrow than now pervades the true American heart. Treason stalks abroad and traitors are allowed to roam at large. Thank Providence, the hour has arrived, for the Government to assert her power and make Secessionism howl. Down with the Traitors!—Down with the Disunionists! we say. Never, since the creation of the world, has there been so much to regret, as at this time. Secessionism is not justifiable, neither will it be tolerated. Are the prophecies given to us in the Bible, about to be fulfilled? Are these the wars and rumors of wars we read of in that good book? It may be. The time has come, at least, when no man feels himself safe at night, when he lays himself down to sleep.—He knows not at what moment he may be called from his peaceful slumbers to meet his brother of the South in bloody conflict, instead of the once friendly greeting he would have been pleased to meet him. What are their wrongs? what are their grievances? Nothing to justify their treason and their display of bitterness and enmity. If they were wronged, have we not a tribunal to which they should have appealed? If they had done so, and had been refused a hearing, then, perhaps, they could have found some plausible pretext for their actions now. They will have no excuse whatever to offer, only that a mad desire came over them to hold place and power. They do not yet acknowledge this, but will ere the Government gets through wiping out their treasonable designs and actions from the face of this glorious, *heaven-born land.*

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

St. Louis, May 6.—Four full regiments of volunteers have been mustered into the United States service, and the Fifth Brigade, formed of the Third and Fourth Regiments, and a part of the Second Regiment, are encamped on the arsenal grounds. The First Regiment is quartered at Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city, and a part of the Second stationed at the Marine Hospital, about a mile below the arsenal.

Several buildings outside of the arsenal walls, are occupied by United States troops, and heavy turf breastworks, pierced for four cannon, have been erected, commanding the vicinity.

The Legislature went into secret session on Saturday, and nothing has transpired regarding its proceedings.

The reports of riots and other disturbances in St. Louis, which have been floating about the country, are entirely false. The city is quiet and orderly, while the utmost freedom of speech prevails in all quarters.

Harrisburg, May 6.—The books of the Adjutant General show that 163 companies, beside the eight Philadelphia regiments, have been accepted and mustered into service.—Twenty-eight regiments and three companies additional are offered, making a total of fifty-three regiments accepted and offered up to the 3d inst. The entire number is 41,500.

Camp Curtin is in bad condition, owing to the excessive rains since Friday. The general health of the men is good.

Three hundred United States cavalry, well mounted, left Carlisle barracks this morning for York. It is said that they will march through Baltimore before the end of the week.

New York, May 6.—The brig "General Boyd," from Savannah, for Boston, put in here for harbor this evening.

She had a narrow escape from seizure, and has on board twenty-five northern mechanics, fleeing home.

The schooner "John," from Charleston, arrived to-day with thirty passengers, who are glad to get North, and who expected to hear that Washington had been taken.

York, Pa., May 6.—A part of the camp at this place, being on low ground, has been overflowed by the recent excessive rains, and a number of the companies have been quartered in the churches, hotels, and town-halls.

Washington, May 7.—Several of those officers of the United States Army who resigned their commissions and afterwards failed to get appointments in the rebel army, have had the impudence to ask the Secretary to restore them to the service; but they have *met with an emphatic refusal.*

The War Department has informed the Governors of the States which have ordered out their quotas of militia under the first proclamation of the President, that it is desirable that those who have not been marched forward, shall be mustered in for three years under the subsequent proclamation.

The Western Virginia counties, bordering Maryland and Pennsylvania, will never agree to the Secession ordinance. If they cannot form a State of their own, they will ask to be attached to the old Keystone.

Occasional travellers from Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, bring information that there is a fearful condition of things financially, socially and politically, in that quarter. Every effort is made to conceal the fact, but bankruptcy and beggary are inevitable.

It is understood that the troops in the Secession army shall exercise the right of suffrage. Jeff. Davis, nervously anxious to push Virginia out of the Union, and frightened at the strong Union feeling in the western part of that State, is pouring into the Old Dominion, hordes of soldiers from the Cotton States, and from Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky. The game of attacking the capitol has been abandoned for the present, and the Southern army is to be used to overwhelm the Union sentiment of Virginia.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Rebel Congress—Declaration of War—Admission of Virginia into the "Confederacy."

Montgomery, May 7.—In the Congress yesterday, Mr. Curry, of Alabama, presented a bill fixing a time for the election of Representatives to Congress, and also providing for the election of a President and Vice President under the permanent Constitution.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

An act was passed, from which the injunction of secrecy was removed, recognizing the existence of war with the United States, and concerning letters of marque and reprisals, and providing for the disposition of prize goods.

The preamble recites the acts of Mr. Lincoln and his proclamation, and declares that it is necessary for the Confederate States to accept the war thus commenced by him. The act authorizes the granting of letters of marque and reprisal on certain conditions.

A proviso announces the doctrine that free ships make free goods.

All Federal vessels now at the ports of the Confederate States for the purpose of lawful commerce, are allowed thirty days to return home. Five per cent. of the prize money is to be reserved as a fund for the widows and orphans of those killed on private armed vessels and the support of the wounded.

The Congress met to-day at noon.

Mr. Brooke, of Mississippi, presented the ordinance of the Virginia State Convention, adopting the Provisional Constitution; also, the series of resolutions appointing commissioners to the Congress—two of whom, Mr. Brockenbrough and Mr. Staples, were present.

LATER.

Virginia was admitted as a member of the Confederate States Government to-day in secret session.

The *Confederation* of this morning says that over 300,000 applications have been made to the State Department for letters of marque and reprisal.

Tennessee.---Passage of the Secession Ordinance.

Nashville, May 7.—The proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature have just been made public.

An ordinance of secession and alliance with the Confederate States was passed, subject to a vote of the people on the 8th of June.

A military bill was passed, calling for 55,000 troops, and appropriating $2,000,000 unconditionally for war purposes, and $3,000,000 conditionally.

Secession of Arkansas.

Washington, May 8.—A special despatch to the Alexandria *Gazette*, dated Montgomery, May 7th, confirms the reported Secession of Arkansas and Tennessee. Salutes were fired there in honor of these events.

The Kentucky Brigade to be Commanded by Major Anderson.

Washington, May 7.—Major Anderson has, this evening, with the consent of the President, accepted the command of the Kentucky brigade.

Military Movements in Virginia.

Washington, May 8.—A regiment from Louisiana arrived at Richmond on Monday.

Fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battallion from Alabama have reached Lynchburg.

At Norfolk there are about 4,000 troops, including two companies of Georgians.

The authorities were fortifying Norfolk in all directions, including Craney Island, and the erection of batteries, were impressing persons to labor on them.

A fortification has been commenced at *Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina.*

Washington, May 8.—It is understood that a portion of the Northern troops destined for Washington are to come through Baltimore to-day, and great anxiety exists to hear how they are treated by the people of that troublesome city. It is generally believed, however, that they will be suffered to pass through without molestation.

Reliable information received here, states that there are about 5,000 rebel troops at Harper's Ferry, and that additional batteries are being erected in anticipation of a visit from the Federal forces.

Governor Curtin and the Legislature---Another Requisition.

Harrisburg, May 8.—A serious breach exists between Gov. Curtin and the Legislature, which body has thus *far refused to make any appropriation* for military purposes, unless unprecedented restrictions are made with regard to the disbursements and appointments. It is understood, however, in well informed circles, that the real object is to pinch down the appropriation. The indignation of the volunteers in camp is intense, and with the slightest encouragement the Legislature would be driven from the Capital.

The feeling of the true and good men of all parties is with the Governor, who is very much mortified at the idea of being hampered. The seventeen sworn members of the Senate are in the "ring."

The Commissary's account of disbursements has been produced by Thomas Webster, and gives general satisfaction.

A further requisition upon Pennsylvania for nine regiments to serve for the war, is expected to-day.

Our Army Correspondence.

LETTER IV.

3D SERGEANT "STANDING STONE GUARDS."

Washington City, May 5.

Quarters—Improvements—Great Excitement — Guard House—Uniforms—5,000 Secessionists—Company's Respects, &c., &c.

Our quarters during the first week in this place were very disagreeable, owing to the opening of the building. Dixie turned out pretty considerably cold since our arrival and caused our boys to roll up somewhat spoon-fashion, when enjoying the noiseless hours of night, which are few, I assure you. But things have changed. Building has been altered; roof repaired and hay secured for bedding. Changes have also been made in the cooking apartment, such as knives, forks, plates, pots, etcetera. I will here remark I have not seen a knife, fork or plate since I bade you adieu until to-day.—So much for war.

A great excitement arose in the camp a few minutes ago, caused by two "sogers" pulling hair. Scarcely had they seized each other, until "Guard House" rang through the building, *and soon they were wended thither.* The guard-house is a small room in the basement of the City Hall, and serves very well as a resting place for those who prefer rowdyism to obedience of military rules.

We were pleased to hear this morning that our very much wished-for uniforms had arrived. We understand they consist of blue caps, blue coats and grey pants in connection with first class overcoats. What will "yo ancient" borough think of the boys when equipped, and marching to Alexandria, a town seven miles distant, to attack the 5,000 Secessionists that are reported to be stationed there?

I have been requested by the company, to inform the citizens of old Huntingdon, through the columns of your most excellent paper, that they unite in returning their sincerest thanks to them for the kind treatment they received *before leaving, and especially* for the provision sent to Harrisburg. Remember, myself included. We felt somewhat provoked though, to think the "Union Guards," of Petersburg, were at Harrisburg, eating our provision, while we were at Annapolis starving. (I mean slightly.)

To-day at 3 o'clock, Rev. Butler, (Lutheran denomination) pastor of St. Pauls English, En., corner 11th and W sts., delivered a very beautiful discourse from Ec. 8th ch., and a portion of the 8th stanza, to our regiment.—We hope he may call back often.

For the instruction of your many readers, I will give a list of the churches in this city:

Baptist, 4; Episcopal, 8; Lutheran, 3; Methodist Episcopal, 12; Methodist Protestant, 2; Presbyterian, 7; German Reformed, 1; Unitarian, 4; Roman Catholic, 7. Total, 47.

Senator Douglas on the War.

Treason must be Crushed.

Speech to the Illinois Legislature.

Senator Douglas was publicly received by the Illinois Legislature on the 25th ultimo, and made a patriotic speech, urging immediate action in support of the Government. He said:

I am not insensible to the patriotic motives which prompted you to do me the honor to invite me to address you on this occasion, upon the momentous issues *now presented* of the condition of our country. With a heart filled with sadness and grief, I comply with your request.

For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a widespread conspiracy exists to destroy the best Government the sun of Heaven ever shed its rays upon. [Applause.] Hostile armies are now marching upon the Federal capital, with a view of planting a revolutionary flag upon its dome, seizing the national archives, taking captive the President elected by the hands of the people, in the hands of Secessionists and Disunionists. A war of aggression and of extermination is being waged against the Government established by our fathers. The boast has gone forth by the Secretary of War of this revolutionary Government, that on the first day of May the revolutionary flag shall float from the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and that, on the Fourth day of July, the revolutionary army shall hold possession of the Hall of Independence.

The simple question presented to us is, whether we will wait for the enemy to carry out this boast of making war upon our soil, or whether we will rush as one man to the defence of the Government and its capital, to defend it from the hands of all assailants who have threatened it? [Great applause.] Already the piratical flag has been unfurled against the commerce of the United States. Letters of marque have been issued, appealing to the pirates of the world to assemble under that revolutionary flag, and commit depredations on the commerce carried on under the stars and stripes. Hostile batteries have been planted upon its fortresses; custom houses have already been established; and we are required now to pay tribute and taxes without having a voice in making the laws imposing them, or having a share in the distribution of them after they have been collected. The question is whether this war of aggression shall proceed, and we remain with folded arms, inactive spectators, or whether we shall meet the aggressors at the threshold and turn back the tide?

So long as there was a hope of peaceful solution, I prayed and implored for compromise. I can appeal to my countrymen with confidence, *that I have* spared no effort, omitted no opportunity, to adopt a peaceful solution of all these troubles, and thus restore peace, happiness, and fraternity to this country. When all propositions of peace fail, there is but one course left to the patriot, and that is to rally under that flag which has waved over the Capitol from the days of Washington, and around the Government established by Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and their compeers. [Great cheering.]

What is the alleged cause for this invasion of the rights and authority of the Government of the United States. The cause alleged is, that the institutions of the Southern States are not safe under the Federal Government. What evidence has been presented that they are insecure? I appeal to every man within the sound *of my voice to tell me at what period,* from the time that Washington was inaugurated down to this hour, have the rights of the Southern States, the rights of the slaveholders, been more secure than they are at this time?—When, in the whole history of this Government, have they stood on so firm a basis? For the first time in the history of this republic there is no restriction by act of Congress upon the institution of slavery anywhere within the limits of the United States. Then it cannot be the territorial question that has given them cause. When was the fugitive slave law executed with more fidelity than since the inauguration of the present incumbent of the Presidential office? [Much applause.] Let the people of Chicago speak and tell us when were the laws of the land executed with as much firmness and fidelity, so far as fugitive *slaves are concerned,* as they are now. Can any man tell me of any one act of aggression that has been committed or attempted since the last Presidential election, that justifies this disruption of the Federal Union?

I ask you to reflect, and then point out any one act that has been done, any one duty that has been omitted to be done, of which any one of these Disunionists can justly complain. Yet we are told, simply because one party has succeeded in a Presidential election, therefore they choose to consider that their liberties are not safe, and, therefore, they will break up the Government.

I had suppposed that it was a cardinal and a fundamental principle of our system of Government that the decision of the people at the ballot-box, without a fraud, according to the forms of the Constitution, was to command the explicit obedience of every good citizen. [Loud applause.] If their defeat at a Presidential election is to justify the minority, or any portion of the minority, in raising the traitorous hand of rebellion against the constituted authorities, you will find the future history of the United States written in the history of Mexico. According to my reading of Mexican history, there never has been one Presidential term from the time of the revolution of 1820 down to the day when the candidate elected by the people ever served his four years. In every instance, either the defeated candidate has seized upon the Presidential chair by the use of the bayonet, or he has turned out the duly-elected candidate before his term expired. Are we to inaugurate this Mexican system in the United States of America? [No, never.] Suppose the case to be reversed: Suppose the Disunion candidate had been elected by any means—I care not what, if by any means in accordance with the forms of the Constitution—at the last Presidential election. Then, suppose the Republicans had raised a rebellion against his authority. In that case you would have found me tendering my best efforts and energies to John C. Breckinridge to put down the Republican rebels. [Tremendous applause.] And if you had attempted such a rebellion, I would have called forth all the power and energies of this country to have crushed you out. [Continued applause.]

The first duty of an American citizen, or of a citizen of any constitutional Government, is obedience to the Constitution and laws of his country. [Applause.] I have no apprehension that any man in Illinois or beyond the limits of our own beloved State will misconstrue or misunderstand my motive. So far as any of the partisan questions are concerned, I stand in equal, eternal and undying opposition to the Republicans and Secessionists. [Applause.] You all know that I am a good partisan fighter in partisan times. [Laughter and cheers.] And you will find me equally as good a patriot when the country is in danger. [Cheers.] Now, permit me to say to the assembled Representatives and and Senators of my good old State, composed of men of both political parties, in my opinion it is your duty to lay aside your party creeds and party platforms; to lay aside your party organizations and partisan appeals; to forget that you were divided until you have rescued the Government and the country from their assailants. Then resume your partisan positions, according to your wishes. [Applause.]—Give me a country first, that my children may live in peace; then we will have a theatre for our party organizations to operate upon.

We are called upon to fold our arms, allow the national capital to be seized by a military force under a foreign, *revolutionary flag;* to see the archives of the Government in the hands of a people who affect to despise the flag and Government of the United States. I am unwilling to fly from the Federal Capitol. It has been my daily avocation, six months in the year, for eighteen years, to walk into that marble building, and from its portico to survey a country at the north and that lying south of the Potomac. I believe I may with confidence appeal to the people of every section of the country to bear testimony that I have been as thoroughly national as any man that has lived in my day. [Applause.]—And I believe if I should make an appeal to the people of Illinois, or of the Northern States, to their impartial verdict, they would say that whatever errors I have committed have been in leaning too far to the Southern section of the Union against my own. [Applause.] I think I can appeal to friend or foe—I use it in a political sense, and I trust I use the word foe in a *past* sense. [Much applause.] I can appeal to them with confidence that I have never pandered to the prejudice or passion of my section against the minority section of this Union; and I will say to you now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, that I will never sanction nor acquiesce in any warfare whatever upon the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the people of the Southern States. [Applause.] On the contrary, if there was an attempt to invade those rights, to stir up servile insurrection among the people, I would rush to their rescue and interpose, with whatever of strength I might possess, to defend them from such a calamity. [Applause.] While I will never fail to defend and protect their rights to the full extent that a fair and liberal construction of the Constitution can give them, they must distinctly understand I will never acquiesce in this invasion of our constitutional rights.

It is crime against the inalienable and *indefeasible right of every American* citizen to attempt to destroy the Government under which we were born. It is a crime against constitutional freedom and the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the wide world to attempt to blot out the United States from the map of Christendom. Yet this attempt is now being made. The Government of our fathers is to be overthrown and destroyed! The capital that bears the name of the Father of his Country is to be bombarded and levelled to the earth among the rubbish and dust of things that are past! The records of your Government are to be scattered to the four winds of heaven. The constituted authorities, placed there by the same high authority that placed Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson in the chair, are to be captured and carried off, to become a byword and a scorn to the nations of the world. [Never! Never!]

You may think that I am drawing a picture that is overwrought, and not describing a fact. No man who spent the last week in the city of Washington will believe that I have done justice to it. You have all the elements of the French revolution surrounding the capitol now, and threatening it with its tremors. Not only is its constitutional Government to be stricken down; not only is our flag to be blotted out, but the very foundations of social order are to be undermined and destroyed; the demon of destruction is to be let loose over the face of the land, a reign of terror and mob law is to prevail in every section of the Union, and the man who dares to plead for the cause of justice and moderation in either section, is to be marked down as a traitor to his section. If this *state of things is allowed to go on,* how long before you will have the guillotine in active operation?

I appeal to you, my countrymen—men of all parties—not to allow your passions to get the better of your judgments. Do not allow your vengeance upon the authors of this great iniquity to lead you into rash, and cruel and desperate acts upon those who may differ with you in opinion. Let the spirit of moderation and of justice prevail. You cannot expect within so few weeks after an excited political canvass that every man can rise to the level of forgetting his partisan prejudices and sacrifice everything upon the altar of his country; but allow me to say to you whom I have opposed and warred against with an energy you will respect, allow me to say to you, you will not be true to your country if you ever attempt to manufacture partisan capital out of the miseries of your country. [Much applause.] When calling upon Democrats to rally to the tented field, leaving wife, child, father, and mother behind them to rush to the rescue of the President that you elected, do not make war on them and try to manufacture partisan capital out of a struggle in which they are engaged from the holiest and purest of motives. [Renewed applause.]

Then I appeal to you, my own Democratic friends—those men that have never failed to rally under the glorious banner of the country, whenever an enemy at home or abroad has dared to assail it—to you who I believe to be the purest patriots that ever lived—do not allow the mortification, growing out of a defeat in a partisan struggle, and the elevation of a party to power that we firmly believed to be dangerous to the country—do not let that convert you from patriots into traitors to your native land. [Long continued applause.] Whenever our Government is assailed—when hostile armies are marching under rude and odious banners against the Government of our country, the shortest way to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparation for war. [Tremendous applause.] The greater the unanimity the less blood will be shed. [Much applause.] The more prompt and energetic the movement, and the more important it is in numbers, the shorter will be the struggle.

Every friend of freedom, every champion and advocate of constitutional liberty throughout the land must feel that this cause is his own, and that there is and should be nothing that ought to be disagreeable or humiliating to men who have differed in times of peace on every question that could divide fellow-men, to rally in union in defence of the country, and against all assailants. While all the States of this Union, and every citizen of every State has a priceless legacy dependent upon the success of our efforts to maintain this Government, we in the great Valley of the Mississippi have peculiar interests and inducements to the struggle. What is the attempt now being made? Seven States of this Union chose to declare that they will no longer obey the behest of the United States, that they will withdraw from the Government of our fathers, that they will dissolve, without our consent, the bonds that have united us together.—But not content with that, they proceed to invade and obstruct our dearest and most inalienable rights secured by the Constitution. One of their first acts is to establish a battery of cannon upon the banks of the Mississippi, on the dividing line between the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, and require every steamer that passes down the river to come to under a gun, to receive a custom-house officer on board, to prescribe where the boat may land, and upon what terms it may put out a barrel of flour or a cask of bacon—upon the river and upon the borders of these States to cut off our freedom of trade.

We are called upon to sanction this policy. Before consenting to their right to commit such acts, I implore you to consider that the same principle which will allow the Cotton States to exclude us from the ports of the Gulf, would authorize the New England States and New York and Pennsylvania to exclude us from the Atlantic, and the Pacific States to exclude us from the ports of that ocean.—Whenever you sanction this doctrine of Secession, you authorize the States bordering upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to withdraw from us, form alliances among themselves, and exclude us from the markets of the world and from communication with all the rest of Christendom. Not only this, but there follows a tariff on imports, levying of taxes upon every pound of tea, and coffee, and sugar, and every yard of cloth that we may import for our consumption; the levying, too, of an export duty upon every bushel of corn and every pound of meat we may choose to send to the markets of the world to pay for our imports.

Bear in mind that these very Cotton States, who in former times have been so boisterous in their demands for free trade, have among their first acts established an export duty on cotton for the first time in American history.

It is a historical fact, well known to every man who has read the debates of the Convention which framed the Constitution, that the Southern States refused to become parties to the Constitution unless there was an express provision in the Constitution prohibiting Congress to levy an export duty on any product of the earth. No sooner have these Cotton States seceded than an export duty is levied; and if they will levy it on their cotton, do you not think they will levy it on our pork and our beef, and our corn, and our wheat, and our manufactured articles, and all we have to sell? Then what is the proposition? It is to enable the tier of States bordering on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and on the Gulf, surrounding us on all sides, to withdraw from our Union, form alliance among themselves, and then levy taxes on us without our consent, and collect revenue without giving us any just proportion or part of all the amount collected. Can we submit to taxation without representation?—[Several voices—"No!"] Can we permit nations foreign to us to collect revenues off our products—the fruits of our industry? I ask the citizens of Illinois; I ask every citizen in the great basin between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghenies; in the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, *to tell me whether he is ever* willing to sanction a line of policy that may isolate us from the markets of the world, and make us dependent provinces upon the powers that thus choose to isolate us? [Many voices—"No!" and "Never!"

I warn you my countrymen, whenever you permit this to be done in the Southern States, New York will very soon follow their example. New York, that great port, where two-thirds of all our revenue is collected, and whence two-thirds of our goods are exported, will not long be able to resist the temptation of taxing fifteen millions of people in the great West when she can monopolize the resources and release her own people thereby from any taxation whatsoever. Hence, I say to you, my countrymen, from the best consideration I have been able to give to this subject, after the most mature reflection and thorough investigation, I have arrived at the conclusion that, come what may, war, if it must be, although I deplore it as a great calamity, yet, come what may, the people of the Mississippi Valley can never consent to be excluded from free access to the ports of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Gulf of Mexico. [Great applause.]

Hence, I repeat that I am not prepared to take up arms, or to sanction a policy of our Government to take arms, to make war upon the rights of the Southern States; upon their institutions; upon their rights of persons or property; but on the contrary, would rush to their defence and protect them from assault; but while that is the case, I will never cease to urge my countrymen to take arms to fight to the death in defence of our indefeasible rights. [Loud applause.]—*Hence, if a war does come, it is a war* of self-defence on our part. It is a war in defence of our own just rights; in defence of the Government which we have inherited as a priceless legacy from our patriotic fathers; in defence of those great rights of freedom of trade, commerce, transit, and intercourse from the centre to the circumference of our great continent. These are rights we must struggle for and never surrender.

I have struggled almost against hope to avert the calamities of war, and to effect a reunion and reconciliation with our brethren in the South. I yet hope it may be done, but I am not able to point out to you how it may be. Nothing short of Providence can reveal to us the issue of this great struggle.—Bloody—calamitous—I fear it will be. May we so conduct it, if a collision must come, that we will stand justified in the eyes of Him who knows our hearts, and who will justify our every act. We must not yield to resentments, nor to the spirit of vengeance, much less to the desire for conquest or ambition.

I see no path of ambition open in a bloody struggle for triumphs over my countrymen. There is no path of ambition open for me in a divided country. Hence, whatever we may do must be the result of duty, of conviction, of patriotic duty—the duty we owe to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the friends of constitutional liberty and self-government throughout the world. [Loud applause.]

My friends, I can say no more. To discuss these topics is the most painful duty of my life. It is with a sad heart—with a grief that I have never before experienced—that I have to contemplate this fearful struggle; but I believe in my conscience that it is a duty we owe to ourselves and our children, and our God, to protect this Government and that flag from every assailant, be he whom he may. [Tremendous and prolonged applause.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE.—

Citizens of Huntingdon or vicinity, or elsewhere in the county, who desire to contribute anything that will be useful in supporting the families of Volunteers, who have left their homes to defend our flag, can do so by sending to any of the Committee appointed, to take charge of and distribute money, or help contribute for such purpose.—The committee are,

W. B. ZEIGLER,
K. W. BENEDICT,
JOHN HAGEY,
DAVID SNARE,
JOHN SCOTT.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. Mail.	Fast Line.	Mail Train.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. Mail Train.	Fast Line.	Mail.
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
4 20	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 47
4 47	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 23	.....	9 20
5 02	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 24
5 16	7 36	6 27	Huntingdon,	10 06	2 50	9 12
5 32	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 47	.....	8 55
5 40	.....	.....	Barree,	9 39	.....	8 50
5 47	.....	6 54	Furnace Creek,	9 32	.....	8 42
5 52	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 37
6 11	.....	7 15	Tyrone,	9 13	.....	8 17
6 22	.....	.....	Vipton,	9 02	.....	8 08
6 27	.....	.....	Fostoria	.....	.....	8.03
6 31	.....	7 32	Bell's Mills,	.....	.....	7 59
6.40	8 25	7.42	Altoona,	8 50	1.40	7 45
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,

Arrives at 1 00 P. M. | Departs at 1.20 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.50 A. M. & 35 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 5.20 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.20 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Supt.

Nov. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

April 10, 1861.

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

April 10, 1861.

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.—3m.

BENJ. JACOBS

IS ON HAND

WITH

NEW GOODS,

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER.

He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

FOR THE VOLUNTEERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES, A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—CLOTHING!!—Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN'S CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct25.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct25.)

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.