SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Seward delivered his speech in the Senate to-day on the state of the Union. The galleries were crowded to overflowing, and the distinguished gentleman was listened to with the utmost interest and attention by Sonators and spectators.

He commences his speech by avowing his adherence to the Union in its integrity; with his country, his State, or without either, as they may determine; in every event, whether of peace or war; with every consequence, whether of honor or dishonor, life or death. After rehearing what courses will not save the Union, he desires a truce at least, during the debate on the Union. It cannot be saved by proving socession illegal or unconstitutional; nor can anything be gained by discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce States. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether the many seceding States shall coerce the remaining members to agquiesce in a dissolution. He argues against the folly of separation, its affect upon the standing of the United States among the nations of the world, the difficulties of a new Southern Confederacy would encounter in forming treaties, and liable at any time to become the prey of stronger powers. In summing up his arguments, he states:
Firstly—That while prudence and justice

would combine in persuading you to modify she acts of Congress so as not to compel private persons to assist in the execution of the Fagitive Slave law, and to prevent freemen from being, by a luss of the law, carried into slavery, I agree that all State laws controvening the Constitution or any law of Congress, ought to be repealed.

Secondly-Donlestic slavery existing in any State is wisely left by the Constitution exclusively to the card management and disposition of that State I would not alter the Constitution in that respect, if in my power. I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution declaring that it shall not, by any fue ture amendment be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with

slavery in any State.

Thirdly While I think Congress has exclusive authority to legislate for the Territories, and while I certainly shall never directly or indirectly give my vote to establish, or sanction elevery in the territories, yet the question with regard to what constitutional laws shall be passed in regard to the Territories, to be determined on practical ground. If Kinsas were admitted under the Wyandot Constitution, I could vote totorganize the organization and admission of the remaining States, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States, if such reservation could be constitutionally made; but if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely: that when the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, and the angry exciteany and what amendments of the organic national law shall be made.

Fourth-I am ready now, as heretofore, to vote for laws to prevent mutual invasions of

Fifth-I remain constant in favor of two Pacific Railways-one to connect the ports sround the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the Lakes with the harbers on our western coast. He concluded with the expression of an unshaken feels sure that the hour has not come for this mation to fall. Its people are not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for man-States and empires. No, sin; if cast down today, by faction, it would rise again and reappear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow. Woe! woel to the man that meanly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and endure, and men in after times shall declare that this generation which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked for damages surpassed in magnanimity even that one which held its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity.

PEACEABLE SECESSION .- The following is the progress of "peaceable secession" in South Carolina:

1st. Castle Pinckney taken by storm 2d. Fort Moultrie captured.

3d. The U.S. Arsenal in Charleston seized.

4th. The U. S. Custom House and Past Office in Charleston seized. 5th. The U. S. Revenue Cutter Brig Aiken

taken, 6th. New fortifications raised on Sullivan's Island and Johnson's Island.

7th. Maj. Anderson besieged in Fort Sumter. 8th. One thousand negro slaves brought into service raising fortifications to capture Major Anderson.

9th. The commander of the slaver Bonita taken violently from the custody of the authorisice of the United States.

To this we may add the seizure of the United States forts in Georgia, and probably in North

Is this "peaceful, constitutional secession?" er is it armed rebellion and open war against the United States?

Nor A GLOOMY PROSPECT.-Managunk and Frankford are the two great manufacturing districts of Philadelphia. There are in the two boroughs some sixty factories, mills, &c., cession is a surrender of principle; and that the aggregate, an immense number of hands. The majority of these industrial establishments are running on part time; but the partial emplayment thus afforded the hands is sufficient them to procure the necessaries of life. Phere laugh in their sleeves, and scorn and contemn no suffering among the working people. As a rity. But aside from all these considerations, significant fact we might mention that or New Year's day five hundred loaves of bread were haked for distribution to the poor of Frankford, and although all comers were liberally supplied, fully one half of the bread was left on hand. On the whole, the condition of things in the manufacturing districts of Philadelphia is encouraging, and there can be no greater mistake newspapers, that the operatives of the North are in a starving condition and ripe for ansurrection. There are no more patriotic or devoted friends of the Union than the working men

... By order of General Scott, the federal ury, custom house, and postoffice building of king new once, and, in our opinion, not till St. Louis,

then,

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1861.

Major Anderson is required, by his last intain his position resolutely.

THE Alabama State Convention on Saturday lected delegates to the proposed Southern Convention of seceding States which is to neet in Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th of February. The State Convention also passed an ordinance appropriating three million dollars for the arming and defence of the State.

GOV. CURTIN'S INAUGUBAL. - We should have published this able document on the first page of this week's paper, had it not been for the fact that much of the matter, used on the out side had been put in type before the reception of the Address. It has doubtless been read, however, by most of our readers ere this, and consequently it would now be useless for us to publish it at all.

MR. SHERMAN of Ohio spoke on Friday last, in the House of Representatives, on the state of the nation. He advocated the maintenance of the Union and the Government, remarking that the United States had been patient and forbearing to the last degree, and that South Carolina had wantonly made war on them. The free navigation of the Mississippi must be preserved at all hazards. The question was not whether the Government should coerce States, but whether it should defend its property and its rights.

SHALE WE BACK DOWN

Abraham Lincoln was elected President according to the forms prescribed by the Constitution, upon a direct issue before the people of the question of freedom or slavery in all the territories of the United States. Instead of submitting gracefully to the will of the majority thus fairly expressed, the cotton-growing States at once made the election a prefext for their withdrawal from the Union. That the secession of South Carolina was long ago resolved upon in case of the election of & President opposed to the spread of slavery into the territories once consecrated forever to freedom and free labor, is amply proved by the speeches ments of the hour subsided then, say one, two of the leaders made in their so-called Soverer three years hence, I would cheerfully advise eign Conventions; and Mr. Keitt declared, a convention of the people to decide whether before he left Washington, that the same results would have followed even the election of Douglas or Bell. Such a glaring act of disloyalty and treason at once excited the intense interest of every citizen of the Republic, and of course everybody is familiar with the stirring events of the last sixty days. The madness of a pauper State declaring her independence of a confederacy to whose treasury she has never yet added a surplus dollar-her faith in the Constitution and the Union, He capture of the Federal forts and arsenals without assigning any cause for such acts-and latterly the attack made upon the Stor of the West, over which floated the stars and stripes -have each and altogether aroused the just kind was manifestly designed by Him who ap- indignation of all good citizens of all parties points the seasons, and prescribes the duties of in all sections of the country. Other States, inflamed to madness by the misrepresentations its positions. In front sat the venerable Critof politicians who seize upon the troubles of the hour to further their own selfish ambition, have made common cause with the State first named, and have also seceded. Washington city is threatened by an organized mob, and a reign of terror prevails over every foot of our soil cursed by the presence of slavery.

Republicant of Tioga, at such a time as this. and surrounded by such circumstances is these, the North with her teeming millions of freemen, is once more sought to be frightened into new concessions and compromises in behalf of the slave power. We are asked now to abandon every principle for which we have struggled for the past seven years,-to prostrate ourselves before the car of this pro-slavery Juggernaut-and for what? To save the Union already irrevocably disintegrated!

It is quite possible that concessions will be made. There are men at Washington pretending to represent free constituencies who are growing weak in the spine and knees, but we are proud to announce that he who has been so often honored with the confidence of our people, is not one of this class. Since the dclivery of Senator Seward's speech, in which that great statesman acknowledges thimself willing to vote for a division of the public domain, giving a part to freedom and a part to slavery, many Republican members have intimated their willingness to give some concessions if not inconsistent with principle. But we tell them that the most inconsiderable conmost of which are very large and employing in we very much mistake the temper of the masses of intelligent and thinking men, if they will permit the least lowering of the Republican standard, merely to appease the madness to keep the wolf from their doors, and to enable of a band of traitors who would no doubt is consequently in these districts but little or | us for such an act of injustice to our own integwhat assurance have we that any compromise we might make would not be ruthlessly set agide just as soon as it suited the will or necessity of slavery? No compact can be made which could be any more sacred than that made at the time of the admission of Missouri; and than that made by some Southern grators and yet without a petition, and against the remonstrances of tens of thousands of citizens, that compact was broken because slavery demanded it, and from that sprung the present aditation. No; let us first insist that all sections shall live up to the letter and spirit of the compact made by the fathers-the Constitution itself, and troops have taken possession of the subtreas- then it will be time enough to talk about ma-

LETTER FROM THE SOUTH. We are permitted to make the following extract of a letter from a lady permanently located in the South, and well known to many of our readers. It is from a city in Northern Alabama, and dated Japuary 14th:

* * * "If I had no other cause for sadness, the condition of our poor distracted counstructions, to act on the defensive, but to main- try would be enough to bring gloom and sorrow. You probably know before, this that Alabama has left the Union. Georgia will follow in a few days, and in less than a month perhaps every Southern State. If there could be a united North and a united South, and the separation could be peaceable, it would be a different thing; but to think of all the horrors of civil war-brother warring against brother-is enough to make the blood run cold. All, with one exception, of my relatives are north of Mason and Dixon's line. I love them dearly and devotedly. South of that line are those who have endcared themselves to me by acts of kindness and love, never to be forgotten. I love these Southern friends as I love none save my kindred. Besides that, in a Southern graveyard lies my only child-in a Northern, my husband. Oh, that the true-hearted people of the North and the South could understand each other as I understand them (* * *

"It was apprehended last week that we should have fighting here in the streets of and among our own people. This is one of the strongest conservative towns in Alabama, and the feeling was so strong at the time of the passage of the Secession Ordinance, that tho conservatives openly and defiantly threatened to draw North Alabama off from South Alabama and set up an opposition government .-They say that Gov. Moore, Yancey, and the Montgomery leaders have carried their measures by intimidating the people of the State.' The State went largely for Secession and it is folly for the minority to attempt to overthrow its action at present but it shows their inde-pendence and may count in the future."

FROM WASHINGTON. Summary of the News of the Week. [Specially prepared for The Agitator.] Washington, Jan. 17, 1861.

SEWARD'S SPEECH. The great event of the past week, was Sepaor Seward's great speech, which he delivered on Saturday last. Four hours before the time set—one o'clock P. M.—the people began to rush towards the capitol, and as early as ten the galeries of the Senate were densely packed, and the lobbies were filled with people who could not gain an entrance; and at about the middle of the speech the north-west gallery had to be cleared, not from any positive disturbance given, but because the pressure was so great that there was danger to life and limb.

Never was there such a crowd of people gathered together to hear any man before, even in the palmiest days of the Senate when that, body was wont to be addressed by Clay, Benton, Webster and Calhoun. Never again will such a crowd gather to hear a speech from a Senator, because the occasion of such intense anxiety on the part of the public, will have ceased to exist.

Seward is a spiall man. His hair, once brown, is intermixed with grey, the latter color predominating. He stoops slightly from age, but when he grows excited, he becomes as straight as he ever was. His voice is harsh and dissonant, and his manner and gestures are awkward and uncouth. As to his speechthat must be spoken of in another place. Senstors and Members have pronounced it the greatest production of the kind since 1787.

During its delivery the Senators on both sides presented a singular array of physiognomies. Cameron sat behind him and looked as if it suited him exactly. King listened apparently indifferent; while the features of Sumner and Wilson and Hale showed that they deprecate tenden, his face covered with his hands, as if weighing every word uttered by the speaker in the balance of the Union, whose perpetuity he has so much at heart. On the Southern side the members, listened with profound respect. none of them affecting indifference. Douglas eyed the speaker from beginning to end; and Wigfall, wishing to lose none of it, got his chair and sat down in the sisle fronting him. There was no writing nor talking, and throughout the speech, which lasted for two hours and thirty-five minutes stillness approaching to so-

lemnity prevailed. It is hardly necessary to say that nearly nine out of every ten were very much disappointed; the disunionists, because he did not concede enough, and the Ropublicans because he expressed a desire to concede anything, particularly at a time when concessions are laughed to scorn, as only exhibitions of cowardice by the people of the North,

SHALL WASHINGTON BE TAKEN.

But little doubt now remains of the existence of a secret band of conspirators in and around Washington, whose object is to seize the Capitol, and other public buildings containing the archives of the government, at a given signal from the traitorous lenders. It is a secret society, having its signs, tokens, grips and pass words and numbers ten thousand men-some say fifteen thousand-who are sworn to march to this city at a moment's warning. Its leader is said to be Gov. Wise, and it numbers in its muster roll many of the citizens of the adjoining counties in Virginia and Maryland, several members of Congress in both Houses, clerks in the Departments, and in Congress. Its original programme was to take possession here about the first of February, but this has been materially changed since the withdrawal of the traitors from the Cabinet, and by the organization of the militis under General Scott, and by the contering of troops in and around this city. Yet the scheme is by no means abandoned. Nightly meetings are held here and elsewhere, and every department of the government is filled with spies who are watching the movements of the loval officers. If the capitol and its archives could have been captured it would have been an easy matter to have proclaimed the Southern Confederacy of rebel states to be the United States. But General Scott just now sleeps with both eyes open, and he also has spies in their camp. Nothing occurs—so I am credibly informed but what he knows immediately, and if Maryland is only true to the Union, not a particle of danger to Washington may be apprehended. If she secedes, then the Northern soldiers of the Union will have to fight their way through to this city, for nothing is plainer than that the surrender of Washington is the surrender of the Union. My present opinion is that Maryland will remain loyal, and that the mad designs of the pro-slavery mob will be frustrated by the vigilance of Scott.

THE COMPROMISES. On Monday last Mr. Corwin reported the result of the sittings of the Perilous Committee

offered by Mr. Tappan, and another by Miles Taylor of Louisiana. It is understood that the majority report is much the same as that offered by Mr. James T. Hale, (noticed in my summary of last week,) to the Republican caucus, and which was rejected by that bodypremonition of its fate in the House.

In the Senate three compromises are offered, viz, Crittenden's, Rice's (which Mr. Seward said in his speech he would accept,) and Bigler's. It is quite possible that there may be some kind of a temporary fix-up yet, but woe be to the Republican who shall vote concessions to traitors and rebels!

THE HOUSE DEBATE. There was considerable fillibustering and shuffling on the part of the trators to defeat the Naval appropriation bill for the coming year, led by Pryor of Virginia. Mr. Sherman said that if they wanted to discuss the Army Bill they might do so, and Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were set apart for that purpose .-We have had three speeches for the Union from three Democrats who howled their disunion threats last year, viz, Cox of Ohio, Holman of Indiana, and McClernard of Illinois, Reagan of Texas and other lesser disunion lights have spuken. Of course the Republican speeches have but one sentiment, and strange to say, that is the Bell-Everett Platform, "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws." H. Y.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of The Agitator. HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1861.

I promised in my last to say something about legislation. Up to this time but little in that direction has been done. The election of a Senator, followed by the election of State Treasurer; the reference of a great many private bills to the appropriate committees, and the ineffectual attempts of sundry aspiring members to save the Union by their empty resolvesthese comprise the doings of the "assembled wisdom' of the state thus far. Of the many propositions to save the nation from going to the dogs I will speak briefly: As early as the third day of the session, Mr. Thomas presented Philadelphia (some said it was four hundred and fifty-six feet long though I can't vouch for the truth of this, not having measured it) praying for the repeal of so much of the 95th and their dinner?-Prentice. 96th sections of the revised Penal Code as relates to fugitives from labor or servitude. Mr. Williams, of Allegheny, then offered a series of resolutions which had the true ring in them, and although many other gentlemen since that time have offered in both houses, their plans for tinkering up the Union, none have given me as much satisfaction as these, and I am satisfied that the people of your district would be content with nothing less. The substance of these resolutions is, that the present attitude of the people of South Carolina in armed rebellion against the Constitution and laws of this Union imperatively demand the prompt and special application of such measures as may be required to compel her submission thereto; that the powers of the Federal Government are abundantly adequate to its own preservation by the enforcement of its laws; that it is the duty of the President of the United States to see that these laws are executed; and that all the power and resources of Pennsylvania may be communded by him if necessary for the purpose; that if there be any grievance of which any portion of this nation has any just cause to complain, the remedy therefor is in the Union, and the means of redress are ample and adequate under the Constitution of the United States; and that the assertion of a right on the part of the community, supposing itself to be aggrieved, to resist the arbitrament of the constituted authorities, and to determine such question for itself is no more or less in substance, than an appeal to

the sword. The resolutions go on to say that so long as the State of South Carolina stands in an attitude of declared rebellion against this Government, with arms in her hands, to resist the au-Constitution of the United States. That while | held in his own house, the people of Pennsylvania in common with those of other of the free states have just cause of complaint that the rights of American citizens under the Constitution have been denied to themselves in some of the slave states, they protest against the untruthful assumption, that they have in any way broken their covenanted faith towards the people of any portion of this Union; that they are satisfied with the Constitution as it is, and will continue to stand by and observe all it compromises; and that while they are ever ready of their own free will, and without regard to menace from any quarter, to redress any wrong which may be fairly imputed tific manner. Recollect always not to kill your to them in the spirit of justice and with the magnanimity which becomes the people of a to carry him off and those two men never by great and powerful State, they will expect and insist that every other State of the Union shall do the same. That secession is revolution, and its inevitable consequences, war; that the integrity of the Union, must be maintained and defended at all hazards and under all circumstances; and that upon this question the people of a great and powerful State, they sim off and those two men never by all one of six of and those two men never by all one of six of and those two men never by all one of six of and that expect and dull and explicit directions. With a double barreled rifle, therefore, you may get rid of six men at each discharge."

A number of years ago Mr. Webster was aked, at a dinner table, his opinion of Mr. Buchanan, and replied that "he was a politician but means, peruses copy of this boom of the work first the control of the work first that the peruse and that upon the people of a great and powerful state. The most popular and useful Cosment that the integrity of the Union, must be maintained and defended at all hazards and under all circumstances; and that upon this question the people of a great and powerful State, they will expect and any chance come back the same day.

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With a strictles. It you are sufficit directions the most popular and useful Cosment that the integrity of the Union, state of the union state of the same day.

With a also Recipes and full and explict directions with the most popular and useful Cosment that the integrity of the union, state of the same day.

It is not the same day.

With a also Recipes and full the most popular and useful Cosment that the west of the union state of the same day.

It is not the same day.

With a also Recipes and full the most popular and useful Cosment that the same day. stances; and that upon this question the people of Pennsylvania will be, as they have ever

been, a united people. Now so far from being considered national and patriotic, and promptly passed by both Houses as they ought to have been, these resolutions were laid over and fillibustered out of sight. Since that time Armstrong of Lycoming, Smith (Senate) Wharton, Welsh, McClure, Leisedting and others have tried each in his way to save the Union. Far better than all lows, which was laid over under the rule:

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to tenlaws, and that the appropriate committee be, and they are hereby instructed to report a bill making such ap propriations as may be deemed necessary for the sup-ply of arms and ammunitions.

do more towards conciliation than any other Major Anderson's forsaken guns alohe. legislative remedy for existing difficulties yet thought of: for, just as soon as the Southern rebels see that Pennsylvania is in carnest about HAS A FRIENDLY TALK.—An old man, hailing the enforcement of the laws and the preserva- from Mississippi, dressed in homespun, came tion of the Union, they may calm down con- to our city Saturday. He mingled freely with siderably. I need hardly say that the debate the Republican representatives, got their views, on Smith's resolutions on Monday, with Mr. and seemed to think we were not quite so black Williams' remarkable speech, together with the as we were represented. He called on Mr. Inaugural of Governor Curtin, have all con- Lincoln, talked freely with him, and heard the tributed to settle public opinion here down to President elect express his sentiments and in-

of Thirty Three. It was ordered to be printed, already taken up considerable space, and as and Monday next was the day fixed upon for, that event was of only local importance I shall its discussion. A minority report will be postpone my remarks about it until my next. SNODGRASS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

... Yankee N'Oceans .- Atlantic and Pacific, besides any number of lakes almost as big. ... Two of Toombs' family servants seceded

from him just before he left Washington, thus dissolving their Union." .. Senator Trumbull of Illinois was on the

Ith instre-elected United States Senator by a rote of 54 to 46 on joint ballot. ...In less than a fortnight nearly \$11,000,-

000 have arrived at New York by steamers from Liverpool, California, Havre, and Havana. ... Corn is worth all of fourteen cents a bushel, n Macomb, Ill., potatoes fifteen, and wheatfifty cents a bushel. The farmers call these

osing prices, ...It is stated that within two days after the are blazing in his honor. He is regard delivery of his great Union speech, Senator the Abdiel of the day, "faithful among Johnson of Tennessee received one bundred handled the service rendered handled handled the service rendered handled h and sixty-three letters of approval from Mary land and Virginia.

...It is stated that the Charleston Mercury extra was printed on satin, on the 20th Decem like so lively responses throughout the ber, 1860, containing the accession act. That as the timely evacuation of Fort Months will be an interesting relic for future generations to contemplate.

... Punch says that Garibaldi is an Irishman, and was born in Cork or Connemara, not certain which, and after his father, was christened Richard Murphy, a name which he has now contracted to Dick Tator?

... A communication actually appears in the Columbia South Carolinian, warning the fire eaters that the Northern men are engaged in gathering up all the rags in the small pox hospitals, and sending them South.

... At a dinner at the President's given to the Judges of the Surpreme Court, a few days since, Chief Justice Taney remarked that he should administer the oath of office to Mr Lincoln, if he was obliged to go to Springfield to do it. .

... The Charleston Mercury advises the immediate importation of a couple of million of but a brave and true man could have to Africans, whom it calls "cannibals," into South it. He remarked that the step taken had a petition from the eleven thousand citizens of Carolina. But isn't there some danger that so such only as common prudence would have many cannibals might some morning eat up tated to almost any person in his situation for breakfast all the white folks in that little that the plaudits which it received at the state, and then start off towards Florida for of the press had been out of all proport

> ... Alexander Dumas, in the Independent, apnounces the arrival in Naples of the nephew of la Tour d'Auvergne, bringing as a gift for Garibaldi, in the name of his family, the sword offered to "the first French grenadier," by the three consuls, Bonaparte, Lebrun and Ducos. This sword will be conveyed to Garibaldi by the Polish General, Microslawski,

that there is one luxury they will lose by dis- lina. The forbearance he has since manie union; and that is the luxury of lynching now that Fort Moultrie and even the Northern men. To suppose that a separate na- | Charleston are under his control, in as m tion would allow its citizens to be treated in of praise as the getting quiet possessi the way ours are now in the South, without | Fort Sumter. The country will not forg retaliation, would suppose it fit for slavery, and entirely unfit for its own government,

... The New York Commercial Advertiser Bays, the silver crop" of 1861 promises to out yield the golden harvest of the year. The Mexican mines, as we learn from a traveller recently returned from that country, are about startling the world with developments more extraordinary than Humboldt predicted or old Spain imagined at the time of her conquest.

...It is stated that Major Anderson keeps a sharp lookout from Fort Sumter, and not even have ever been acquainted. While in with the smallest boat can approach the walls with health and comfort, its capacity for course out the hailing of the sentinels on the ramparts. The Charleston Mercury has observed that the masonry closing two of the casements pointing from the heat, thus making it the most hear towards Fort Moultrie has been removed, the guns for these casements being completely mounted.

Irom too nest, thus making it the most accurate to a convenient, and by its perfect fitting, (consuming the convenient, and by its perfect fitting, (consuming the convenient, and by its perfect fitting, (consuming the convenient to a conv

... A good many years ago, a Massachusetts man was elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor. When the fact of his election was thority of the laws, it would be incompatible announced, he was called upon for a speechwith the dignity of this Commonwealth and her He proceded to acknowledge the honor in very just pride as a member of this confederacy to handsome terms, and added that he had no treat with that State upon any question touch- doubt he should make a good Lieutenant Goving the performance of our duties under the ernor, as that was the office he had always

.A boy named Sherwood Miller, died a Wallingfield, Vt., on the 26th ult., at the age of ten and a half years. When three and a half of ten and a half years. When three and a half years old, he was seized with epileptic fits, which continued, averaging one every two hours until his death. Occasionally he would have one til his death. Occasionally he would have one hundred in twelve hours. For a few weeks before his death, he had one hundred of these fits every thirty-six hours.

....Col. Peard, "Garibaldi's Englishman says of rifle-shooting in battle: "Mind, if ever MEDICAL AND TOIL you go rifle-shooting, use your rifle in a scienman, but to wound him; then it takes two men +

but no statesman." It is curious that shortly (free,) address the publisher... after, Mr. Buchanan was asked his oppinion of Mr. Webster, and replied, that "he was a statesman, but no politician." In both judgements contempt was expressed-Mr. Webster despising politicians who were not statesmen, and Mr. Buchanan despising statesmen who

and Mr. Buchanan despising statesmen who were not politicians.

... The guns of Fort Moultrie will be of little service to the secessionists. It is known that Major Anderson, before he left the fort, had given orders to tar the guns, inside and outside, and then set fire to the whole. Those few persons who remained behind had further orders to pour on the guns, as soon as red-hot, cold water. This order was also strictly carried out, and the guns are now full of cracks, some of them imperceptible, and cannot be fired off without danger of bursting. The South Carolinana probably are aware of that fact, and therefore, you may depend that they will let Major Anderson's forsaken guns alone.

All who are afflicted with Incipient Consumption.

All who suffer from weak Stomachs, Indigestical Lungs should use them.

All who suffer from each Stomachs, Indigestical Lungs should use them.

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All who suffer from each Stomachs, Indigestical Lungs should use them.

All persons who are convaledent after fore or the set who are convaledent after fore or the should use them.

The aged and infarm should use them.

All who are afflicted with Incipient Consumption.

All who suffer from weak Stomachs, Indigestical Lungs should use them.

All who suffer from each of Siepp, &c., should use them.

Book Keepers, and all persons leading a securic should use them.

All who are afflicted with Incipient Consumption.

All who are afflicted with Incip weak Stomachs, Indigestical Lungs should use them.

All persons who are convaledent after fore or the sess at hight, want of Siepp, &c., should use them.

All who are afflicted with Incip weak Stomachs and all persons leading a securic should use them.

The aged and infarm should use them.

The aged and infarm should use them their methods was the simple proposition sub. Major Anderson, before he left the fort, had mitted on Saturday by Mr. Elliott, one of your given orders to tar the guns, inside and outmembers-in the form of a Resolution as fol- side, and then set fire to the wholes Those der the military force of the State to the President of cold water. This order was also strictly carthe United States to aid bim in the enforcement of the | ried out, and the guns are now full of cracks, Such a resolution as this, in my opinion, will therefore, you may depend that they will let

A MISSISSIPPIAN CALLS ON MR. LINCOLM, AND this point. I had intended to give you a full tentions. He learned that Mr. Lincoln intended to give you a full tentions. He learned that Mr. Lincoln intended to give you a full tentions. He learned that Mr. Lincoln intended to give you a full tentions. He learned that Mr. Lincoln intended to give you a full tentions. He learned that Mr. Lincoln intended to give you a full tentions. Come and set the inauguration, but as I have ded none but the kindest feelings towards the description of the inauguration, but as I have ded none but the kindest feelings towards the

people of the South, and that he would, the South in her just rights. He had conversation and went away delighted left the office of Mr. Lincoln in company a friend who communicates this to us, and outside the door he remarked, while the stote down his furrowed cheeks, "Oh! people of the South could hear what it heard, they would love and not hate M coln. I will tell my friends at home, but added sorrowfully, "they will not believe He said that he did wish that every many South could be personally acquainted will Lincoln.—Springfield, (Ill.) Journal, 74

MAJOR ANDERSON We hazard nothing in saying that Mija

derson is now about the most popular at

the United States; even in South Carolin admire his boldness and faithfulness, while nouncing him for the brillians coup by the crossed the designs of the revolution All over the Northern and central States worthy Paulding in capturing Walker, p brave feat of Ingraham in taking Korn the Austrian corvette, did not awaken and the night of the 26th ult. Major Anders already been named for the office of Selof War, and but for the intervention years, would stand a good chance of being nolens rolens, into the White House itself. The enthusiasm he has kindled is no solely to his lucky surroundings, to entri fortune affording him a favorable apporte It is evident that Anderson had always, qualities, however these may have lain 000 h an out of the way garrison. Private from his men show that they have all ha nosed-the utmost confidence in their con der's judgment, courage and integrity. ther testimony were required it might be in his own correspondence and report were very favorably impressed, a few days on reading one of his letters which name the affairs connected with the evacuation such a modest, unpretending manner that its deserts.

In the present age, when every one is ing to blazon his services, if he has a boast of, before the world, it is gratifying find such worth combined with so much esty as this excellent officer has evince crisis of a far different description for Havelock ready to deal with it. If the [States should require the services of a lock, we opine they will not have to go ful ... The Cincinnati Press reminds the South the principal port of the State of South timely services rendered by Major Ande Coste will also in due time receive his m -N. Y. Commercial.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A OARD.

We, the undersigned, having in use "P.P. art's Celebrated Summer and Winter Air Tighting Stove," purchased of Parker Brothers, We. take pleasure in testifying to the complete sais with which we have used them. For all the uses of a Cooking Stove, as well as for ess fuel, they are unequaled by anything with a health and comfort, its capacity for communication for communication for the communication of the communication of

MRS. HUGH YOU See advertisement in another column Wellsboro, Dec. 26, 1860.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to hear few weeks by a very simple remedy, after have fered several years with a severe lung affection that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious in known to his fellow-sufferers the means of con-To all who desire it, he will send a copy of in scription used (free of charge), with the direct preparing and using the same, which they was the cure for Consumption, Asthma, Broate and the course for Consumption, Asthma, Broate and Consumption, Asthma, Consumption, Consum hem nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please the Rev. EDWARD A WILSON

Williamsburg, Kings Ca,-THE AMERICAN

Receipt Book.

This book contains Recipes and Direction king all the most valuable Medical preparation also Recipes and full and explicit directions

WHO SHOULD USE DR. J. BOVEE DODS' VEGET IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS!

All who are afflicted with Incipient Consumption

Sold by druggiats generally.

CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & CO., Pro.

Baldwin, Lowell & Co., Agents at Tioga.

Baldwin, Lowell & Co., Agents at Tioga.

Countr. to whom.

ga County, to whom all applications made.

BURGESS.

Mr. JOHN KIRKPATRICK will be supp his friends at the horough election on Frida 1861, for the office of Burgess of Wellsborn