innocent pleasures, and gives to its subjects a command over their passions, and a disposition habitually to control them. It acquaints them with their duty, and enables them to find its highest pleasure in its discharge. They order their pursuits and choose their employments with reference to their own advantage, it is true; but still, a higher, and the controlling motive with them is, the promotion of the best good of the community in which they live. In short, their supreme desire is to cooperate with the beneficent Creator in advancing the nermanent interests of the whole human family; in themselves obeying, and leading others to obey, all the laws which God has ordained for the government and well-heigng of his creatures.

PENAL CODE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The following sections of the Penal Code are published by order of the House of Represen-

Sec. 95. If any person or persons shall, by force or violence, take and carry away or cause to betaken or carried away prshall, by fraud or false pretence, entice or cause to be enticed, or shall attempt so to take, carry away or entice, any free negro or mulatto from any part of this commonwealth, to any other place whatsoever out of this commonwealth, with a design and intention of selling and disposing of, or of causing to be sold, or of keeping and detaining, or of causing to be kept and detained, such free negro or mulatto; as a slave or servant for life. or for any term whatsoever every such person or persons-shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, one-half whereof shall be paid to the person or persons who shall projecute for the same, and the other half to this commonwealth, and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding twelve years. If any person persons shall hereafter knowingly sell, transfer or assign, or shall knowingly purchase, take a transfer or assignment of any free negro or mulatto, for the purpose of fraudulently removing, exporting or, carrying such free negro or mulatto out of this State, with the design or intent, by fraud or false pretences, of making him or her a slave or servant for life, or for any term whatsoever, every person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall he sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, one-half whereof shall be paidto the person or persons who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this commonwenith, and at the discretion of the court, to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding twelve years. No judge of the courts of this commonwealth, nor any alderman or justice of the peace of said commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction or take cognizance of the of the United States or Territories, under any act of Congress; nor shall any such judge, alderman, or justice of the peace of this commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor, under any act of Congress; and if any alderman or justice of the peace of this commonwealth shall take cognizance or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant or issue any certificate of warrant of removal as aforesaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the court, any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, the one-half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this commonwealth. - If any person or persons claiming any negro or deep regret, that we are compelled by our sens mulatto, as a fugitive from servitude or labor, shall, under any pretence of authority whatsoever, violently and tumpltuously seize upon and carry to any place, or sttempt to seize and carry away in a riotous, Fiolent, tumultuous, and unreasonable manner and so as to disturb or endanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto, within this commonwealth, either with or without the intention of taking such negro or mulatto before any district or circuit judge, the person or persons so offunding against the peace of this commonwealt shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thou-sand dollars, and further, to be imprisoned in the county jail, for any period at the discretion of the court, not exceeding three months.

Sec. 96. All sales that shall hereafter be made within this State, of any fugitive from lican territorial policy, or the non execution of service or labor, who at the time of such sale shall be within the limits of this State, shall be utterly null and soid; and if any person, under color or pretance of any such sale or sales, shall seize, arrest, or by intimidation, seduction or fraud, shall remove or cause to be removed from this State, any such fugitive thus sold, or attempted to be ald, the person so of-fending shall furfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, one salf thereof to the use of this commonwealth, and the other half to the use of the party suing for the same.

Oppression in Mississippi.—The Secession ion of South Carolina and Mississippi are parto dar'y anxious to keep the world from knowing some things that are going on in these States. Yesterday, a gentleman, formerly a member of the Kentucky Legislature, stated that he was just starting for Miss sippi to endeavor to re-lieve his brother in that State. The brother had written to him that a tax was imposed upon every slave-owner in the State of twelve dollars for each negro; that, unless the tax should be paid within a few days, the negro property was to be confi-cated to the public use: that his negro tax amounted to \$1,500, which he had no means whatever of paving; and that hundreds of slave proprietors ate hurrying their slaves out of the State to escape intolerable oppression. He moreover whote that this was known to be only the beginning of a terrible system of inxation, and added the expression of his perfect conviction that the people would not stand it-that within thirty days they would rise up in their wrath and their strength and crush oppression and opprussors alike beneath their feet .- Louisville Journal, Jun. 7.

THE BATTLE OF MORRIS ISLAND .- One is really disposed to forget the serious aspect of the affair, in reading the Charlestonian version of the firing into the Star of the West. The Courier gives a solemn account of what it calls "the engagement," and describes the heroic sourage of the men who manned the battery upon Morris' Island, and fired seventeen shots At an unarmed steamer. It is attempting to eragte the impression that a battle has been fought, and that the South Carolinians have won a signal victory. We may expect to hear soon that medals have been struck for the survivors, and that a monument will be raised to mmemorate this great event in the South Carolinian war of independence.

HUGH YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

WELLSBOROUGH, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 30, 1861

It is reported that Mr. John Bigelow having sold his interest in The Evening Post is about to become the proprietor of The World and will conduct it as a Republican journal.

We see by the Washington news to Monday that the House passed the Senate Bil for the admission of Kansas, which thus adds another star to our flag-making the thirty fourth State of the Union, and the nineteenth Tree State.

We beg to assure our Harrisburg correspondent, that we make no claim to "Mr. Armstrong from your (our) part of the State." We are not proud of him. If he favors the Crittenden Compromise, as you say he does, his Republicanism and ours are of two different stripes. After we have fairly and constitution ally won the battle, we do no give up to the en emy all and more than we fought for. Armstrong's principles may suit in Hale's Distinct but the Republicans of the Wilmot District will never affiliate in any way, with men who are not only willing to give slavery more than it ever asked before, but also to protect it by Constitutional amendment. No; Mr. Armstrong does not hail from our part of the State.

OUR PROTEST.

We have no fears whatever that the Critten den Amendments to the Constitution, will meet with any favor from the Representatives in Congress of the people of the Free North. By these amendments, slavery is sought to be no only established and protected in all the territory south of thirty-six degrees and thirty min utes which we now possess, but also in all ter ritory which we may as a nation hereafter ac quire south of that line. So obnoxicus is even the toleration of slavery at all, to the whole casilized world, that the idea of its profection by fundamental law is simply ridiculous and absurd. We believe that there is enough pat riotism and humanity left in the hearts of the people to prevent such an outrage upon all that is good in our institutions, and that self-presers vation will urge men of all parties in the North against its consummation. We believe, fur thermore, that if these propositions were right ly understood, and the foolish idea that thei adoption would give peace to the country calm ly considered, that the sentiment of the North would be solid against them. Just now, how over, there is a class of men who are clamorous for peace and safety at any cost, who are urg ing Congress by petition and otherwise to pass these resolutions, who have never for a single moment considered the nature of the amend ments, and who little dream of the troubles t the country which would be sure to follow their a loption. It is therefore with feelings of sadness an

of duty to refer to the weakness of spine manifested by certain Republicans in Congress and in our State Legislature with reference to these and similar resolutions of a Union saving char acter. We can assure Mr. James T. Hale of Cameron, of the Senate, and Mr. Armstrong, of the Legislature, and every other legislator who holds the views of each or either of them on the subject of Compromise, that four-fifths of the people of this county deplore their action, and protest against going on their knees to traitors. Look at the record of the men with whom you propose to compromise. They distinctly denv that the election of Mr. Lincoln or the Repubthe Fugitive Slave Law, are reasons for secession. Indeed, on the seventh and eight days o the sitting of the Secession Convention. Charleston, in the course of the debate on the causes that induced South Carolina to take he present position, Mr. Packer said:

"It is no spasmodic effort that has come suddenly upon us, but it has been gradually culminating for

long series of years." Mr. Inglis said :

"Most of us have had this subject under consider tion for the last twenty years."

Mr. Keitt said:

"I have been engaged in this movement ever sin entered political life. Mr. Rhett said :

"It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election of the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It matter which has been gathering head for thirly

And before this, in their discussions, Messrs Rhett, Spratt, and others, declared their opin ion that the fugitive law is unconstitutional Judge Withers, in an able speech, said it was unconstitutional.

Mr. Keitt said : __

vears.

"I have great doubts myself about the fugitive slave law. The Constitution was at first a compact between the States; secondly, a treaty between sections. was something more than a compact between the States. I believe, therefore, that this law ought to have been left to the execution of the various States."

Now in view of these declarations, is it not humiliating that Pennsylvania Republicans should be found who are willing to make compromises and concessions where none are need ed, and where none would even be effectual to restore the rebel states back to the Union? Messrs. Hale and Armstrong were elected las Fall on the issue of freedom or slavery in the territories. Will they now insult their constituents by compromising a part of the issue on which the people so gallantly and gloriously triumphed? We trust that these men, invested for the time being with the power to speak sent their people, just because a few of the weakeat of them have become frightened at the threats of these Southern madmen. Let it be their duty as legislators, and let it be the duty . The speech of Clemens, Democrat, from Vir-

and then we will be better prepared to talk calmly and deliberately about so important a subject as making the protection of slavery as part of the fundamental law of this great nation. Meantime, we give due notice that the Republicans of this county will never consent, under any circumstances to the adoption of the Crittenden. Amendments to the Constitution, as they are nothing more nor nothing less than the Democratic Breckinridge Slave Code Platform every hour, the people here seem to be enjoyof Baltimore in disguise; and if unhappily they ling themselves as well as ever. Receptions, should be adopted through the weakness of Republicans, it will be against the earnest and hearty protest of every member of that party in Tioga county.

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

THE SENATE BECOMES REPUBCLICAN. Monday, Jan. 21 .- At half-past twelve to-day an episode of a singular character occurred in the Senate. It was nothing loss than the withdrawal of the dispution Senators from Alabama. ginning to find it out. Mississippi, and Florida. Very neat speeches were made by the retiring men. They were opened by Yulce, of Florida, a Hebrew with Egyptian principles, and Mallory, his colleague, followed as well as he could, being compelled to "shed a few" just by way of giving pathos to the comedy. When it is remembered that this State, with about one-balf the population of the Wilmot District, has cost the Union about sixty-five millions of dollars, and, (as Etheridge, of Tennessee remarked in his speech) her inhabitants cannot protect themselves from the alligators without the aid of federal bayonets, the breadth of the farce of her secession will be apparent to everybody. Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, and Jeff. Davis, of Mississippi, delivered valedictory addresses, and withdrew after a general shaking of hands, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, saw at once that there was a Union majority in the Senate and resigned his place as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, the most important of the Committees in that hody. As soon as this little episode closed, Mr. Seward moved to take up the special order, which was

THE KANSAS BILL,

This bill was sacrificed by an amendmend offered by Fitch, designed to secure the single life office of Judges of the Supreme Bench to the Democracy by having him appointed by this, instead of the next Administration. If Iverson, of Georgia, who claims to be out of the Generals, 2 Majors, 14 Colonels, 3 Captains, Union, had not voted, Kansas would have been in the Upiyn. The bill was passed, therefore, with this objectionable amendment, and of course had to be sent back to the House for its concurrence. It was against all precedent to attach to a bill of admission a provision for a Judicial district, excepting in the case of Minnesota. The fear on the part of the democrats was, that if the bill passed without such provision the Republicans would not by a separate bill provide for a Judicial district, in order to prevent Mr. Buchanan from appointing Judge Pettit, now one of the present Territorial Judges, to the Bench of the Judicial District Court.

This is the whole secret of the failure of Kansas to get into the Union to-day. The subject. will not receive the consideration of the House until the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three, commenced by Corwin to-day, is dis posed of.

CORWIN'S SPEECH.

offered by him to-day, was the first of the He made a powerful speech in support of them House Debate on the State of the Union. It on M nday, but i was no use. True, a numhad many commendable points; but was unsat- barlef Republicans were willing to go for them isfactory, because of its want of practicability. __as many as twenty-four-but the resolutions the National House of Representatives, Mr. He was followed by Millson, of Virginia, in an of Mr. Smith, an abstract of which I gave you able and impressive speech for the Union and in my last, passed the House last night by a against secession. He argued that the election strict party vote. So Pennsylvania makes no of Lincoln, nor any other act of the Republican party was justification for a separation, and that Virginia was able if she choose, to maintain her rights in the Union as she had always done heretofore. Millson is a very inferior looking man, and his head gives no phrenological assurances of his great and acknowledged ability as a clear headed debated, and yet he is known to be the ablest of the Virginia delega-

THE HOUSE DEBATE.

the various propositions to bring peace to the military duty. The arms of the State are all country. As the members from five States have in the possession of the volunteer companies, withdrawn, the Democratic ide of the Cham, and comprise 12,800 muskets, &c., 4,706 rifles, ber begins to look quite thin. Speeches have &o., 2.809 cavalry swords and sabres, 3.147 pis been made by Clemens, of Virgit it, Etheridge, tols, &c., 69 pieces of ordnance, being six Washburn, of Wisconsin, Bingham, Lovejoy; pound bronze cannon. There are about 575 and Winslow, of N. C. is now speaking. Every tents, about half worn, in the arsenal at Harrisspeech made thus far, is for the Union, in any burg. Of the above, there are about 2,500 joy's speech expressed my own views more than fles, and at out 500 excellent cavalry swords .that of any other. He would make no compro- The balance of the arms are unfit for active mises, nor did he believe that Mr. Lincoln service in the field, being mostly the heavy old announced in the Chicago platform. He ad- jure the possessor as any one else. The sixtyvised his Republican friends to stand firm, and nine pieces of ordnauce are in good condition. let the distinion farce be played out. He would with the exception of their carriages, many of not vot for a bill, if one were introduced, to which need repair, and others ought to be encause he did not want to see slavery abolished feetive small arms, leaving an actual deficit for the Republican party, he wished gentlemen en- lamentable exhibit. gaged in such work much joy. It would be "No arms are furnished to the militia in the like the play of Hamlet, with the character of first instance, by the State itself. All that are Hamlet omitted. It was Lovejoyish all over, now issued to the militia from this office are and sends him forth a quadrepedal locometive and no description of it can give an idea of its furnished by the United States to Pennsylvania, real effect. The speech of Etheridge was full in common with the other States and territories a fast country, in a fast age. It is recknied of good things. He is a Tennessee Bell-Everett of the Confederacy. By the act of Congress that there was no reason whatever for the dis- 1855) the sum of \$200,000 is annually approunion movement. He predicted that; if the printed to the purchase of arms to be distribucentral States should be precipitated into a ted among the States and territories, in propor-Southern Confederacy, ten years would not tion, by the original act, to the respective numelapse before fearful slumbering fires would ber of their militia, and afterwards by the break out in flames of destruction. He appres amendment thereto, in proportion to their rehended no dangers from the Republican rule, spective representation in Congress. By this He would vote for the Crittenden compromise, made of distribution, new States from year to or the border State resolutions. Failing to procure either he would take the recommendations sum appropriated remaining the same, the quota of the select committee. He would appeal from Congress to the people, and trust them to adjust For instance in 1847, the quota furnished our the present difficulties. He would return home to resist the wave of disunion. If the worst nished in 1857 was 1,233 muskets, showing a comes to the worst, and he should be dragooped to the fearful precipice, or made the unwilling less Congress enlarges the appropriation, Pennobserver of his country's ruin, he would wash for a large body of people, will not misrephe- his hands of the shame and crime which would in arming her citizens. attach to those who would overthrow American liberty, and convert the Republic into a despotism. He would cling to the American flag in the dark hour, as a saint clings to his God.

givernment, and whether the laws of that gov- on the subject of disunion. He looks at it could obviate. I trust the menacing attitude United States Statutes at Large, in the Amer. ernment are to be enforced or set at naught, from every stand point and the way he pitches of a portion of our countrymen will induce the ican Almanac, and in Lossing's Field Book of members. He is still suffering from a wound received in a duel with O. Jennings Wise, son of the Governor of that name.

> MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The Senate will take up and pass the Morrill Tariff Bill, this or next week.

> Notwithstanding war and rumors of war and Balls, and Concerts, Smithsonian Lectures, and the Theatre, are the order of the day, or rather the evening.
>
> The weather for two weeks past has been un-

usually fine, and the galleries in both Houses of Congress have been full to overflowing with the beauty and so much of the chivalry as have not yet secoded.

It is believed here that if Maryland does not call a Convention there will be no disturbance here on the 4th of March. The object of the traitors is to drag her along with them if they can. If civil war comes, Maryland and Virginia will be the battle-ground and they are beн. У.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Special Correspondence of The Agitat no HARRISBURG, Jan. 23, 1861. I proposed in my last to describe the doings of the inauguration, but if I did so with satisfaction to myself, I should have to occupy more space than would be agreeable to your or your readers. Enough that it was like all of its predecessors, full of "the pump and circumstances of war," without any of its horrors. There were four or five brass bands, and fourteen different military organizations-none of them from your section of the State. Of course the parade would have been fine if the streets had heen even tolerable, but they were miserably bad. Pickpockets! if they could have been mustered into a company, they would have made a respectable appearance as to numbers. One of the rascals picked my pocket of a jack-knife worth a quarter, a plug of tobacco, and a copy of the McKean Democrat. If he will only read the latter and chew the tobacco, both at the same time, he will most likely puke himself to death, as either one of them is enough to sicken me. The hotels are crowded, and the landlords must have made a nice thing of it. The Grand Inauguration Ball in Brant's Hall was a very fine affair. I was there with my girl, and I have not yet recovered. I didn't want to go, but Me did, and-that settled it. The Ball Committee was composed of 14 Henorables, 13 and 16 Esquires. Tickets, \$2. Having these facts before you, if you can't imagine the brilliancy of the occasion, it is because you are devoid of fancy entirely.

Gov. Curtin wrote a letter last week to Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, in which he complimentet him upon the position he had taken to prevent Maryland from going with the disunion States, and offering, in a kind of semi-official way, the aid of Pennsylvania in any emergenov to preserve the Union and the supremacy of th: Laws. This was very proper, and the gentemen selected to carry the letter were all true m in. Gov. Hicks received them kindly but informally, and reciprocated the feelings and sentiments of the letter. Since then, our Legislature, by resolution, has indorsed his course.

The legislation of the past week has been barren of results. Several members wished to make themselves famous by new methods of saving the Union, in the shape of resolutions .-Mr. Armstrong, from your part of the State, in-The speech of Thomas Corwin, Chairman of troduced resolutions emb dying the substance of the Crittenden resolutions now before Congress. compromises whatever, so far, and I don't think she will.

> Adjutant-General Wilson has made his Report, and as anything relating to the military defenses of the State will be read with interest at this time, I copy a portion of it:

"The whole number of organized volunteer companies in the State is 476, averaging about forty men to a company, making an aggregate of about 19,000 uniformed volunteers. The entire military force of the State is about three Thursday, Jan. 24.—Tle debate continues on hundred and fifty-fire thousand men, capable of event, compromise or no compromise. Love muskets of the new model, 1,200 improved riwould advocate any other principles than those flint-locks, which, in using, are as likely to inabolish slavery in the Southern States, because tirely replaced. Thus it will be seen that the there is no such constitutional power, not be volunteers of the State have really but 4,200 efeverywhere. As to cutting off the extremes of them alone of 14,800 arms. This is truly a

vear being added to the Confederacy, and the due to Pennsylvania is lessened every year. State was 2,085 muskets, while the quota furdiminution in ten years of 825 muskets. Unsylvania must soon look to her own resources

"The small quote of arms received from the wants of the volunteers, has rendered the office

into the traitors is a caution. One hundred Legislature to arm the militia and prepare for the Revolution the "p" is omitted; and the into the traitors is a caution. One number and emergency. The militia of Pennsylvania authority of the latter work seems to settle the thousand copies of it was at once subscribed any emergency. The militia of Pennsylvania authority of the latter work seems to settle the for, seventy-five thousand of them in the South, will ever be found ready to march in defence of question, for therein we find an autograph of for, seventy-five inousand of them in the South, the Constitution, the Laws and the Union, or General Sumter, in which the "p" does not on the Constitution of the Constitution of the Union, or General Sumter, in which the "p" does not on the Constitution of the Constitution of the Union, or General Sumter, in which the "p" does not on the Constitution of the Constitution of the Union, or General Sumter, in which the "p" does not on the Constitution of the Constitution of the Union, or General Sumter, in which the "p" does not on the Constitution of the Constit protect our countrymen from insurrection."

It will be seen that the last faragraph is conceived in the spirit of Mr. Elliott's resolution, ter without the "p." and I hope to be able to inform you soon that the Legislature has adopted the suggestion put in italics.

Among the minor items, I may mention that 'Pete Wenver," the great Philadelphia skater, is here showing the folks "how to do it" on the canal basin. The Legislature are considering an not to incorporate the "Weaver Skating Club."-Henry D. Moure, of Philadelphia, has been elected State Treasurer for both terms. He is said to be well qualified to fill the place. -Governor Curtin was called home on Sunday by the sudden death of his mother-in-law .-George McKee, convicted of highway robbery in Allegheny county last March, was pardoned out of the Penitentiary by Gov. Packer just hefore his time expired .- The question, Will Cameron be in the Cabinet? is still agitated in inside political circles. McClure and Company think that speech of his, offering to sacrifice principle for peace, in the Senate day before yesterday, lays him on the shelf. It is quite probable it may.—Wm. W. Hays has been appointed Chief Clerk in the State Department.-I was standing in the door of 'Omit's" the other day, when your member, Mr. Strang, passed by on his way up to the Capital. "I'll bet the oysters," said a man standing by me, "that he (pointing at Strang) is a Dutch member from Berks!" Quité a compliment to Berks county, or to Strang, wasn't SNODGRASS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. .. Lola Montez (Mrs. Gilbert) died in New

... The arsenal seized at Charleston contained munitions of war valued, according to the President, at half a million of dollars

...Offers of men and money to defend property of the Union, continue to be made, in great abundance, in all the Free States.

... Southern travel has fallen off rapidly, and the principal lines south of Washington have determined to run but one train daily.

... The Nebraska Legislature has passed an net abolishing Slavery in that Territory, over the Governor's veto, by an almost unanimous

... The Charleston post master admits that Major Anderson's letters have been opened; but excuses the felony on the ground that only the public letters were thus violated! ...It was reported last week that John C. Tre-

mont, and Ex-Gov. Weller of California and James W. Nesmith, the new U. S. Senator from Oregon, were on their way to Washington.The snake has been quite appropriately ad-

opted as the device on the secession banner. It is the shape which the devil took to cause the loss of Paradise to our race .- Prentice. ...Mr. Lincoln is expected to start for Wash-

ington on the 14th of February, and will proceed by the way of Indianapolis, Cleveland. Buffalo, Albany. Harisburg and Baltimore to the federal capital. ... The Postmaster-General has witten to Gov-

ernor Pickens that unless Major Anderson and is command are permitted free access to and from the Charleston Post office, the mail service to that city will be cut off.There are but seven States in the Union in

which the post office receipts exceed the expenditures. They are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York Deleware and Pennsylvania. ... The Journal des Debats, the most infliential paper in France, says of the proposed South-

ern Confederacy: "Let it pursue its own way: but once more must it be pronounced that there is not a corner upon earth where it will find sympathy and assistance." ... Kentucky wishes to see her chivalric son. Major Anderson, sustained. Four-fifths of all

the men within her borders capable of bearing arms would gladly volunteer to protect him, if attacted at Fort Sumter by the enemies of the Union.-Louisville Journal. ... Rav. Peter Cartwright, the generable, elo

quent and eccentric Methodist pioneer preacher. ectured in New York, to a much pleased audience, last week. At the close he said, "old as he was, he was ready to shoulder his musket again, and fight for the Union if necessary.

... The foreign ministers at Washington have requested the Government to inform them whether clearances of vessels issued by South Carolina will be recognize I as sufficient, and whether foreign vessels could properly pay duties to South Carolina officials. It is understood that the answer was in the negative.

....Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi-Foreign Nations by their own claim-vote to continue the U. S. Mails, and other little conveniences, at our own expense, just as though nothing had happened. Having committed highway robbery by stealing our arsenals, &c., they don't object to any little present we choose to bestow!

... The latest mention of the Golden State is a plan-to make white dogs useful. Your San Franciscan seizes up his white cur, and with a stencil plate and blacking, inscribes his tusing be settled once for all, whether this government ness card upon each side of the wretched pup, is a thing to be respected and obeyed or notadvertiser-a dogeratype of the fast people of that a lively dog will be worth at least five dol-Whig. He showed by the strongest arguments of 1808 (which was amended by the act of lars a day, or equal to one-fourth of a column in a newspaper.

... Parson Brownlow's paper, of the last week, contains the following item: A fellow recently passed through Roane county, talking disunion talk, and cutting up considerably, as we have been told. The Union men laid hold of him, and hung him with a grape vine, and so chaked him that he had like not to have recovered. They made him take an oath to support the Constitution and fight for the General Government, as well as to talk in the future on the side of the Union. This we believe to be the first case of the season of hanging for treason.

... There has been not a little diversity of practice in spelling the name of the Fort now occupied by Major Anderson. The papers are about equally divided on the question. Spark's Correspondence of the Revolution, in General Government, totally inadequate to the Marshall's Life of Washington, in Ramsay's South Carolina, in Gardon's History of Indeof Adjutant General an unpleasant one, and by dependence, in Lee's History of the War in the no means a sinecure. It has been surrounded Southern Department, and in the edition of of every man to see first whether we have a ginia, is said to be the greatest ever delivered with difficulties and annoyances that no officer Webster's works, the "p" is used; but in the

cur. The General probably knew how to spell his own name, and consequently we say " Sum.

... The late Judge Storey thus describes the fall of liberty in Greece. There is a lesson for 1860 in the words:

"The Old World has already revealed to n its unsealed books, the beginning and end of all its own marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty. Greece, loyely Greece, the land of scholars and the nurse of arms,' where sister Republics in fair procession chanted the praise of liberty and the gods, where and what is she! For two thousand years the oppressor has found her to the earth. Her arts are no more, The last sad relics of her temples are but the barracks of a ruthless soldiery; the fragments of her columns and her palaces are in the dust vet beautiful in ruin. She fell not when the mighty were upon her. Her sons were united at Thermopylæ and Marathon, and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellespont She was conquired by her own factions. She fell by the liand of her own people.

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

Garibaldi, being now at Caprera, literally without money-for be never drew any pay during his campaign in Sicily and Naples -France, England and Italy are about getting up national subscriptions to raise sufficient m ney to insure him a respectable and settled income for the remainder of his life.

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA .- The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania for the year ending June 4th, 1850, shows that there were then in the State 11|577 schools, containing 8171 male and 4832 female teachers, 314,667 male and 264,249 female scholars, the average attendance being 366,961. The number of schools required 494, and the number of scholars learning German is 6753.

Good. The editor of the Schobarie (N.X.) Patriot thinks the Federal Government represents the locomotive, and South Carolina the cow. in the following story:

When George Stephenson, the celebrated Scotch engineer, had completed his model of a permotive, he presented himself before the Br tish Parliment, and asked for the attention and support of that hody. The grave M. P.'s lo ked sneering at his invention, and said: "So you have made a carriage to run only by steam, have you?" "Yes, my Lords." "And you expect your carriage to run on parallel rails, so that it can't get off, do you?" "Yes, my L rds," "Well now Mr. Stephenson, let us show you how absure your claim is. Supp se when your carriage in running upon these rails at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, (if you are extravagant enough to even suppose such a thing possible), a cow should get in its way. You can't turn out for her -what then?" "Then 'twill be bad for the cow, my Lords."

HAVE WE A GOVERNMENT? That is now the prictical question before the American people. Is is not a question whether we are willing, nor how much we are willing, to concede. As the New York World says, "the resoluteness which the North is now displaying proceeds from an altogether different feeling. It comes not from any lack of liberality, but from a sense that the conduct of a portion of the South has raised an issue of immeasurably more moment than any which preceded—an issue upon which they feel it morally impossible to yield a hair's breadth. It is no longer a question whether this or that measure shall be carried outwhether a principle shall he applied or a guarantee furnished in this or that form-but whether the government itself shall or shall not lite The government is threatened; its authority is defied the most desperate expedients have been resorted to for its destruction. This is TREASON. And it is because the North considers it treason that its attitude is so determined. Our people are in no mood to make terms with traitors. While they would cheerfully do much to reassure the loyal portion of the South, and regain its confidence, they have no proffer for those who deny and spurn their obligations to their country. They feel that when it has come to this, it is high time that the question should whether it is a reality, or a miserable sham."

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will be given at six dullers per term. We hope his reduction of tuition to place this important branch within reach of many who do not feel able to avail themselves of it under present prices. No pains will be spared either by Terachers or Trustees, to affort every advantage that can be had in the best School

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Rev. N. FELLOWS, Pres 4.

A. J. Ross, Sec y. Dec. 12, 1860m3