



Fort Pickens.

The country is sick at heart over the necessary withdrawal of Anderson from Fort Sumter. It had better stop crying over what can't be helped, and spend its time in preventing a similar humiliation at Fort Pickens.

Says the New York Tribune: If not relieved in six weeks from this time, Fort Pickens will have to be abandoned just like Fort Sumter, and for the same reason. Fort Pickens and its approaches are being gradually commanded by sand batteries.

If this work is begun at once, the revolutionary authorities will be driven to adopt one of two courses. Either they must abandon all idea of a siege and leave the fort unassailed, or they must hold in readiness a force of five or six thousand men to support and cover the siege operations.

States will at once put down the revolutionary usurpation, and the Union is maintained.

How can troops be concentrated at Fort Pickens? Under the laws of 1794 and 1807, the President can embody and employ the whole militia for the purpose.

Instant orders should be given in the proper quarters to the militia, in sufficient bodies, to hold themselves in readiness to march for embarkation—vessels should be chartered to transport them—as many of the regular army must be concentrated at the nearest points practicable—and the moment a gun is fired at Fort Pickens, the forces in sufficient bodies must be embarked and landed and marched to raise the siege.

This course is demanded by the national honor and the national safety. If resolutely and promptly acted on, it will end the revolutionary outbreak just where it ought to be ended, now that it cannot be dealt with at Charleston.

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS OF Ministers to represent this Government at important foreign Courts have been made by President Lincoln and confirmed by the Senate:

THE HOME SQUADRON OF THE UNITED STATES.—It would appear that the Home Squadron is in a much more efficient state and more nearly ready for service, than has been generally supposed, considering the success attending the efforts of Mr. Buchanan's traitorous secretaries to disorganize the naval and military defenses of the country in almost every department of the service.

EDITORIAL NOTINGS.

The order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter has not yet been issued. Sidney F. Von Bonkers has been appointed Post Master at Pittsburgh. The Arkansas Convention has decided against Secession by a vote of 33 to 34.

It is generally rumored that Dr. Wm. Elder, of Philadelphia, will be the new Superintendent of the Census, in place of J. C. G. Kennedy. Ladies should prepare for an extreme change of habit. A Paris letter-writer says that the ladies are coming out "without hoops, wadding, or anything else."

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS at Washington are unanimously of the opinion that no European power will recognize the Southern Confederacy until the independence of the seceding States is fully admitted by the United States Government. Chas. Francis Adams has been appointed Minister to England.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE of Charleston have been arraigned by some one for employing Northern teachers. In their defence they say: "Nor has the board failed to look through the South, from Norfolk to New Orleans, for condutors in this work—seeking through colleges and academies in vain.

"Carrie Leigh" in the last Hollidaysburg Standard, desires to how she can make her lover kiss her oftener, hug her more numerously, and show a higher degree of affection toward her in general, than he now does.

The Aristocratic Republic.

The London Review, of March 2, under the above head, says:—The best thing that can be done is that which will be done, if North or South have any wisdom left to guide its counsels. As the Union cannot be re-established—and could not continue if it were—the only course left is to make the inevitable separation as peaceful, as equitable, and as bloodless as possible.

Independently of all the questions that it may hereafter have to settle with the Free Democratic Republic of the North and West, the Aristocratic Republic of the South has entered upon a career of much perplexity and peril. Adherence to the great economic truth that free trade is the best and only profitable policy between commercial communities, and the dependence of Great Britain upon the progress of its cotton fields will make it many friends in this country.

It is obvious that Mr. Calhoun's doctrine, carried to its legitimate length, contains within itself the germ of the downfall of Republicanism. Already the slaveholders constitute an oligarchy, and from an oligarchy to a despotism the gradations are not very slow or painful, even in times of peace, while they are facile as the descent of an avalanche in periods of public danger.

We have received the first number of the new Huntingdon paper, the Workmen's Advocate. It is well edited, neatly printed, and presents altogether a comely appearance. It is devoted to the interests of the working men of Huntingdon county. Success to it.

Southern Fancies.

De Bow's Magazine, published at New Orleans, has some developments and theories in reference to the present revolution. Here is an extract: "Our women are all conservative, moral, religious and sensitively modest, and abhor the North for its infidelity, gross immorality, licentiousness, anarchy and agrarianism."

"We are the most aristocratic people in the world. Pride of caste and color and privilege, makes every white man an aristocrat in feeling. Aristocracy is the only safeguard of liberty, the only power watchful and strong enough to exclude non-aristocratic despotism. At the North, the progress and tendency of opinion is to pure democracy, less government, anarchy and agrarianism.

There is no way of evading the premises we have assumed; hence, the conclusion at which we have arrived is unavoidable, viz: That the Constitution for the permanent Government, before Mississippi becomes a party to the compact, must be submitted directly to a vote of the people of the State.

Trouble in the Southern Confederacy.—The Jackson Mississippi, the leading Secession paper in Mississippi, denounces the Convention at Montgomery for transacting its business in secret session. It insists that the Constitution must be submitted to the people.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON SOUTH CAROLINA.—Parson Brownlow does not seem to desire South Carolina's return to the Union. He says: "South Carolina has drawn more money from the National Treasury than any other State in the Union according to her population.

The Peach Hubs.—The editor of the Rural New Yorker, says he has continued his observations in regard to the condition of the peach buds, and finds them injured in Western New York more than at first disposed to believe. There may be a few saved near the lake shore, or in close proximity to some of our inland lakes and in a few favored localities, but the crop is gone.

PARSON BROWNLOW WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—His reasons for the desire.—Parson Brownlow, in his paper, the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, says: "While upon the subject of office, we will take occasion to state, that there is but one office in the whole country we would have, and that is the office of Governor of Tennessee.

The Governor will have much to do for or against the heresy of secession, for two years to come, and we would like to fill the office, so as to assist in crushing out the monster disunion. The governor has the control of a heavy patronage in the railroads and banks of the State, and these are now in the hands of the secessionists, who deserve turning out, and who must be swept from office, or the public interests will suffer, and the State Treasury will bleed at every pore!

THE CHARLESTON correspondent of the New York Tribune, alluding to the plea that 20,000 men would be required to reinforce Fort Sumter, says: "I will modestly venture an opinion on this point, and if I should happen to be wrong, it would only be once in three times. Five thousand regulars and marines—four thousand of the former and one of the latter—judiciously distributed would be able to do what is now reported will require twenty thousand men to do.

WE WERE YESTERDAY shown, says the Trenton (N. J.) American, of the 15th inst., a gold ring, containing a small portion of the hair from the head of Gen. Washington, set in pearl, with blue enamel ground work. This valuable ring is in the possession of Dr. Lemning, the representative from the county of Cape May.

DIED.—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., at her residence in Clearfield county, Mrs. MARY GARMAN, wife of Mr. John P. Garman, aged 69 years.

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