

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, December 31, 1856.

Delinquents, Attention!

We want money—must have it, before the first of April, next. All who know themselves indebted to us for the *Globe*, advertising or job work, will please pay up in full, or a part on account, as it may be most convenient. We have been easy with many of our delinquent friends for some years, but the time has come when we must take care of ourselves. Our delinquent friends do not number over two hundred, and unless they give proper attention to this, our earnest call upon them, justice to ourselves and our hundreds of real friends, will compel us to erase their names from our subscription list. We do not include in this call, any of our friends who are not in arrears for more than a year's subscription. Any amount remitted by mail, (registered) shall be at our risk.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—We invite attention to advertisement of this Institute in another column. It has been for years, and will continue to be, under the present proprietors, Messrs. Rupp & Coyle, one of the best conducted Institutes in the State. The next term will commence April 1st, 1857.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOL JOURNAL for January has been received. We were early convinced of the utility of this publication, and time has confirmed our convictions. We trust it may enjoy a patronage commensurate to its usefulness.

IN A DILEMMA.—It would seem that "Mr. Gillam," the gentleman who conveyed the "astounding" information to the editors of the *Huntingdon Journal* that "the mails were robbed," is really in a dilemma in regard to what he has said; but it is expected that he will see the propriety of making a statement over his name in regard to the "astounding development," that the public may know whether he wilfully misrepresented the facts in the case or not. Mr. Gillam should see the predicament in which he has been placed by the *Journal*—that his veracity and honor are impeached—and that justice to himself as well as others, demands a public statement. Let Mr. Gillam state all the facts in the case, and also what he has privately stated to the editors of the *Journal*, Mr. Snare and ourself, that the public may know to whom to award credit for "the astounding mail robbery!" We expect to hear from "Mr. Gillam" before our next issue.

Judge Campbell.

On the Report of the Postmaster General, the *Philadelphia Gazette*, an opposition print, remarks:

"It is due to Mr. Campbell, who has made his last annual report to Congress, and is about to retire from his high office, to say, what indeed we can say in strong and cordial terms, that he has performed the onerous but honorable duties of that office with a single eye to the interest of the public, with a faithfulness, industry, and ability unsurpassed; that he has fully met and answered all just claims of the community upon him, and will leave the department in as prosperous a condition as was possible for the administrative skill of a single man to render it.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph* notices the sudden death of Jacob M. Haldeman, Esq., one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of that Borough. The sad event occurred on Monday evening week. Mr. H. was seated at the time in his office, conversing with one of his sons, and but a moment before remarked that he never felt better in his life. The disease was apoplexy. Mr. Haldeman was the President of the Harrisburg Bank, was an extensive landholder, and was well known in financial circles. He was 70 years of age.

Mr. Buchanan delivered an Address to the Students of Marshall College, lately. Mr. Buchanan boldly and plainly says the object of his administration will be to "destroy any sectional party—North or South—and harmonize all sections of the Union under a national and conservative government, as it was fifty years ago." This is fair notice to political brawlers, North and South, that they will be repudiated by Mr. Buchanan's conservative administration.

LOCK HAVEN AND TYRONE RAILROAD.—A meeting of the friends of this road favorable to its immediate construction from Bellefonte to Tyrone, was held at the Court House at Bellefonte, on the 10th of December.

Hon. Jas. Burnside, from a committee appointed for the purpose, reported several amendments to the act of incorporation which were adopted, and Judge Burnside, H. N. McAlister, and E. C. Humes, were appointed a committee to ask the Legislature to grant said amendments. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. A meeting of the stockholders for the election of a Board of managers is to be held at Bellefonte on the 12th of next month.

The Legislature of this State will meet at Harrisburg on the 9th of January next.—On the 13th both houses will assemble in Convention for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator in the place of Hon. R. Brodhead, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

SEARCH.—The invitations distributed in town for the Broad Top gathering, don't expect the number spoiled the fun!

Teachers' Association.

On the 22d, a number of school teachers—about fifty—asssembled in this borough at the Court House, and held what they term a "Teachers' Institute." This "Institute" demands our attention—and the public ought to be informed in relation to it. An organization was effected during the afternoon of Monday. The evening was occupied in debate with some general remarks from the members. On Tuesday the exercises were reasonably creditable; but it was manifest that a conspiracy was brewing between a club of disaffected teachers, and a few others, who acted from selfish and sinister motives. This being evident, a number of the prominent and highly respectable teachers abandoned the "Institute" and left town. Tuesday evening, all parliamentary rule was waived, and a certain class of snot teachers occupied the time in emptying themselves of low personalities, rant and abuse against the County Superintendent. From that time on, the spirit of the "Institute" was broken down, snobism was triumphant, and spectators listened only to be disgusted.

The outcry against the County Superintendent was on the mere assumption that he had not granted certificates as favorable as they claimed for themselves. Not a single eminent teacher throughout the whole county had any complaints to make. It was the second or third-rate teachers, whose abilities were so fairly exhibited through our town, as well as in the "Institute!" We have heard our citizens remark that they never saw so much snobism, effrontery, and upstart vanity displayed by any body of men as by the individuals here alluded to; and who have, on this occasion, disgraced themselves, their profession, and the educational interests of our county.

To our better teachers, we say, do not let us disparage. You are noble men, and noble women. You are engaged in a great and noble work. Go on and build up your profession. Yours is the work of philanthropy, and the basis of all government. You do not labor in vain. The eye of public opinion is upon all your faithfulness, and religion will approve it, and be strengthened by it.

The \$1000 offer Accepted.

"Lewis of the *Globe* insinuates that somebody in the *Journal* office is guilty of illegal voting. 'That it is untrue, and to prove it false, we dare him to stake \$1000 that it is a truth.'—Samuel G. Whittaker.

We do not "insinuate," but we make the charge, direct and emphatic, that Samuel G. Whittaker *did* vote illegally in 1854, and "the evidence we bring forward is incontrovertible, it is the 'Family Record'"; then, and we suppose now, in the family of which said Samuel G. Whittaker is a member.

That Samuel G. Whittaker voted before the 19th day of June, 1855, on one of the days on the record of elections in the Prothonotary's office should be sufficient to convince any man. That he voted illegally, we shall give his own testimony, published to the world by himself through the columns of the *Huntingdon Journal*, in June 1855.

In answer to our charge that he opposed the election of the Whig nominees at the general election in 1854, Samuel G. Whittaker, said:

"We answer, as we did before, that we voted for Whigs, ever since we have been of the age required by law for exercising the right of suffrage; and which, from some unaccountable delay in our making our appearance in the world has not arrived. If the judges will permit us to vote at the age of twenty, we are not going to offer any objection. As to the charge of the *Globe*, that we did not vote at the election of the *Standard Stone*, opposed the regularly nominated Whig candidate for the Legislature, and voted for the Hindeo candidate, we pronounce a downright lie. The evidence we bring forward to prove it such, is incontrovertible, it is the 'Family Record.' If it would be a source of any gratification to the editor, he is perfectly welcome to examine the 'big bible,' in which he will find that 'Sabe, Jr.' (Samuel G. Whittaker) was born on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1834; consequently, not being naturalized last fall, could not vote for any candidate then and cannot now until a 'few days' shall pass over."

What stronger evidence does the reader want to convict said Samuel G. Whittaker of having voted illegally in 1854?

The \$1000 (if he has them) he will please hand over for the use of the poor of the town and county.

And now we shall try to be as liberal as the most liberal. If Samuel G. Whittaker, and William Brewster, the penny-stamp editor, and their friends, if they have any, will agree to an investigation of the charges we have made against them, and the charges they have made against us, denied on both sides, we again propose the selection of a committee of seven gentlemen from amongst our most respectable citizens—they to select four and we three—and for every failure on either side to produce evidence to convince the committee that a charge is sustained, the party making the charge to forfeit \$25. They cannot object to this proposition—they have a majority of the committee. Will they "face the music?"

BENNETT'S PRAISE.—The *New York Herald* has at last become so notorious and infamous that every person and all interest praised by its conductors are looked upon with suspicion and distrust. Under the head of "Preparing to Knife Him," we find the following in the *New York News* of yesterday: "Bennett has commenced praising Senator Douglas. Either the Senator has committed some great wrong to draw the favorable notice of Bennett, or else the latter is preparing to stab him under the fifth rib. The orge's praises are like poisoned flowers—pleasing, but there is death concealed within."

New Year's Present.

A beautiful article for a New Year's Present can be secured at the Daguerrotype Gallery of E. P. PRETTYMAN, at the Station House, up stairs. You could not give a more acceptable present to a friend, than a likeness taken by Prettyman in his best style. We were shown several beautiful specimens the other day.

Proceedings of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute.

The fifth annual Session of this Association, was held in the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Monday, 22d inst.; at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting having been called to order, it was, on motion of R. McDivitt, resolved, that in the absence of the Executive Committee, a Committee of three be appointed to prepare business for the next morning Session. Chair appointed R. McDivitt, F. H. Lane and E. Pletcher, said committee.

The minutes of last Session were then read and adopted, and the Constitution and by-laws being called for, were read before the Institute.

The Committee on business, reported the following order of exercises for next morning Session, viz: Hearing reports from the several committees appointed during last Session; discussion on the subject of Black-board exercises opened by Mr. Owen, and a lecture on Penmanship, by Prof. S. H. Morrison.

The Chairman of the Board of managers, in the absence of the other members of the Board, informed the Institute that he had corresponded with a number of speakers and lecturers from a distance, and received answers from the following gentlemen, which were read before the Institute, viz: Hon. T. H. Burrows, II. C. Hickock, Esq., Dr. E. A. Smith, and Prof. A. D. Hawn.

The Chair then appointed Albert Owen, J. D. Brown and R. McDivitt, a committee to prepare exercises for the evening Session, who reported the following, viz: 1st, Introductory address to the teachers, by R. McDivitt; 2d, Discussion on the subject of School Exhibitions; 3d, a verbal report from the County Superintendent, on the educational affairs of the county.

Some remarks were then made by Mr. Owen, County Superintendent, on the manner of conducting the Association in future, advocating the principle of holding, instead of an Institute, a Teachers' Association, embracing all the educational affairs of the county, and recommending the holding of local Institutes throughout the county. He was followed by Messrs. Barr and J. D. Brown, who advocated the old system of discussion or the different branches of education taught in the schools. Remarks were also made on the subject, by Messrs. Lane, Pletcher and R. B. Brown. When, on motion, adjourned till half-past 6 o'clock, P. M.

MONDAY EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Prof. Kidder. Address to the teachers by R. McDivitt. Discussion on the subject of School Exhibitions, opened by Mr. Owen, and continued by Messrs. Benedict, Barr, J. D. Brown, McDivitt, Prof. Kidder, J. N. Williamson, Esq., and F. H. Lane. Adjourned till Tuesday 9 o'clock, A. M.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Prayer by Mr. Benedict. Minutes of last Session read and adopted. Committee on the best method of imparting instruction in arithmetic, not ready to report. Committee continued.

The Chairman of the Committee to report on the best time and method of hearing recitations, being absent, the Committee was continued. Committee to report on the study of the English language, not ready to report.—Committee continued.

Discussion on the subject of Black-board exercises, opened by Mr. Owen, and continued by Messrs. Lane, Streamer, Purdy, Benedict, McDivitt, Kidder and Thomas. Continued till afternoon session. Adjourned till 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Prof. Kidder. Subject of Black-board exercises continued by Mr. Thomas.

A lecture on Penmanship, was then given by Prof. Morrison, at the invitation of the Institute.

The following resolution was then offered by R. McDivitt, and adopted: Resolved, that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Prof. Morrison, for his able and interesting lecture, and that we respectfully recommend the system of Penmanship, as taught by him at present, in the Huntingdon Commercial School, to the favorable consideration of the Institute, and the public generally.

A lecture on the subject of "Analysis," was then given by Prof. T. H. Pollock.

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of the Institute, are due to Mr. Pollock, for his interesting and instructive lecture, and that a copy of the same be requested for publication.

Resolved, That we consider the science of Book-keeping, as indispensable, in forming a correct education, and that we recommend the Huntingdon Commercial School, conducted by Mr. Pollock, to the consideration of all who may be anxious to acquire a thorough knowledge of the practical business of life.

A resolution was then offered, appointing a committee to examine, and report on the merits of the different school books, presented to the notice of the Association, during the present Session, which, after some discussion, was adopted. Chair appointed R. McDivitt, J. A. Hall, and F. H. Lane, said committee. Adjourned till 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Still. Lecture by Prof. A. D. Hawn, of Waynesburg. Subject—"The Teacher for the times." On motion, resolved, that the thanks of the Institute be tendered to Prof. Hawn, for his able and interesting lecture, and that a copy of the same be requested for publication, with the minutes of the Association.

A lecture was then given by R. McDivitt. Subject—"The Scriptures, as a text-book in Schools," who, in conclusion, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we consider a knowledge of the Scriptures, as indispensable, in forming a perfect education—that we consider the Schools a proper medium for imparting such knowledge—and that we recommend to Parents, School Directors and Teachers, the importance of their use as a text-book in Schools.

On motion, resolved, that the thanks of the Institute, be tendered the lecturer for his address, and a copy be requested for publication. Adjourned till Wednesday, 9 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Prayer by Mr. Lane. Committee to report on the best method of imparting instructions in Arithmetic was, on motion, continued to report next session.

A report was then read by B. F. Brown, Chairman of the Committee on the best time for, and method of hearing recitations, which was received, and the committee discharged.

Committee on the study of the English language was, on motion, continued to report next session.

Subject of teaching Arithmetic, introduced and opened by Mr. Miller, and continued by Messrs. Thomas, Sangree, Kidder, Benedict and Owen.

The following persons were then proposed as officers for the ensuing year, and elected, viz:

President—J. A. HALL. Vice Presidents—WM. STEWART, G. W. OUTMAN.

Recording Secretary—R. McDivitt. Corresponding Secretary—J. S. BARR.

Librarian—Miss Eunice M. Africa. Treasurer—H. W. Miller.

Executive Committee—M. H. Sangree, E. Pletcher, J. D. Brown, Miss G. T. Benedict and Miss L. Hildebrand.

Financial Committee—Wm. Colon, II. W. Miller and Wm. Stewart.

Board of Managers—J. S. Barr, A. W. Benedict, F. H. Lane, A. Owen and R. B. Brown. Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The subject of Arithmetic was again introduced, and continued by Mr. Thomas.

The subject of *proper enunciation* was then introduced and discussed at some length, together with a variety of other subjects, after which the Association adjourned.

J. S. BARR, President.

R. McDIVITT, Secretary.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—The Irish journals (says an exchange) give an account of a singular phenomenon in connexion with the extracting of a tooth in the town of Ballymena. The tooth was a grunter of large size, apparently sound, and so firmly seated that it broke in the effort for its removal. On examining that portion of the tooth which came off with the instrument, a very extraordinary worm-shaped living animal was found adhering to the centre of it. On being carefully removed, without injury, it proved to be five-eighths of an inch long, lively as an eel, of a blood-red color, and about the thickness of a woollen thread. On viewing it through a microscope of limited power, it appeared to be ringed or jointed in its formation; no legs were visible, and it moved by erecting its body, arch-like, in the centre, and projecting either end at pleasure—appearing to have a head at each extremity. One of the heads was large, flat, and broad in proportion to the creature's size, with a capacious mouth, and two black eyes, set very widely apart, and projecting from the upper part of the head. The other head was smaller, with a lengthened snout, and a mouth opening from underneath.

Lager Bier and Tobacco.

The December number of the *New York Scalpel*, a monthly medical Journal, contains an article on lager beer and tobacco. The *Scalpel* quotes from a German paper, called the *Pioneer*, the following remark about beer: "We still retain our old opinion, that as a man eats and drinks, so is he, and that wine is the drink for enlightened men, brandy the drink for rowdies, and beer for an abject people in a state of submission." It is a proverb in Germany, "von Bier saufen werden die Leute dumm"—People grow stupid by drinking beer. We make the following extract from the *Scalpel's* observations on the abuses of tobacco:

Tobacco is a great demander of drink, because it constantly robs the body of its fluids by expectoration. Lager Bier supplies fluid at least, although it is deposited about the system in form very much like a beer barrel, and gives its votaries a great deal of trouble to puff it away, and rid themselves of it by other unseemly and inopportune processes.

What then is tobacco? Why, simply a narcotic—i. e. (see the dictionary) "a stupefier—a deneger of nervous and muscular energy." If any man disputes this, and asserts that he finds himself more capable of intellectual or muscular effort, when he has a quid in his mouth, we congratulate him on his astuteness; we may betray our own want of the precious intellectual quickener, but we will venture the question, How much did it sharpen your logic-chopper when you took the first quid? And how majestically did you stand on your legs when you first felt its full effect?

Every one must remember the first effect of tobacco. Nausea, vertigo, vomiting and relaxation of the entire muscular system, are its invariable effects; and if continued, relaxation of all the sphincter or closing muscles of the hollow viscera, bowels, bladder and stomach.

This result is sometimes sought for by the surgeon, and produced by injecting an infusion of tobacco into the bowels, in cases of obstinate constipation, or for relaxing the grip of the openings in the abdomen, when

the bowels slip through them in those who have rupture. We have seen the consequences in our own practice so awful from a very weak injection, which we administered to avoid the necessity of operating by the knife, that we resolved never to use it again.

Now, the reader will please to remember that all the symptoms he first experiences from tobacco, are the invariable results upon a *natural healthy condition of the body*; and if he succeeds, by perseverance in its use, in overcoming the immediate consequences, it is only because the alarmed and abused nerves have summoned the forces of youthful vigor to bear the invasion as long as possible before they capitulate. Breath, food and drink are the means of resistance, and the besotted youth soon discovers that the quantity of the latter must be increased, and its quality strengthened, if he would resist the invader and continue to perform his ordinary duties without showing plainly his incapacity to stand upon his legs. Thus it is that tobacco, either used by smoking or chewing, is the direct introduction to drunkenness.

A Patriotic Rebuke.

The Mineral Point (Wisconsin) Democrat, alluding at considerable length and with much feeling to the approaching loss to the country of the counsels and services of such heroes, patriots, and statesmen as Senators Cass and Dodge, remarks:

"The result of the election in Michigan gives occasion to the Republicans to rejoice that Gen. Cass, the old hero and statesman, cannot honor the Senate of the United States, after March, 1857, by occupying in it his accustomed seat; and when they speak of this, they add, in summing up their triumphs in the West, that a true man will succeed Henry Dodge. When in 1812 the ill fortune of the day made young Cass a captive in the hands of a foreign foe, he broke his sword and cast it from him rather than yield it up. In 1856, the old man will be as proud as he was forty-four years ago, and he will not yield more than he did then to those who have conquered him now. They who speak of a true man's succeeding Gen. Dodge, know little of what they speak. We venture the assertion that he alone has done more for the freedom of slaves in one day of his life, than has been done by all the Republican party during its whole existence as a party. He has proved himself to be a practical anti-slavery man, giving the best possible proof of the fact by the liberation of the slaves he once owned, and by making liberal provision for their future support.

"When we turn back the pages of history to the early times of the Northwest, on almost every page we shall find recorded the acts of Lewis Cass, whose best years were spent in laying the foundation for the prosperity that now extends over the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. And if we of this State turn to the record of early time, we will read how Henry Dodge led on the Badger Boys in the Sank war, and how, mainly through his prompt, brave action and wise advice, the Indian foe was driven off, and the settlement secured against them. We will read, too, that he has worthily filled high civil offices in or for our State from that time to this, gaining even the respect of his opponents and keeping the confidence of his friends. It looks not well to see the children of the great, now abolitionist Northwest, rejoicing over the political defeat of such brave and true old pioneers as Cass and Dodge, without even a word of thanks for past services. It is ingratitude and bad taste, of which we would rather Republicans should be guilty than Democrats."

In connexion with the above, we make room for the following comments of the *New Orleans Bulletin*, one of the oldest and most respectable journals of the opposition:—

"However much we may differ from General Cass upon points of political doctrine, we nevertheless regret with our Nashville Democratic contemporary the occurrence of the event which will remove him from his place in the United States Senate. General Cass is the oldest member of that body which, but a few years since, contained such a galaxy of shining intellects and splendid patriotism, and of the one or two remaining occupants of the Senate of chairs whom the country regards as statesmen, and to whom it always listens with respect. The present is a time when we can ill afford to dispense with the services of such a man as General Cass, for none ever doubted his patriotism or his devotion to what he considered the best interests of his country. He has always been a true friend to the Union, and never failed to give the note of warning when danger approached the beautiful citadel of our strength and glory. Mournful, indeed, will it be to see the seats of Webster and Cass occupied by the unscrupulous small partisans that premature excitement never fail to generate and send up to the surface of society, and too frequently invest with power—

"The scum." "That rises upmost when a nation boils." "With Mr. Clayton and Gen. Cass—the one removed by death, and the other by the decree of a people inflamed by passion and blinded by sectional prejudices—pass away two of the most eminent, most patriotic, and most statesmanlike of our Senators—men whose enlarged experience, broad nationality, conservative sentiments, and sound judgment won for them the admiration and respect of all right-thinking men; while their pacific and conciliatory tempers served to mollify and soothe the more fiery natures by which they were surrounded. Their absence from the Senate will be a serious loss to the personnel of that body. In debate they have been uniformly urbane, courteous, and respectful to their peers—never allowing themselves to be swayed by passion as to lose that dignity which does (or rather ought to) 'hedge in' a Senator—never indulging in that vehemence of party feeling or violence of language which too often characterized the speeches of many of our representatives in Congress, and have brought reproach and disgrace upon our national councils."

Bank Applications.

We gather from the *Harrisburg papers*, the following list of Bank applications advertised as intended to be made to the next Legislature: One at Reading, capital \$300,000, with power to increase the same to \$600,000. One at Towanda, capital \$100,000, with power to increase the same to \$200,000. One at Clearfield, capital \$100,000. One in Crawford county, for \$150,000, and power to increase to \$300,000. One at McKeesport, with \$250,000. One at Hanover, for \$100,000, with power to increase to \$200,000. An Allegheny Bank, with \$500,000 capital.

One at Shamokin, with \$100,000, and power to double its capital.

One at Scranton, for \$150,000, and power to double.

One at Athens, for \$100,000, and power to double.

One at Phoenixville, for \$100,000, and power to increase to \$300,000. One at Uniontown, capital \$150,000. One at Pittsburg, with \$400,000, another with \$500,000.

One at Venango, with \$100,000 capital, and one at Coudersport, with a like capital. One at Danville, with \$200,000, and power to increase to \$300,000. One at Smethport, for \$100,000, and power to increase to \$250,000.

A Discounting, Exchange and Note Broking Savings and Deposit Bank at Washington, with \$100,000 capital.

A Bank for Savings, Deposit and Discount, with \$50,000.

One at Waynesburg, for power to increase \$100,000.

The York County Bank wants an increase of \$200,000.

The Wyoming Bank of \$150,000. The Carlisle Deposit Bank wants to be a bank of issue, with power to increase by \$328,000, and

The Dauphin Deposit Bank wants the same privilege, with power to increase by \$100,000, and

The Mechanics' Savings, at Harrisburg, the same, with power to increase by \$150,000. The Easton Bank wants to add \$200,000 to its present capital.

The above list, says the *Reading Gazette*, is exclusive of Philadelphia, from which alone there are eleven applications, looking to an increase of banking privileges amounting to an aggregate capital of \$14,300,000. The applications from the country are twenty-seven in number, for an aggregate increase of capital of \$7,228,000. The total number of applications from the State therefore, is thirty-eight, asking for an aggregate increase of our present banking capital to the amount of \$21,528,000. Will the persons interested in these applications be able to present the necessity for them in a strong enough light to induce the Legislature to grant all or any considerable number of them? We doubt it. The last Legislature chartered but one new Bank—at Stroudsburg—and that has not yet received the Governor's signature. So that even he, although belonging to a party professing some degree of liberality toward banking institutions, would seem to be of the opinion that the need of an increase of the banking capital of the State, at this time, is not very pressing.

(From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Herald, December 4.)

Horrible Indian Outrage.—A Chippewa Indian Burned by the Sioux.

By the arrival of a gentleman in this city yesterday, we are put in possession of the details of a terrible outrage, committed by the Sioux Indians, near Glencoe, on Saturday, the 23d ult.

A party of Sioux Indians captured, a few days previous to the 23d, near Glencoe, a Chippewa Indian. The Indians, in council, determined, after retaining the Chippewa in their possession several days, to burn him.—Accordingly, on Sunday, November 23d, the Sioux, numbering some seven hundred warriors, took the Chippewa to a point on Buffalo Creek, near Glencoe, and there burned him to death.

Our informant derived his information from a teamster, who was passing near the spot selected for the terrible outrage, with a wagon loaded with dry goods. All efforts made by him to save the Chippewa were futile. He represents that the Chippewa met all the horrid tortures inflicted on him by the Sioux, with the greatest indifference. He was burnt at a slow fire, and lingered several hours before he expired. When the teamster passed, the Indian was tied to the stake, and the slow fire by which he was destroyed had but partially consumed his feet and ankles. While tied to the stake the Indian was scalped and otherwise mutilated.

It is supposed this outrage was committed by the Sioux in revenge for the horrid murder of Dakota women, in the fall, near Lac qui Parle.

Proceedings of Town Council.

HUNTINGDON, Dec. 29, 1856. The present met at the usual place. The House—Asst. Burgesses—Messrs. Fisher and Simpson. Council—Messrs. Black, Cornpropt, Graffius, Lower, Snyder and Westbrook.

Mr. Fisher in the Chair. On motion of Mr. Black, it was resolved, that the Burgesses be authorized to draw an order in favor of Messrs. Abbott & Co., of Philadelphia, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, being the price of the hay scale erected by them in Smith street—(the sum of thirty dollars more than the original contract price, being in consideration of an enlargement of the dimensions of the platform made by agreement of parties.)

Bills of John Simpson, for \$13,49, for labor done and materials furnished in 1856; of A. B. Crevit, for \$5, for services as Assessor for 1856; of Borgans & Grim, for \$5,953, for blacksmithing during the present year, were presented, read, and on motion, orders were granted for the amount of the same.

The committee on the Muddy Run Culvert, was directed to examine the work of Alexander Carmon, the contractor, and report to the Burgesses an estimate of the same, and of the amount of money that he is at present entitled to, and said Burgesses were authorized to draw an order on the Treasurer, for the amount so reported to them.

On motion of Mr. Black, it was Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby directed to prepare a statement of the Orders registered during the year, ending with the 31st inst., and with the Treasurer, to prepare a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the borough, during the same time, also, of the amounts due by the several Collectors, on their respective duplicates, with a general statement of condition of the monetary affairs of the borough, and certify to, and file the same with the other papers belonging to the corporation.

And on motion of Mr. Black, it was further Resolved, That said statements be published in the two papers having the largest circulation in this borough. Adjourned.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Sec'y.

The President, it is said, has issued orders for the arrest of General Walker and others in Nicaragua, to answer for the seizure of the property of the Accessory Transit Company, valued at \$1,000,000. Will the Fillibusters take any notice of the President's order? It may be but a sort of a tub thrown out to the great conservative whale of