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| One column |
| One column, |
| |

Advertisements not marked with the number of inser-tions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged ac bording to these terms.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE

precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of January A. D. 1557, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin, F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hiereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 18th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisances be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coronét and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'-clock, a m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated, at Huntingdon the 18th of Mach, in the year of DROCLAMATION:—Whereas by a to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of Mach, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the 80th year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

DROCLAMATION.—Whereas by procept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, hearing test the 24th day of Jan., 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole balliwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of January A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which romain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jupers, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required. Dated at Huntingdon the 11th of March, in the year of our Lord 1856, and the 80th year of American Independ-

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff. Shërifr's Office. Huntingdon, March 18, 1856.

| TRIAL LIST E | OR APRIL TERM, |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1857. | FIRST WEEK. |
| Robert Wilson | vs Wm. Foster's Ex'rs |
| Huntingdon county | vs Andrew Robison's Exrs. |
| Dumas | vs James Porter |
| Dr. P. Shoenberger's Ex'rs | vs A. P. Wilson et al |
| Stevens for use of Myton | vs Smith & Henry |
| John Fleming | vs B. X. Blair et al |
| Thos Clark's heirs | vs Brison Clark |
| George McCrum | vs Thomas Wilson |
| Davis Grow's Adm'r | vs Abednego Stevens |
| Michael Quarry | vs Wise & Buchanan |
| Patrick-Kelly | vs Penn'a Rail Road Co |
| Asa Corbin | vs John Dougherty et al |
| | |

N. C. Decker vs Boat & Buckingham vs Gable's Exrs vs John Savage John G. Orlady John Penn Brock vs Same
vs David Varner
vs Penn & Ohio Trans, Co
vs Lock & Snyder
vs Michael J. Martin
vs Taylor, Wilson & Petriken Same John M. Walter Bnion Trans. Co. Leonard Weaver Sámuél Caldwell John Dougherty Weiller, Kline & Ellis George Couch Matthew Truman for use vs Christian Conts

vs The Insurance Co vs Robert Hare Powel vs Daniel Roberts' Admir vs Martin Flonner et al vs Andrew Walker vs John Jamison vs Huyett & Seeds vs Joshua R. Cox's Adm'r vs Same vs Sains M. E. CAMPBELL, Prot'y.

March 18, 1857.

Peter Long & wife

Ettinger & Theedman Barcroft, Beaver & Co

Mary E. Trout Matson Walker L. & S. Heethl

DEGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE lowing named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April next, to wit:

April next, to wit:

1. John R. Hunter and George P. Wakefield. Executors of the last will and testament of John Wakefield, late of Barree township, deceased.

2. Thomas Weston and Martin Weston, Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Weston, late of Warriors-

mark township, dec'd.
3. Samuel McVitty, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jas.
Ramsey, Esq., late of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
4. Benedict Stevens, Executor of the last will, &c., of
Benedict Stevens, Sr., late of Springfield township, dec'd. 5. George C. Bucher and Samuel Work, Executors of the last will, &c., of Joseph Work, late of Porter twp., dec'd. 6. Abraham Cresswell, Guardian of Anna Mary Borst, a minor child of Jacob Borst, late of West twp. dec d. 7. Thomas E. Orbison, Administrator of David Burket, ate of Shirley township, dee'd.

3. Peter Swoope, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court, to make sale of the real estate of Peter Swoope, Sr., late of the borough of Huntingdon, dee'd.

9. George Hallman, Trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to work and the orphans' Court to work and the orphans' Court to work and of the selection of Court Huntingdon.

Court to make sale of the real estate of George Henderson Late of West township, dec'd.

10. Peter Stryker, Administrator of the estate of John Stryker, Ito of West township, dec'd.

11. Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Wm. Buchanan, late of Brady township,

12. John Warcham Mattern and Susan Mattern, (now Eusan Wills.) Administrators of the estate of Jacob S. Mat-tern, late of Franklin township, deceased. Alex. McKibben, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd. 14. John B. Given, Executor of the last will, &c., of John Shultz, late of Hopewell twp., dec'd. ILENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

IST OF GRAND JURORS for a Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Huntingdon in and for the county of Huntingdon, the second Monday and 13th day of April, 1857.

Sth day of April, 1857.

"Brice Blair, farmer, Dublin.

Michael Baker, carpenter, Porter.

"Alexander S. Briggs, farmer, Tell.

Philip Crouse, tailor, Casville.

James B. Carothers, farmer, Morris. John M. Cunningham, carpenter, Huntingdon, William L. Couch, farmer, Barree. David Enyeart, farmer, Walker. John Foster, farmer, Shriley. John Graffius, tinner, Warriorsmark. Jacob Hoover, farmer, Penn. Robert F. Haslett, Innkeeper, Morris. Geo. W. Hazard, farmer, Union. Robert Johnston, farmer, Jackson. John Lee, miller, Walker: Thomas Osborn, farmer, Jackson. Isaac Oatenkirk, farmer, Brady. John F. Parsons, farmer, Tell: John F. Faisous, S. Livingston Robb, farmer, Walker. Livingston Robb, farmer, Tod. Wm. Stapleton, farmer, Tod. David Swoope, Jr., carpenter, Clay. Andrew Smith, farmer, Union. William Walker, carpenter, Porter. Elias B. Wilson, J. P., Cassville.

TRAVERSE JURORS-PIRST WEEK. William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon-Alexander Appleby, farmer, Dublin.

Samuel Bowman, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
John C. Bolinger, farmer, Cromwell.
Richard Cunningham, farmer, Jackson.
Isaac Curiman, farmer, Tod.
Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob H. Dell, farmer, Cass.
John Dulley, mason, Springfield.
Gideon Elias, surveyor, Tod. Gideon Elius, surveyor, Tod.

Martin Flonner, wagonmaker, Walker.

Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson. Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Jonathan Frazier, tanner. Jackson.
Michael Flesher, farmer, Jackson.
James Goodman, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Hiram Grady, farmer, Henderson.
Austin Green, mechanic, Cassville.
John Griffith, farmer, Tod.
John Hewit, farmer, Porter.
Thomas Hamer, Jr., farmer, West.
Samuel Harvey, farmer, Shirley.
Solomon Houck, farmer, Tod.
Daniel Knode, farmer, Porter. Solomon Houck, farmer, Tod.
Daniel Knode, farmer, Porter.
Charles H. Miller, tanner, Huntingdon.
Abraham McCoy, brickmaker, Huntingdon.
William Morgan, farmer, Shirley.
William C. McCauley, tanner, Brady.
Asa Price, farmer, Cromwell.
John S. Phensant, farmer, Union.
Charles Bhinchart, farmer, Glav.
John Shaffer, farmer, Mottis.

John Shaffer, farmer, Morris.

Philip Silknitter, farmer. Barres

WILLIAM LEWIS,

---PERSEVERE.--

Editor and Propriétor.

VOL. XII.

Pater Shaver of Samuel, clerk, Shirley.
Peter Shafer, farmer, Morris.
David Snare, J. P., Huntingdon.
Jacob Snyder, tailor. Huntingdon.
William Simes, clerk, Franklin.
Thomas Weston, Esq., J. P., Warriorsmark.
Thomas Wilson, J. P., Barree.
F. B. Wallace, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
Armstrong Willoughby, tailor, Huntingdon,
Leonard Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Thomas Whittaker, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Walters, farmer, Franklin.

Jacob Walters, farmer, Franklin. Samuel Wall, merchant, Penn. John Kinch, blacksmith. Franklin. John Rung, gentleman, West.

TRAVERSE JURORS-SECOND WEEK.

James Bell, Esq., farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Cramer, farmer, Tell.
James Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon.
John Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Thomas Duffey, farmer, Springfield.
John Eberly, farmer, West.
Martin Fleming, farmer, Brady.
David H. Foster, merchant, Hopewell.
John Gaghagan, curpenter, Porter.
Joshua Green, farmer, Barree.
John Grafius, laborer, West.
Caleb Greenland, farmer, Cass.
Ceorge Hight, farmer, Tod.
John Hewel, farmer, West.
Jacob H. Knode, farmer, West.
Jacob H. Knode, farmer, West.
Jugh King, farmer, Shirley.
James Kerr, farmer, Brady.
John P. Murphy, shoemaker, West.

James Kerr, farmer, Brady.
John P. Murphy, shoemaker, West.
George Myerly, farmer, Springfield.
Eranklin B. Neely, farmer, Dullin.
John A. Nash, printer, Huntingdon.
Henry F. Newingham, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Christian Peightal. tailor, Barrec.
Jacob Spanogle, farmer, Shirley.
John Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
Hanry W. Swoone farmer, Parter.

John Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon,
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Porter.
Samuel Smith, farmer, Union.
Valentine Smittle, farmer, Tell.
James Stevens, farmer, Clay.
William P. Taylor, carpenter, Clay.
John Westen, farmer, Union.
John Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Richard Wills, cabinet-maker, Warriorsmark.
Michael Ware, farmer, West.
tingdon, March 18, 1857.

USIC.—MRS. HANEGAR re-

spectfully announces to her numerous patrons and friends that she will continue, as heretofore, to give lessons on the Piano, Meloderm and Guitar, at her residence in the old Presbyterian Church, or at the residence of pupils in

town.

She is in monthly receipt of all the new music published at the first musical houses in the country, and will furnish pupils and others with any piece required.

She will also teach the German and French languages.

NTO LIBRARY IS COMPETE WITH-

OUT IT.—TESTIMONY OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND PURCHASERS.—MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY!

—A WHOLE LIBRARY IN 1TSELF!—COST \$11,000—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.—A HISTORY OF ALL NA-

MAPS—100 ENGRAVIAUS.—A TRACE TIONS,
Prom the carliest period to the present time, the history of every nation, ancient and modern, being separately given. By S. G. Goodrich, author of several works of History. Peter Parley's Tales,' &c.

It is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense of known ability.

It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publisher

It is admitted that one hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape, and the publishers confidently expect, in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by every lover of good books. Many of our first scholars, divines and gentlemen, who have examined the work, have given it their unqualified approbation and commendation, which it righty decrease.

TUNIFORM RETAIL PRICES.

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In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Marble Edge...... In two volumes, Turkey Morocco, Gilt Edgeand Full

n two volumes, Full, Heavy Stamped Cloth, Sprink-

ny part of the United States, upon receipt of the retail

N. Y. For sale by GEO. BERGSTRESSER,
MILL CRUEK, Hunt. Co., Pa.
Feb. 11, 1857.

ANTED.—A partner in the Tavern

business, in the centre of the Broad Top Coal mines, at a stand now doing a good business. Any one who wishes to go into that line of business, will find it an excellent chance rarely to be met with. Address by letter to B. at this office, when every information required shall be given

may Concern: The designed are making preparations to open a Normal S. Skin Huntingdon County; and, we design making it a permanent Institution. The Instructors will be persons who have been educated in Normal schools, and who are known to be eminent in their

profession—in the didactic art. Our advertisement will

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber will sell the HOUSE and THREE LOTS OF GROUND he now occupies in the North East corner of the borough of Huntingdon. The house is a two-

TEW DRY GOODS FOR SPRING

BRATISH & FRENCH CHINTZES, LAWN & LAWN ROBES, SHAWLS, of the newest Fashions.

Staple Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Damask Table Cloths

Bargains, daily received from New York and Philadelphia

EYRE & LANDELL.
4th and Arch streets, Philadelphi
Terms Nett Cash, and prices low.

CAMUEL M. MECUTCHEN, MILL

WRIGHT AND BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTURER. Sole Promistor of Jourson's highly

ER. Sole Proprietor of Johnson's highly approved and much improved SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE:

much improved SMUT AND SCIELEMING MACHINE: Improved IRON CONCAVE BRAN DUSTER, THE PRE-MIUM MACHINE FOR MILLERS.

Residence: NO. 64 QUEEN Street, (18th Ward,) address Rensington Post Office.

Slop: HAYDOCK Street, below Front, Philadelphia.

Cocalico Mill Stones, Mill Irons. Smutt Machines. Patent Mill Bush, Portable Mills, Stretched Belting, Cement and Screen Wire.

SQUARE MESHED BOLTING CLOTUS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1857.

Petersburg, Feb. 20, 1857.*

Wholesale buyers are invited to give us an early call.

men's Wear and full stock of Goods for Boys' Cloth-

story frame, nearly new. For further information

OF 1857.
FASHIONABLE SILKS,
SILK ROBES, Flounced,
BLACK SILKS, extra gloss,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,

NEW SPRING SHAWLS

CARD.—To Teachers and all whom it

. February 25, 1857.

Huntingdon, March 18, 1857.

Numerous references given.
Huntingdon, February 4, 1857.

hich it richly deserves.

HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 1, 1857.

NO. 41.

Select Poetry.

THE STAR OF LOVE. BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

The star of love now shines above, Cool zephyrs crisp the sea; Among the leaves the wind-harp weaves Its serenade for thee. The star, the breeze, the wave, the trees, Their minstrelsy unite;

But all are drear till thou appear,

To decorate the night. The light of moon streams from the moon, Though with a milder ray, O'er hill and grove like woman's love, It cheers us on our way. Thus all that's bright—the moon, the night, True heavens, the earth, the sea-

Exert their powers to bless the hours We dedicate to thec. Answer to "My Native Highland Home."

Thy highland cot, where tempests roar, And northern blast contend, Thy brooks and bracs are whiten'd o'er, While glittering snows descend; Yet, Henry, dearest of my heart, I'll gladly with thee rove, O'er highland hill, or lowland part, Through descrt, or through grove. Then we will go to Scotland dear, And never more will roam; Content shall bless our humble cheer,

Within our highland home. When summer comes, along the vale We'll pluck the sweet blue bell, The thistle green, the lily pale, Or gowan from the dell; And thus we'll pass our life with glee While prattlers round us smile, And none shall be so blest as we

Around our bonny isle.

Then we will go, &c.

Interesting Miscellany A PAGE OF HISTORY.

We do not like to excite unpleasant memories, even among our political opponents, but it would be wrong not to avail ourselves of the useful lesson which is to be drawn from the history of the opposition in the late Congress. This opposition was composed in the beginning of two elements, each of which started into life with pretensions of extreme

of known ability, and has been got up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the ex-cention of the Illustrations and Maps, which are prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all the other historical writing of Mr. Goodrich, sink into insignificance, when compared to this, the result of his riper and maturer years. It is adulted that one hundred dullars could not writhes The black-republican party originated, to a considerable extent, with men who found neither of the old parties sufficiently just and pure to be worthy, of their companionship.— Some of them were not quite satisfied, even, with the constitution, and offered a "higher law" of their own to the practical legislation of Congress. Their feet were on the earth, but their heads seemed very much in the clouds. Clothed with a prodigious quantity of self-righteousness, and claiming to rise superior to all party considerations, they band-ed themselves together as the forlorn hope of this assertion. virtue and Christianity in a degenerate age, and invited around their standard all those who thought they had plenty of goodness and philanthropy to spare for the benefit of their neighbors and the world. As their followers gathered, it was curious to see, not only how abundant virtue was in quarters where its existence had never been suspected before, but how suddenly a great many people had changed all their ideas with respect to parties and office. In this self-denying breed, have more plausibility in their stateand disinterested band of reformers were N.B.—The one volume copies, weighing over four pounds, cannot be sent through the mail, but the two volume copies can be mailed as two books. found, miraculously brought together, decayed politicians of almost every grade and or-Miller. Orton & Mulligan. Publishers. No. 25, Park Row. der. It was a perfect hospital of political invalids, and quite wonderful was it to observe how many of these old and worn political hacks were then willing to pursue a new career of service for no other motive on tation for their beauty, energy and activity, earth than the public good. Their object, in are natives, and nothing else; and that he Congress. To this end they seized upon the him. I was delighted to hear this, for you Nebraska bill, and so inflamed the public know I am a full-blooded Yankee, and am drew into their ranks many persons who this time, begin to wonder themselves at appear as soon as our correspondence with the Faculty can be completed. We desire to open the school in April.

ALBERT OWEN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 11, 1857. F. H. LANE. party of course, maintained its organization,

and kept its flug flying.

But the tide rolled on, and with the aid of the "secret order" the republicans of the North elected almost all their congressional candidates. Their success would have been far less general without this aid: for although in a large majority of cases the know-nothings and republicans of New England were essentially the same, this was not universally so at the North-and, besides, a secret organization made black republicanism more dangerous. In 1854 the know-nothings and the black republicans looked kindly upon

each other, both North and South. This know-nothing party was another organization, made up of men who had an exiberant share of patriotism and virtue.-Their love of Christianity was so great that they could not tolerate free religion. Their philanthropy was so exalted that they looked with fear upon the immigration to our shores of the poor and needy and oppressed abroad. They had so deep a respect for our republican institutions that they were jealous of any participation in their blessings of our naturalized citizens. And these views they held to be so excessively pure that they would not allow the sun to shine upon them. They held their conclaves, therefore, at night, and administered their oaths in darkness; and laid upon their associates, moreover, it. under certain circumstances, of choosing be-Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1857.

DM INISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration have been granted to me upon the Estate of Samuel Thompson, late of Shirley twp., dec'd. All persons indebted are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to me.

JAMES MURPHY,

Administrator. tween falsehood uttered openly and a violation of oaths which had been assumed in seof the darkest period of the world-combined substantially with the black-republican organization, in the reformatory movement which was to commence its career of

been organized. But the combined opposi- wise overmuch; but if he only meant that he, tion succeeded in electing a majority of the | in that climate, on that soil, by his mode of House, and controlling a few of the State le- farming, could buy, and milk, work, or fatgislatures. The special promise of the know- ten, and sell, the common cattle of that neighnothings was, that the naturalization laws should be repealed or essentially changed. The great boon which the black republicans were to secure to the people was the repeal of the Nebraska bill. To many persons this seemed a work of difficulty, if nothing more; but in the view of these ardent reformers nothing was more easy. We well remember to have heard Senator Hale, of New Hamp- for that region; and he, if he is the man we shire, describe the process by which it was to be accomplished. It was only to add the repeal as an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, and send it to the Senate. If as a native breed of cattle; that is, a variety, the Senate sent it back, the House was to a family, so long and so judiciously bred to"stick," and by this "sticking" process the gether that the bad qualities are bred out, Senate and the President were to be forced that the good qualities have become fixed, and

members!

opposition organized their congressional campaign! What an admonition, also, does it furnish to all right-minded men who were seduced, by such professions, into the opposition ranks! "O Liberty," said Madame Roland, "how many crimes are committed in thy name!" O Virtue, it may be added, how many of thy professed votaries pay thee no other homage than that of hypocrisy! Washington Union.

Have We Native Cattle?

The following article communicated to the Plow, Loom and Anvil, by Mr. J. W. Pickstarted into life with pretensions of extreme purity and patriotism, and loud promises of ering, and the remarks appended by one of purity and patriotism, and loud promises of that valuable periodical postions of the preferred, he said, "I have erected over it the most peatent scarper."

In answer to the questive distribution of the preferred, he said, "I have erected over it the most peatent scarper. In answer to the questions of the preferred, he said, "I have erected over it the most peatent scarper."

The heart's broken utterance of reflections of the preferred into life with preferred into life with preferred over it the most peatent scarper. ject treated on, and hence they are submitted to the readers of the Huntingdon Globe:

ESSEX COUNTY, Mass., Feb. 11, 1857. FRIEND NASH:—Have we in New England, any native cattle? I know of no one whose opportunities for observation have been more favorable than yours to enable him to answer this question with propriety.(1) Will you say the question is not a proper one to be put?-If you do this, I must beg leave to demur to

Within the last two weeks I have been presserted that there is no such thing as a native as to say there is no such thing as native cattle among us, leaving out the term breeds. I presume both intend the same thing, although when hard pressed, those who use the term ments, using the term breed as indicating animals that can beget or produce their like.

Last evening a prominent farmer from Sutton, Worcester county, said the animals that have been reared in that town for the last thirty years, and which have drawn so many premiums, and have acquired so much reputhe beginning, was to control the local legis- came in expressly to vindicate their characlatures in the free States, and secure a ma- ter as such; that he had reared many of them, jority of representatives in the Thirty-fourth and so had his father and grandfather before mind that, in the heat of excitement, they always pleased when the excellence of New-England cattle, or energy of New-England had usually been conservative, and who, by men, is presented in a favorable point of view. But then the gentleman nearly spoilt his testheir own hallucination. The Democratic timony before he closed, by the coarse and harsh epithets that he applied to the Durhams, saying that he would not accept the best herd of them he ever saw, to be under

obligations to keep them on his farm.(2) Another gentleman, from Franklin county, who professed to have much skill in breeding, was equally denunciatory of the natives.— Comparing the assertions of both these gentlemen, and several others who were present, who professed to give their experiences, it would be exceedingly difficult to come to any

conclusion in the matter. The further consideration of the subject is what to say. I was in such a maze last night, years ago, by my old master, Pickering, to believe that the native cattle of New-England were the best ground of hope for improved stock on our farms; and such is my confidence in his wisdom, that I do not like to abandon the idea, certainly not until good reasons are shown for so doing.(3) J. W. P.

1. The question whether we have native cattle, is little else than a play upon words, hardly worth the time of grave legislators.— It seems to have arisen from a confusion of terms. Politically, we should be willing that mals born here are natives, whencesoever

borhood, so as to do better than to accept a keep himself supplied with such for a long series of years, we certainly should not despair of his being able to get through life without help from any of those beautiful in-

suspect him to be, is the very one to know it.

3. Whether Mr. Pickering's views were correct, or whether we have any such thing into an approval of black republican legisla- that they may reasonably be expected, with on.

Such was the manifesto. We wish our transmitted from parents to progeny for ages readers to remember, now, how very far to come, is more than we know. That it is short of it has come the performance. The possible to obtain about such qualities as you last House of Representatives began its please, and that these qualities may be transcareer in a quarrel about Speaker, which | mitted with all but absolute certainty, so long wasted many weeks of valuable time; did as the best keeping, kind care, and sound wasted many weeks of valuable time; did what it could to inflame the public mind on the slavery question; compelled an extra session by its factious course on the army bill; and finally wound up in a blaze of glory by convicting three or four black republican members of downright corruption! No Nebraska bill repealed! No change of the protection of the finest animals, without regard to price; braska bill repealed! No change of the protection of the finest animals, without regard to price; and sound judgment are employed, the experience of English breeders has shown. We rejoice in all efforts to perpetuate in this country the qualities which have become established there. Men of wealth and leisure, and especially those who love notoriety, can afford to import the finest animals, without regard to price; naturalization laws! Nothing done as was and they will benefit the country by doing it; promised! But instead of it, we have had for whether their stock turns out, in the long the painful spectacle exhibited to the world run, better than stock bred and reared with of a committee of investigation in the House | equal care from the common cattle of the fastening corruption upon a portion of its country, or not, they will have created a just appreciation of fine stock, and they will at What a commentary is this upon the ex-least have convinced their countrymen that alted professions of purity with which the plenty of suitable feed, constant care, and the exercise of sound judgment in selecting breeders and in pairing them, are necessary in order to keep up a good stock, whatever be its source.

As to whether the mass of farmers-those who farm for a living, not to get rid of too much money-should go into fabulous prices, paying \$500 for a cow, instead of buying two or three for \$100, we cannot do better, in the way of advice than to relate the words of a way of advice than to relate the words of a practical farmer in the valley of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England. His pasture was exceedingly fertile. Buying cattle from the hills of Wales and Scotland, keeping them till fat, and then turning them over to the butchfat, and then turning them over to the butch-large his business. In answer to the guestian and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter, a happy home in a virtuous family." I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave, than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculpture. sess more than common interest upon the sub- care nothing about the breeds; I want those that I can make money on; I have been in past kindness, and the tears of grateful memthis business a long time; there is something in my estimation, than the most costly cenoabout a beast by which I can judge whether he will do well; I sometimes misjudge, but generally hit about right; and if I find one that will be pretty sure to be worth a good deal more, after being in this pasture a few weeks, than is asked for him, I buy him;

Advice to Young Farmers.

We propose a short series of articles for Young Farmers. There are many young farent at two meetings of the Legislative farm- mers about commencing their career, and ers of Massachusetts, at the State House in | many more soon to commence. They desire Boston, where I have heard it positively as- to succeed well. Much of their life's happiness and usefulness depends upon their sucbreed of cattle among us; and some go so far | cess. They will centre their hopes and aspirations very much upon their profession.— They want to be honorable men and do their share of manly duty in the communities in which they live. They want to live comfortable, make some money, make themselves good homes, rear good families, and be instrumental in sustaining the institutions of the country and the age. This is an honorable ambition. It well becomes the young farmers of America. Our country looks to them for strength and support. The stirring life of this age is to draw its main nourishment from them. Honorable and useful is the place the young farmer is to occupy in the coming years. It is important then, that he should begin well. Much depends upon a

good beginning.
In securing land, stock, fruit, seed, location, implements, and whatever is wanted to make a new farmer, it is important that the best of everything be had. A good tree ocquires no more nourishment from the soil, no | advance." more attention. A good animal is generally casier and cheaper kept than a poor one.-A good acre of ground is by far the most profitable. Good hay, good wheat, good breeds of stock, are more easily raised and more profitable, than bad. On the whole, we repeat it is altogether best that every young farmer should start right; hence we propose to say a little here upon the selection of his farm.

1st. Make it a point, if possible, to locate your farm in some favorable place, as regards markets, roads, respectable society, schools, and opportunities to keep up with the imdeferred for one fortnight, when I hope, if provements of the age. It is hard to be sucnothing moves, I may be instructed by you constitute the reach of the world. It is in the American Revolution, and under comhard to get along well and cultivate well, both in the American Revolution, and under comsaid nothing, though I was taught forty a farm and a family, far away from a mill, a store, a blacksmith shop, a post office, a wa. At the latter place he received a wound school, a church, or the associations, privileges and excitements of good society. The price of all articles of farm product, depends much upon the nearness to market, and the facilities for transportation. Let these things be duly considered, in selecting a locality for a farm.

2d. Seek good land; not land adapted es-

pecially to the growth of a particular article, unless that be your especial object, but a soil that will be good for all farming purposes.— Poor land pays but poorly for the labor put all men, born in this country, should be con- upon it. It is actually easier to cultivate an house; who was sitting by, "what is that to sidered as Americans, wherever their ances- acre of good land well, than of poor, and the our correspondence, when I save four thouis to be feared, the lamentable necessity, tors came from. By the same rule, all ani- profits is often double or triple. It is often sand dollars a year in ink from merely omitthat young farmers think they must have a their progenitors came here. Indigenous- large farm, whether it is good or not. This produced naturally in the country—they are is a mistake. If your means are limited. cret. This monstrous order-worthy only not; but native-born in the country-they buy less land. Be sure that it is good. Byare, in the only sense in which that word and-by you can buy more of the same sort. ought ever to be used; and this is true of all You generally see good intelligent farmers our cattle, except a few recently imported. on good land. See to it that the soil is good, 2. If the gentleman from Sutton meant to with water, timber, rock, &c., in convenient his life was without a ||. BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, ment which was to commence its career of usefulness with the Thirty-fourth Congress. The presidential campaign had not then parts of our own country, he must have been it is not too flat. Good drainage is impor-

tant. It is one of the great desideratums of good farming. Hence, perfectly flat land is objectionable. Neither should it be too hilly, for them its life will be washed out of it.

3d. It is important that the farm should have upon it a good building site—high, dry, healthy, in convenient relations to the whole farm and the road, a site well adapted to all the purposes of a farmer's home.

4th. It should have, if possible, a favorable spot for a garden and an orchard, contignous to the building site. These are the main things to be considered, in selecting land for a new farm. We deem it important that the young farmer should give good attention to them, and unite them all, as far as possible, in his farm.—Valley Farmer.

Sayings of Martin Luther.

Luther, taking up a catterpillar said: "Tis an emblem of the devil in its crawling walk,

and bears his colors in its shining hue.' 'Luther one day being shaved and having his hair cut in the presence of Jonas, when he said to the latter :—Original sin is in us like the beard. We are shaved to-day, and look clean and have a smooth chin; to-morfine herd of Durhams, with the obligation to row our beard is to grow again, nor does it cease growing whilst we remain on earth .-In like manner original sin cannot be extirpated from us; it springs up in us as long as we exist. Nevertheless, we are bound to resist it, to the atmost of our strength, and to

cut it down unceasingly."
'When I am assailed with heavy tribulations I rush out among my pigs, rather than remain alone with myself. The human heart is like a mill-stone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour. If you put no wheat, it still grinds on; but when 'tis itself it grinds' and wears away.'

IRISH BULLS .- Adam Clark used to say that the reason why the Irish are so famous for conversational bulls, is, because they think much faster than they can talk. However that may be, many of these lapsi lingua, attributed to the Hibernians, are very amusing. A Dublin student being asked what was meant by "posthumous works," answered—"Such works as a man writes after ho is dead!" An Irish Lieutenant, stationed abroad, being informed by letter that his widowed mother had married a second time, expressed his alarm about his right of primogeniture, by hoping that "she wouldn't have a son older than himself!" But the best bull we ever heard of was shown in Paddy's description of the animal of that name: "This is the way you may know him. When you see a group of cows lying down in the field, and one of 'em is a-standin'—that's a bull." Yes, Paddy, two bulls at least.

A. Good Man's Wish .- I would rather, when I am laid in the grave, that some one in his manhood should stand over me, and say,-There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young. No one knew it, but he aided me in time of need. I owe what I am to him." utterance, telling her children,—"There is The heart's broken utterance of reflections of ory shed upon the grave, are more valuable, taph ever read.—Dr. Sharp.

THE NEED OF LOVE.—Oh that there were more love in the world, and then thesethings that we deplore could not be! One would think that the man who had once loved any woman, would have some tenderness for all; and love implies an infinite respect. All that was said or done by chivalry of old, or sung. by Troubadours, but shadows forth the feeling which is in the heart of any one who loves. Lave, like the opening of the heavens to the Saints, shows for a moment, even to the dullest man, the possibilities of the humanarace. He has faith, hope, and charity for another being, perhaps but a creature of his imagination; still it is a great advance for a man to be profoundly loving, even in his imaginations. Indeed, love is a thing so deep and so beautiful, that each man feels that nothing but conceits and pretty words have been said about it by other men. And then to come down from this, and dishonor the image of the thing so loved!

Strange Occurrence.

A western editor on entering his office one day, and seeing his apprentice boy cutting some queer capers, called out to him: "Jim, what are you doing on the floor?"

"Why, sir, I have a shock!" "A shock?"

"What kind of a shock?"

"Why, sir," said the lad, gasping, "one of your subscribers came in during your absence—said he owed for two years' subscripcupies no more room than a poor one; it re- tion-paid it, and also paid another year in "In advance!" gasped the editor, nearly as

much overcome as his lone apprentice. "Yes, sir, and it has produced such an ef-. fect upon me, that I have been perfectly helpless ever since."

"And well you may, Jim. But, get up; if you survive this, you are safe, as there is little prospect of another such cat-astrophe in this office."

One of the keepers of the Auburn prison writes to the Advertiser of that city, that among the inmates of that institution is a man named Joseph Schonovon, who is within a few months of a hundred years of age. mand of Gen. Scott, at the battle of Chippein the leg, from a musket ball, which is still apparent. The keeper very properly inquires, Should not such services entitle him to more honorable if not more comfortable quarters?"

The head clerk of a large mercantile house was bragging rather largely of the amount of business done by his "firm."-'You may judge of its extent," said he. "when I tell you that the quills for our correspondence only, cost two thousand dollars a year !" "Pooh !" said the clerk of another ting to dot the i's,"

The death of a printer is thus described in an English paper :- George Woodcock, the * of his profession, the type of honesty, the ! of all; and although the cost of death has put a . to his existence, every \$ of

Raillery is the lightning of calumny