

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 13, 1858.

New Advertisements.

Readers, we ask your attention to the advertisements in another column headed "Unrivalled Attractions" and "New York Steam Saw Mill and Machine Company," and Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly have always stood at the head of popular magazines.

We also invite attention to "Agents, Attention,"—C. E. Tomp & Co., we believe to be honest men, which is more than we can say of a large majority of New Yorkers who advertise in country papers.

Also, to the following advertisements: "The Cassville Seminary," by John D. Walsh. "Teachers' Institute," by J. S. Barr. "Administrators' Notice," by Gilbert Horning and Christian Feichtal. "Dissolution of Partnership," by David Hamilton and John Hamilton.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—An Institute will be held in Orbisoma, commencing on Thursday evening, January 28th inst., and it will continue until Saturday evening. The teachers of Cromwell, Shirley, Dublin, Springfield, and Clay districts, are invited to attend. Directors and citizens generally will be welcome visitors.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—A Teachers' Institute will be held at Marklesburg on Friday and Saturday the 22nd and 23rd inst. The teachers of Penn, Walker, Hopewell and Tod districts are invited and expected to attend.

ALBERT OWEN, Co. Supt.

THANKS.—President Buchanan has our thanks for a neat copy of his Message.

Wm. P. Schell, D. Houtz, and J. Simpson Africa, have our thanks for Legislative documents.

COURT.—The crowd in attendance is small, the roads through the county being almost impassable.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.—The next quarter commences Monday January 18th, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company held on Monday, the 4th instant, JOHN SCOTT, WILLIAM P. ORBISON, Dr. B. E. J. MURPHY, WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., and J. SIMPSON AFRICA were elected Managers for the current year.

ENCOURAGING.—We have lately added to our list a handsome number of advance paying subscribers. This is encouraging when we take into consideration the tightness of the times. We have room for a few more of the same sort, to take the place of those the tightness of the times compel us to strike from our list.

ON THE INCREASE.—We notice by our exchanges that rowdiness is fearfully on the increase in almost every town in the State. Huntingdon is not an exception—and unless parents take the proper step in time to reform their boys, the county will have to pay boarding for some of them, and that before long, at the Pittsburg institute.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA.—It will be gratifying to the numerous friends of this gentleman in "Old Huntingdon" and out of it, to learn that he has been honored with a respectable position in the State Senate. If we are not greatly mistaken in our estimate of his qualifications, the Senators will discover before the end of the session that Mr. A., with a little practice, would be fully competent to fill any Clerkship in their gift.

WE are pleased that our friend Dr. Isaac Clugbush, of Shirleyburg, has been honored with a post in the House of Representatives. He deserved something better, and we hope his claims may be more favorably considered by the Democratic members.

WE notice that most of the publishers of papers in this State are bringing their business down to the cash system. They have come to the conclusion that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,"—that it will pay better to do business with five hundred regular advance paying patrons, than with a thousand, the pay from one half being uncertain. We hope to induce all our patrons to pay in advance for the Globe, advertising and job work as far as possible, but if not in advance, in a reasonable time thereafter.

THE PRESS.—The *Shirleysburg Herald* has been revived by Mr. John Lutz, as editor, and Benj. Lutz, assistant editor. If it can live and put money in the pockets of the enterprising publishers, they will deserve the plaudits of their many friends.

A new Democratic paper to be called the *Patriot*, is to be commenced in Bellefonte early in March next, by Benj. R. Hall, Esq., a practical printer, and of considerable experience as an editor.

The *Germanstown Telegraph* comes to us this week in a beautiful dress of new type.—P. R. Frens, Esq., an old acquaintance, is one of the most industrious editors and publishers in the State. The *Telegraph* is in its twenty-eighth year, and was established by Mr. Frens, and is the best agricultural family paper published in the State.

The *Country Gentleman*, a journal for the farm, the garden, and the fireside, published at Albany, N. Y., has just entered upon its eleventh year. It is a valuable publication. Specimen number can be seen at our office. Published weekly at \$2 per year in advance.

The *Junata Register* came to us last week in an entire new dress. It is now published and edited by Greer & Allison. The most striking improvement in the paper, however, is the total disappearance of patent medicine advertisements from its columns.

The opposition to the manifestly only just proposition of submitting the Constitution of Kansas to the people, has led to some discussion as to what has been the usual course adopted in the different States of the Union in respect to their constitutions.

THIRTY-ONE States have had their constitutions submitted to the people.

The reformed Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania was submitted to the people in October, of 1838, and was adopted by a decided vote: By that instrument it is provided that any future amendment of the Constitution must first be adopted by two successive Legislatures, and then submitted to a popular vote at a subsequent election; and if this vote approves the amendments, they shall be incorporated with the Constitution. The principle that a majority of the people shall control, now contended against by a portion of our countrymen, in the case of Kansas, is the most sacred element of our political system, without which we should be the prey of misrule and anarchy in every State of the Union.

The inauguration of Gov. Packer will take place on Tuesday next, the 19th inst.—It is expected that an immense crowd of people will be present from all parts of the State. His Cabinet will be composed as follows:

Secretary of State—William M. Heister, of Berks county.

Deputy Secretary of State—Henry L. Diefenbach, of Clinton county.

Attorney General—Hon. John C. Knox, at present Judge of the Supreme Court.

It is understood that Mr. Knox will resign the judgeship at present held by him, and that Wm. A. Porter, Esq., of Philadelphia, will be appointed in his place.

Douglas and the Opposition.

It is not a little amusing to notice with what unanimity the opposition press and politicians, are now lauding STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and commending his course on the Kansas difficulties. Why is this? Judge Douglas occupies the same ground now, in regard to the rights of the people of each State to make and regulate their own laws, that he did in 1854, when advocating the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and in 1856 when he was advocating and defending the great principles of popular sovereignty embraced in the Cincinnati platform. Then he was denounced by these same opposition prints, as the very worst man in the nation, and as altogether unworthy the confidence of the American people. What has wrought this sudden change in the sentiments of the opposition toward the "Little Giant"? Simply that he differs from a Democratic Administration on a question of policy, and they are ready and willing to give up all semblance of consistency for the sake of opposing that administration. If their self respect was equal to a tithe of their fanaticism, they would blush for the position they now occupy. But we shall not complain of them. They are only furnishing the means of meeting their own reckless assaults upon Judge Douglas hereafter, when the Democracy of the nation shall have determined to elevate him to still higher honors. Douglas is too great and too strong in the hearts of the American Democracy to be seriously injured, even by the deceitful praises and pretended friendship of the opposition party—and the statesman who can stand that need fear little else.—*Waggoner Messenger.*

News from the Army of Utah—Orders for the Reinforcement of Col. Johnson, &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—From advices received to-day, it appears that the Mormons will not retreat from Utah, as was expected by the Government, but will fight it out where they are. This insures us a bloody war in the spring.

The following orders will be issued from the headquarters of the army on Monday, directing the movements of the troops destined to reinforce the troops now en route for Utah: GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, New York, January 8, 1858.

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, directs the following movements:

1. The army of Utah will be reinforced as soon as practicable by the First regiment of cavalry, Sixth and Seventh regiments of infantry, and light companies A. and M. Second artillery.

2. Forts Smith, Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap will be abandoned for the present, and all the troops comprising their garrisons, except the ordnance sergeants, will at the earliest possible day proceed to Jefferson Barracks. The companies at Fort Smith, by the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers; those at Forts Washita, Arbuckle and Belknap, by the Red and Mississippi rivers, if transportation on the former river can be obtained without too great a delay, otherwise by Fort Smith and the first named rivers.

3. The Fourth regiment of artillery, now in Kansas, will take post as follows:—Headquarters, with two companies, at Fort Riley; the Lieutenant Colonel, with four companies at Fort Laramie; the junior Major, with two companies, at Fort Kearney, and two companies at Fort Leavenworth; the companies in each case to be designated by the colonel. This regiment will be put in march for its several stations by the Commanding General of the Department of the West as early as practicable.

4. An officer of rank being necessary at Fort Kearney the junior Major of the 4th Artillery will at once proceed thither and assume command of the post.

5. In due time further orders will be given for the march of the reinforcement across the Plains, and preliminary measures will be commenced at once by the several Staff Departments and officers concerned for preparing the troops and the supplies for the movement.

6. Measures will also be taken for filling up the regiments and companies to the maximum standard; and also for furnishing recruits for the other troops composing the army of Utah.

7. The several Departments of the Staff will take prompt measures to secure the public property at the posts to be abandoned. By command of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

IAVING McDOWELL, Asst. Adj. General.

WE give to-day Gov. Pollock's last message. Many of his suggestions are good.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Both houses adjourned on Friday last to meet again on Monday. But little if any importance business will come before either house until after the inauguration.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Wm. H. Welsh, of York, Speaker; Chief Clerk, Wm. H. Miller, of Harrisburg; Assistant, F. M. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia; Transcribers, J. Simpson Africa of Huntingdon, Jesse B. Davis of Montgomery, and Nelson Weiser of Lehigh; Sergeant-at-Arms, Theophilus Snyder of Blair; Assistant, Wm. P. Brady of Clinton; Door-keeper, L. Franks of Berks; Assistants, Samuel D. Brobst of Luzerne, and John Farrell of Philadelphia; Messenger, A. C. Worthington of Bucks; Assistant, D. L. Spear of Fayette.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

A. Brower Longaker, of Montgomery, Speaker; Jacob Zeigler, of Butler, Chief Clerk; Wm. H. Picking, of York, Assistant; Evans R. Brady, George W. Sharrett, John A. Magill, and Edward H. Flood, Transcribing Clerks; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jacob Glassmeyer of Phila.; Door-keeper, Samuel Taylor; Messenger, James Bradley; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Isaac McClure and Chas. C. Hibbs; Assistant Door-keepers, Wm. Carey of Monroe, John Little of Phila., Isaac Clugbush of Huntingdon, Adam L. Horne of Schuylkill, Stephen Holland of Montour, and John Maguire of York county; Assistant Messengers, Curtis W. Gare of Clinton, Peter Esterday of Philadelphia, and G. W. Frick of Westmoreland.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On the 7th inst., in the Senate, the following message was received from the President in response to the call for information relative to the recent events in Central America: "In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations. In capturing Gen. Walker and his command after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a great error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Com. Paulding. This has tended to her benefit and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory, and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It does not lie in the power of her invaders to complain in her name. She has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assault. The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to the law and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military, and when they transcend these limits and act upon their own responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow.

Under these circumstances, when Marshal Ruyters presented himself at the State Department on the 20th ult., with Gen. Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the Government did not recognize Gen. Walker as a prisoner; that it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it is only through the action of the Judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him. In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, my inference may be that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the Neutrality laws of the United States.—This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the Constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of these laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe in his message to Congress, of December 17, 1819. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says it is of the highest importance to the United States, and indispensable to the morality of our citizens that all violations of our neutrality laws should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws. No opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromise the interest or honor of the nation. The crime of setting on foot or providing the means for military expeditions within the United States is a crime that I am for the United States with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated character and early engaged the attention of Congress. Whether the Executive government possesses any or what power under the Constitution independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of General Washington, early on the occasion of the French Revolution. The act of Congress of the 5th of June, 1794, formally removed all the difficulties of this question which had heretofore existed. The fifth and seventh sections of this act, which relates to the present question, are the same in substance with the sixth and eighth sections of the act of April, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years. The military expedition rendered criminal by the act must have its origin, must begin, or be set on foot in the United States, but the great object of this law was to save foreign States, with whom we are at peace, from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The seventh section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and its punishment would have been inadequate to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual it was necessary to prevent the carrying on of such expeditions to their consummation before they had succeeded in leaving our shores. This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, in the authority given to the President under the eighth section of the act, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expeditions from the Territories or jurisdictions of the United States against the territories or domain of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace. For these reasons Commodore Paulding intercepted the steamer Fashion, with General Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, he would have prevented them from carrying on the expedition, and have done not only a justifiable, but a praiseworthy act.—The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity, held sacred by all civilized nations and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the nonoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is an usurpation of the war making power which belongs alone to Congress, and the Government, at least in the estimation of the world, become an accomplice in the commission of this crime, unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better and more in accordance with a bold and manly character of our countrymen for the government itself to get up such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then, at least, exercise some control over our own agency and prevent them from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have heard. The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is contained in the Divine command, that all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, ye do even unto them. Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely condemned if we shall not use the best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister Republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain, that the people never existed who would call any other nation to a stricter account than we should ourselves, for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to move upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions we shall soon lose the high character we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington, for the faithful performance of international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations. But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, evident interest ought to dictate this policy. These expeditions are the most effectual means of retarding American progress, although to promote it is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings.

It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and thus at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course, the tide of emigration will flow to the South and North, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress, if permitted to go unchecked. Central America will contain an American population which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective governments. Liberty under the restraints of law, will preserve domestic peace, whilst the different transit routes across the Isthmus, in which we are so deeply interested, will have assured protection.

Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expedition which has been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had one half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of Gen. Walker, settled in Nicaragua, settled as peaceful emigrants, the object which in all desire would have been in a great degree accomplished. The expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our policy to remove this apprehension, and convince them that we intend to do them good and not evil. We desire, as the leading Power on this Continent, to open, and if need be, to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possessions. This policy was commenced under favorable auspices when the expedition under the command of General Walker escaped from our Territories, and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again invade Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries, and to the policy of American progress. The truth is, no administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country, in Central America or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions, "set on foot" in the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

January 7th, 1858.

Reading out of the Party.

The following we copy from the *Clinton Democrat*, edited by IL. L. DIEFFENBACH, appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. Packer:

"We notice a disposition in some quarters to proscribe those Democrats who cannot agree to the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton constitution. The absurdity and folly of such a step ought to be apparent to every one. If public sentiment is so divided, it is not surprising that the Democracy of the State, we suspect there would be but a small party left after such a summary proceeding. In this county there would not be a sufficient number remain to form a standing committee, and we hear of a similar unanimity of sentiment in the counties around us.

But why may not Democrats differ on Kansas affairs without affecting their party standing? We do not see that it is a violation of the principles of the party to support the admission of a territory into the Union as a State under a certain constitution, so that it be republican in form; and in regard to the various measures of expediency growing out of the slavery agitation, we think it has always been held that Democrats might differ as to their propriety, without affecting their party standing, provided they remained true to the party organization. We maintain that position still, and while doing so we insist that we are sustained by the previous uniform action of the party.

It will not do to read such men as DOUGLAS, WALKER and FORNEY, out of the party. They have devoted their lives and their brilliant talents to the maintenance and advancement of Democratic principles. They have never been found in the opposition—and never luke-warm when the party was in danger. And shall they now be immolated simply because they insist that Kansas shall not be admitted into the Union under a constitution which is notoriously opposed by the majority of its citizens, and in the formation of which many of them never had an opportunity to participate? NEVER—and the party will never submit to it!"

First Annual Report of the Managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company.

The Board of Managers submit the following report of the condition and operations of the Company from the organization until the present time.

After the granting of the charter, on the 14th of March, 1857, subscriptions to the stock of the Company were obtained amounting to the sum of \$8,700—when the Company was organized by the election of the present Board of Managers.

Proposals were then received by them from a number of persons, and on the 13th of May 1857, a contract was entered into with Messrs. J. N. Bird & Co., of Trenton, N. J., for the building and completing of the whole works, including the supplying and laying of the street mains, service pipe, &c., for which they were to receive the sum of \$11,465, which amount was several thousand dollars less than any of the other proposals. A lot of ground was purchased from Messrs. Orbison, Dorris & Co. for two hundred and forty dollars, and Col. Bird commenced the erection of the works upon this lot on the first day of June, and on the twenty-ninth day of August the town was lighted with gas, and since then the works have been in successful operation.

The whole amount collected on the stock subscriptions is \$7,600—and for the purpose of raising money to pay the balance due for the construction of the works, laying extra service pipe, purchasing meters, tools, &c., the Company under the authority given by the charter, issued eight bonds, each in the sum of five hundred dollars, with interest at eight per cent per annum payable semi-annually, secured by a mortgage given to Hon. James Gwin as Trustee, upon the works, street mains, &c. Five of these bonds have already been sold and the other three are still in the possession of the Company.

There are now eighty consumers of gas: 3420 feet of four inch street mains and 1134 feet of three inch, have been laid; 70216 pounds of coal have been carbonized, furnishing 258,125 cubic feet of gas.

The net amount of gas sold up to first day of January 1858, is \$692 89:

September,	-	\$109 98
October,	-	184 09
November,	-	105 47
December,	-	202 35

The average loss during October, November and December has been only 8 1/2 per cent on the whole amount of gas made.

The works are now under the management of Uriah Lewis at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum. The whole expense of carrying on the works during the month of December is \$81 27, whilst the receipts for gas are \$203 35.

The Company have had the whole works, including the coal and fire house, erected at the contract price, without the payment of anything in the shape of "extras." The sum of \$677 12 paid to J. N. Bird & Co. for additional service pipe, and for street pipe, which the managers deemed it advisable to purchase for the purpose of extending the street mains to Washington street as soon as funds can be raised for that purpose.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr., President.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1858.

THAT MAN, AGAIN.—The following letter is one of many received by our P. M., inquiring after the man said to be "petrifying into Iron."

Palmyra, Knox co., Ohio.

Dec. the 29th 1857.

Dear Sir—I write to you for the purpose of inquiring of you if there is a man in Huntingdon Co. that has taken his seat till the day of Judgement the report is hear that he was profaning every thing on account of the devil and a voice spoke to him to sit down and sit there till the day of Judgement and he did so and was still sitting there and was petrifying into Iron and could not move at all except his eyes which are rolling all the time, and I wish you to write to me and let me know whether it is the truth or not and if it is true write to me in what part of the county it is for I am going to Harrisburg Pa this winter and I wish you would write to me what is the nearest station (to the place where he is) on the Rail Road that runs from Harrisburg to Harrisburg, and he will oblige you friend

It appears from the above that there are men living who can swallow any story no matter how ridiculous it may be.

THE Louisville (Ky.) Democrat, the leading Democratic paper in Kentucky, says, in a late number:

"The position of Douglas ought to open the eyes of all parties on this subject. He is neither mistaken nor frightened. He knows perfectly well what he is doing. He cannot go before his people on any other ground.—He would stultify himself to do so. There is but one voice from his State, and that dictates the course he is taking. He would be false to his antecedents and promises, and false to his State if he occupied any other ground. And why should the South occupy any other position? Did not the Democracy of the South talk as earnestly about the right of the people of Kansas to frame their own institutions as the North? Was not this doctrine everywhere preached, and what is the South to lose by it? What do we expect to gain by forcing a Constitution upon a people who challenge it as an act of usurpation—who oppose it, to all appearance, by a large majority!"

A people have a right to vote upon their organic law before they are compelled to live under it. In this instance they are denied that right. A count is called for, and it is sheer despotism to refuse it. This right they have, without any promises or pledges; but in this case the promise was made in addition to the natural obligation. It was ostentatiously made, and repeated by millions of tongues. After all that has been said for the last three years, nothing will do but the most fair and liberal fulfilment of the pledge that the people of Kansas shall frame their own institutions to suit themselves. It will not do to dodge it by any technicalities, excuses or subterfuges."

A MOUSE IN A CHILD'S STOMACH.—A few days ago a child named Tomlinson, of Green Lane, Sulcoats, N. Y., died after a lingering illness. It appeared that, in May last, the child passed a full grown mouse, minus its head. The mouse had run down the child's throat while playing in a field near Stone Ferry, where its parents then resided. After that time the child continued ailing until its death, the immediate cause of which was supposed to be diarrhoea.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., neatly printed at the "Globe" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

MARRIED.

Near Cassville, on the 24th of Dec., 1857, by the Rev. Wm. Bradshaw Bachtell, Mr. ISAAC DELL and Miss MATILDA STEIN, both of Cass township.

On Tuesday the 5th of January, 1858, near Cassville, by the same, Mr. GEORGE STEVER and Miss MARGARET JANE QUERRY, both of Cass township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.—Broadstuffs continue dull. Western extra at \$4 7/8; super at \$4 7/8. The local trade are supplying the wants at the above range of prices, including the brands at \$5-60 and \$5-80.

Wheat is not plenty, but the demand is limited, and prime lots only are wanted; about 1,000 bns. have been taken for milling, in small lots, at 10c-11c for common to good red, and 12c-13c for white.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute, will be held in Huntingdon on the 23d of January, 1858, being the anniversary of the Association. Teachers and friends of Education generally are invited to attend, and respectfully invited to attend, as matters of importance in connection with the educational interests of the county, will be brought before the Association.

By order of the Board of Managers.

J. S. BARR, Chairman.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of HENRY WARREN, late of West township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, will present them for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay.

GILBERT HORNING, CHRISTIAN FEICHTAL, Administrators with Will annexed.

West twp., Jan. 13, 1858.

THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

M. MCN. WALSH, Principal.

This school for young ladies and gentlemen is probably the cheapest one of the kind in the county. The expenses per year for board, room rent, furniture, fuel and tuition in common English are only \$10.00.

Piano Music is only \$5 per quarter. All the Languages and the Ornaments are proportionally cheap. For further information, address JOHN D. WALSH, Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. A. B. Hamilton, in Town township, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain in the hands of David Hamilton for settlement and collection, while the other partners in their own name.

DAVID HAMILTON, JOHN HAMILTON.

Jan. 13, 1858.

AGENTS' ATTENTION!

Do you wish to find good employment and make money with little or no investment, and without interfering with your regular business? If you do, read this advertisement.

C. E. Tomp & Co., of 292 Broome Street, New York, are manufacturing and selling massive gold Pens, for \$5 each, (which are cheap at that price) and they throw in a gift of prize with each Pen, worth from \$2 up to \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$100, \$200, and \$500. Don't you say, "Huntingdon Lottery!" It's no such thing. The prizes are sold at their cash value, and all the profits over the first cost are thrown into the gifts, which actually cost the purchaser nothing. They are given away in a simple plan of drawing, which would take too much room to explain, but which has never failed to give complete satisfaction. We have drawn and sent to subscribers 183 gold watches of various prices, 74 purses of gold dollars, 88 gold lockets, \$50 gold pens, and a corresponding number of other prizes, within two months.

There are no blanks.

but every purchaser draws a prize. The odds are, and it stands thousands of chances to be a higher figure.

We want a good agent in every neighborhood throughout the country, to solicit purchases and any agent, to be successful, must have a Pen and prize to exhibit—the pay agents \$1 cash for each purchaser he obtains, and the first person in any neighborhood who gives a Pen and prize, will receive the agency for that locality.—Should an agent obtain a valuable prize to exhibit with the Pen, he would have little difficulty in obtaining scores of purchasers, and making it a paying business.

A NEW IDEA! READ IT! We ask nobody to send their money till they know what prize they draw. Any person wishing to try their luck, may first send us their name and address, and receive their drawing and inform them by return mail what prize they draw, when they can send on and take the Pen and prize, or not, whichever they choose. No money is sent only once to a purchaser. After the first drawing, every purchaser will be required to send in advance, through the authorized agent. We will send each drawing the number taken out, with full description of the plan of drawing. Address C. E. TOMP & CO., 292 Broome Street, New York.

January 13, 1857.

CASH FOR MARKETING.—All persons having marketing of the various kinds to sell, can obtain the cash therefor, by calling on E. McCOLLUM, Mrs. Snyder's house, Rail Road street, Huntingdon, January 6, 1858-19.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted on (books or otherwise) of H. C. Walker, will take notice, that said accounts are left in the hands of George E. Young, Esq., Alexandria, who is authorized to receive and receipt for all monies paid during my absence.

D. HOUTZ, Jan. 6, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LOVE & McDEVITT would respectfully inform their numerous customers and the public generally that, notwithstanding the "pressure of the times," they still continue to deal out of their old stand in the city of Harrisburg, Pa., Groceries, Confectionaries, Fruits, Tobacco, Segars of every grade from Half Spanish to the genuine Principe, La Nacional, &c., &c., at the lowest prices. They have been successful from past experience, that the credit system is a dangerous one to all parties, we have determined to reduce our business to cash or its equivalent, and shall be able to sell on the most reasonable terms, as our stock has been purchased at the lowest cash prices. Call and see us, friends.