THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

waringoon, Pa.

Wednesday, March 10, 1858. DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

OUR PLATFORM.

[From the Kansas Nebraska Bill.] "IT BEING THE INTENT AND MEANING OF THIS BILL NOT TO LEGISLATE SLAVERY INTO ANY TERBITORY OR STATE, NOR EXCLUDE IT THEREFROM; BUT TO LEAVE THE PEOPLE THEREOF PERFECTLY FREE TO FORM AND REGULATE THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY, SUBJECT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES."

[Resolution of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention.] Resolved, That we recognize the RIGHT OF THE PEO-PLE of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska. ACTING THROUGH THE LEGALLY AND FAIRLY EXPRESSED WILL OF A MAJORITY OF ACTUAL RESIDENTS, and whonever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, TO FORM A CONSTITU-TION, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into to the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

"What a conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule—that the will of the majority shall govern—to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories!

"But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensive day of the Comment of the United States to secure

cable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each restricted hust be Preserved!"

[From Gov. Walker's Letter to the President, accepting his Appointment.]

"I understand that you and your Cabinet cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual bona fade residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State Constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. I contemplate a peaceful solution of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the people of Kansas, who should all participate freely and fully in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the decision must be made, as the only and constitutional mode of adjustment.

"I will go and endeavor to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, as strongly expressed by you, that I will be "I will go and enceavor to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence, as strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your own high authority with the cordial co-operation of all your Cabinet."

[Instructions to Governor Walker. There are two great objects connected with the present excitement, growing out of the affairs of Kensas, and the attainment of which will bring it to a speedy termination. These were clearly and succincily stated in the President's These were clearly and succinctly stated in the President's recent Inaugural Address, and I embody the paragraphs in the communication, asking your special attention to them. It is declared in that instrument to be the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to sector to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved; and that being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a Territory, free from all foreign interference, to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Contheir own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Con-

their own destiny for thenselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

"Upon these GREAT RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL ACTION AND OF PUBLIC DECISION rests the foundation of American institutions; and if they are faithfully secured to the people of Kausas, the political condition of the country will soon become quiet and satisfactory. THE INSTITUTIONS OF KANSAS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED BY THE VOTES OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS, unawed and uninterrupted by force or fraud. And foreign voters must be excluded, come whence they may, and every attempt to overawe or interrupt the free exercise of the right of voting must be promptly repelled and punished. Freedom and safety for the legal voter, and exclusion and punishment for the illegal one—those should be the great principles of your administration."

[From Walker's Inaugural Address, approved by the whole Cubinet.]
"Unless the Convention submit THE CONSTITUTION to a vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kans is, and the election be fuirly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress."

WILL BE, AND OUGHT TO BE, REJECTED BY CONGRESS."

[From Governor Walker's Topeka Spaceh.]

"I will say then to you, gentleman, that if they do not appoint a fair and impartial mode by which the magnity of the actual bona fide resident settlers of Kansas shall vote, through the instrumentality of impartial judges, I will join you in all lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress will reject the Constitution.

"I say to you, that unless a full and fair opportunity is given to the people of Kansus to decide for themselves what skall be their form of Government, including the sectional question which has so long divided you—unless. I report, they grant you such an oppartunity, I have one power of which no man or set of men can deprive me, and to which I shall unbesitatingly resort, and that is to join you in lawful opposition to their acts."

New Advertisements. Sheriff's Sale.

Notice, by D. Caldwell, Prothonotary. Executors' Notice, by R. & W. Fleming.

Umbrellas and Parasols, by J. Fussel of Philad'a. State Capital Bindery, by G. A. Brooks, Harrisburg.

BOOK BINDERY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of our young friend GEO. A. Brooks. His establishment is one of the best in the State, and we have the utmost confidence in his ability to give general satisfaction. See advertisement.

THE STATE CONVENTION .- We give the proceedings of the Convention at length in to-day's Globe, and we ask for them a careful perusal. We were an outside member of the Convention, from the beginning to the end of it, and if anything was wanting to confirm us in our faith, it was the desperate means resorted to by the leaders of the majority to force through the Convention resolutions such as could not be endorsed by the Democratic party. Men came there as delegates who were honestly opposed to the Lecompton swindle, but a number of them were soon "made right" through the influence of the swarm of office holders and expectants in and out of the Convention. We are proud of the conduct of the minority of the Convention. They discharged their duty -their whole duty-and will be sustained by the action of Congress.

The dedication of the German Reformed Church in this place on Sabbath last, brought to town a large number of friends from the country. The Church was crowd- justice of our cause, we do hereby, in behalf ed morning and evening. The collections of the people we represent, solemnly pledge and subscriptions though not sufficient to relieve the Congregation from debt, was more liberal than was expected. The Church, ton Constitution and Government by the when finished, will be an ornament to the town, and we have no doubt this community will aid to complete it at an early day. Our citizens will be pleased to learn that Rev. every where to array themselves against the REID has purchased a residence here and last act of oppression in the Kansas drama. will soon reside among us.

STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND Blows.—A news-man in Harrisburg receives and distributes daily, in that borough, Two HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE copies of the Philadelphia "Press," and EIGHT copies of the "Pennsylvanian." This shows the kind of political reading desired at our capital by residents and members of the legislature.-This information is correct, for we have taken the trouble to ascortain the truth, and find as above stated.

From Washington.—The Washington correspondent of the Ledger under date of March 6th says:-"The remaining obstacle to the passage of the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State is about to be removed. Many northern members of both Houses are reluctant to vote for the bill without the insertion of a clause annulling that provision of the Lecompton Constitution which prohibits any alteration thereof until after the year 1864 .-To vote for the bill, without the proposed amendment, would, they say, be tantamount to a direct vote for the purpose of forcing slavery upon Kansas against the will of its inhabitants. It is ascertained that the bill will be bazarded in the House, without the amendment, of which Mr. Pugh has given notice in the Senate.

Senator Houston has been active for some days, in the endeavor to reconcile the Southern State Rights men, to the adoption of Mr. Pugh's proposition, and has succeeded .-Nearly all of them have relinquished their opposition to it.

After the revulsions of 1798 and of 1837, the country clamored for a general bankrupt act, and Congress yielding to the demand, passed acts, on each occasion, leaning, in accordance with the sentiment of the day, in favor of the debtor interest. Both acts were [From Gov. Walker's Letter to the President, accepting his in turn, repudiated and repealed before the time to which they were limited. The debtor interest again asks for relief from the consequences of the late revulsion, and it is probable that a bill will be soon introduced, that | John Dougherty of Huntingdon county, on will enable all debtors to wipe out there indebtedness. It is the worst possible time to Wright read in place, a bill dividing the legislate on the subject, as former experience city of Philadelphia into single Senatorial has shown; for when a great number of men, lately active in business, are prostrated, the to the charter of the Huntingdon and Broad act of Congress is almost certain to be so | Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company framed as to amount merely to a bill for passed finally. A bill relative to Sheriff's their relief, without a proper regard for the | sales passed third reading. Other bills passinterests of creditors."

> BungLary .- On Sunday night last, the Jewelry store of John Frish was broken into and several pistols, a lot of portmonias, spectakles, &c. were carried off. An attempt had | pikes and plank roads; and one to prevent also been made to enter the stores of Fisher & McMurtrie, Henry Roman, and Joseph Rigger. The fool, after boring our door, breaking three pains of glass and removing the lower sash of a front window, took possession of our job office. How long he re- The postage bill for this house for the month mained we are not able to say, but, with the of February, reads as follows, viz: exception of a powder flask and powder, he lest our property inside the office as he found

it. He certainly supposed he was entering a store or some other moneyed institution when he was crawling in at the window, but coming in contact with our black-book was enough to satisfy him that he had got in the wrong box for money.

On Monday afternoon a stranger was arrested at M'Connelstown, by Mr. David Enyeart, having in his possession the missing articles. He was brought to town, had a hearing before Esq. Snare, who committed him to the county prison. The prisoner gave | Bedford rail road company passed finally.-The tools with which the burglar operated had been taken from Mr. Bartle's shop.

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Saturday last Maj. JAMES PORTER, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Henderson township, Huntingdon county, died very suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law John Henry, on Shavers Creek. He was in his usual health up till five o'clock in the evening, and was engaged in writing a letter, when he received a paralytic stroke, which terminated his life instantly. He was an upright and honest man-a consistent christian; and there is every reason to believe, fully prepared for his sudden

The Present Temper of Kansas.

The Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which has just closed its session, was elected n October last by an overwhelming majority of the popular vote, and if Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton can be believed, they unquestionably represent the feelings and views of nine-tenths of the people of the Territory. This being so, the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted on the very last night of the session by both branches, are significant and suggestive of the results which will follow in Kansas when the Lecompton Constitution is attempted to be forced upon them by Congress.

Resolved, By the Legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas, the council concur-

That we do hereby for the last time solemnly protest against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution-that we hurl back with scorn the libelous charge that the freemen of Kansas are a lawless people; that, relying upon the ourselves to each other, to our friends in Congress and in the States, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to resist the Lecompforce of arms, if necessary—that, in this perilous hour of our history, we appeal to the civilized world for the rectitude of our position, and call upon the friends of freedom

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to immediately transmit certified copies of these resolutions to the President, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate of the Congress of the and that the same be presented to both branches of Congress.

The Pennsylvania Railroad held its annual election for Directors on Monday, at Philadelphia. The following board was eleced:

Directors—J. Edgar Thompson, Washington Butcher, Wm. R. Thompson, Josiah Rosengarten, Walter Morris.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Monday, March 1st. Senate. -- Mr. Finney read in place a bill to erect a new county out of parts of Erie, Crawford, and Warren.

House.-Numerous patitions praying the repeal of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania, and Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroads. were presented. A memorial from the officers of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, proposing to purchase the State canals, was read; also, a petition of citizens of Northumberland county, praying that the canals may be disposed of to said company. Several petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the County Superintendency. Mr. Houtz offered five petitions, numerously signed, asking a modification of the license law now in operation; four remonstrances against the annexation of any part of Huntingdon to Fulton county; a petition of citizens of Brady township, Huntingdon county, praying that that portion of said township lying in Kishæoquillas valley, may be annexed to Mifflin co. A bill was reported, conferring upon the Commissioners of Mifflin county the powers and authority of Directors of the Poor.

Tuesday. Senate.—Petitions were present ed as follows:-Fifty-three, praying the repeal of the tonnage tax; for the modification of the existing license law; in favor of the passage of the militia bill pending in the House; for a new county out of parts of Eric, Crawford, and Warren counties; one from the subject of a metallic currency. Mr. and Representative districts. A supplement ed finally as follows, viz: one extending the sheriff's interpleader act of Philadelphia to the several counties of the Commonwealth; one relative to the payment of tolls on turnthe fraudulent crossing of bridges without payment of toll. House.—Bills relative to township election districts in Huntingdon county, passed second and final readings .-

\$1,835 14 189 36 Documents sent, Documents received, Letters sent. Letters received. 216 99

\$2,796 75

WEDNESDAY. Senate.—The committee on Judiciary, reported the bill to authorize the commissioners of Huntingdon county, to erect a lock-up at Coalmont in said county, with a negative recommendation. The bill extending the charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg passed second reading. A bill incorporating the The bill conferring the duties of Directors of the Poor on the Commissioners of Mifflin Mason answer. county passed finally. House,-The committee of Ways and Means reported the bill relative to the sale of the State canals. The the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY. Senate.—Four petitions praying the repeal of the tonnage tax were presented. The bill extending the charter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg passed finally. The House met at 10 o'clock and almost immediately adjourned, yielding the Hall to the Democratic State Convention. Both Houses adjourned until next Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The proceedings of the Convention having reached your ere this, and in detail, I refrain from making any notes of its doings.

Monday, March 8th, 1858.

On the 12th ult., died, near Burnt Cabins, in Huntingdon county, Pa., after a few days' illness, Mr. James Cree, sen., aged eighty-one years. Several days before he died, his wife, Mrs. Elizaboth Cree, aged eighty three years, took sick and died upon the 19th. And several days before her death, her sister, Miss Polly Walker, aged eighty-one years, took sick and died on the 22d. Thus, in twelve days, Mr. John Cree has followed to the tomb the remains of his father, mother, and aunt. This is a remarkable case of mortality among members of the same family, when taken into connection with the fact that neither of them died of any contagious dis-

NEW MEASURE FOR KANSAS .- The Washington correspondent of the Press says:--" I have heard that the measure that is proposed and excites most inquiry is a bill to authorize the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which will not expire until November next, to call another Convention. This is a legal body, and represents the people most assuredlymore, indeed, than any other body ever assembled in Kansas. The details of the measure are under consideration, and have not been determined."

The St. Louis Democrat gives the following remarkable circumstance in connection with the burning of the Pacific Hotel, in that city. "A prominent citizen received this intelligence by letter from his wife, now residing in New York State. On the night of the terrible destruction of the Pacific Hotel, a little brother of Henry Rochester, United States, and to our member in Congress living at home with his parents, near Avon. in New York, awoke some time after midnight, with screaming and tears, saying that the hotel in St. Louis was on fire, and his brother Henry was burning to death. So intense was his alarm and horror that it was with considerable difficulty he could be quieted. On the following day at noon the parents received a telegraphic despatch from Such a charge would have been absurd. Bacon, Thomas Mellon, John Hulme, G. D. this city, confirming the little boy's dream in The fact is, this whole scheme is a new and every particular,"

The New Democratic Era---The Inauguration of the Reign of Democratic Pro-

The attempt of some of the advocates of the Lecompton Constitution in high places, and as conductors of Administration journals, to proscribe all Democrats who oppose that fraud upon the people of Kansas, and to read them out of the party, would be supremely ridiculous were it not that it frequently seems to have the sanction of the Administration itself, as well as some in high legislative positions. This, and this only, gives it importance, and has caused it to be noticed by some of the Democratic journals, and among them, the Richmond Enquirer.

We have heard and seen of late several silly attempts to compare the course of Mr. Buchanan on the Lecompton Constitution with that of General Jackson on the Bank of the United States. No two questions could be more unlike. That was an appeal from the time-serving traders in politics to the honest hearts of the masses. The Lecompton issue is an appeal to the time-serving traders in politics from the convictions of the honest heart of the masses. And how different was the manly bearing of General Jackson's Administration towards those of his party and his friends who differed with him on this, the great question of his Administration, and the great issue of that day!

Did any one ever hear of Gen. Jackson, or any member of his Administration, or any member of Congress, or any Democratic newspaper, or any Convention of Democrats doubting the Democracy, or attempting to read out of the party Mr. Dallas, or Mr. Wilkins, and the two or three other Democratic Senators who voted with them for the United States Bank in the Senate, either before or after Gen. Jackson's veto? Or, who ever heard, at that time, any doubts about the Democracy of Henry Horn, of Philadelphia; John C. Bu-cher, of Dauphin; Joel K. Mann, of Montgomery; Lewis Dewart, of Northumberland; oshua Evans, of Delaware; Peter Ihrie, of Northampton; Thos. H. Crawford, of Franklin; Robert McCoy, of Mifflin, and other Democrats who voted for the bank in company with Geo. McDuffie, of South Carolina, and others of the same party? Or who ever heard that any of them ever lost the friend-ship or confidence of Gen. Jackson by thus voting against his favorite measure?

Why, it is notorious that these very Pennsylvania Democrats we have named were then, and continued to be while he and they lived, his fast and particular friends. Gen. Jackson had a noble heart. This country has had many great and good men, but it has had two that tower above the rest, and these two were very different characteristics, each being his the borough of Alexandria, and to the West only parallel-Washington first, and Jackson next. We will not soon, if ever, have two others to compare with either of them.

And what was the course of the next Democratic Administration-Mr. Van Buren's? The favorite and great measure of his Administration was the "Independent Treasury." And how did he and his Administration, and the Democratic party of that day, act towards those who opposed it?

Among the foremost in this opposition was James M. Mason, of Virginia, then in the House of representatives, and now a Sentaor from that State, and one of the Chief High Priests who is officiating in the excommunica-tion of Stephen A. Douglas, Robbert J. Walker, Henry A. Wise, and the hundreds of thousands of other good and true Democrats of all times past who oppose the Lecompton fraud.

Were Mr. Mason and the Southern Democrats who acted with him read out of the Democratic party? or told that they had joined ren's Administration as enemies? Let Mr.

Mr. Polk's was the next Democratic Administration, and the Tariff of 1846 was the first and most important political measure he proposed. The Mexican war forced upon him. militia bill was under consideration up to and was not of his seeking; but the Tariff sprung from himself. It was his favorite measure. And what was the course pursued by him and his Administration toward those who opposed it? Was Dr. Sturgeon, or Joel Ritter, or Chas.

J. Ingersoll, or Richard Brodhead, or James Thompson (now Judge of the Supreme Court), or J. S. Yost (now United States Marshal), who voted against this tariff, treated as enemies by Mr. Polk, or his Administration. or did any one ever attempt to read out of the departments, from Governors of Territories down to postmasters in country villages, and tide-waiters, to sustain the Administration on this question, or be turned out of office? Did the Hon. Howell Cobb, or Hon. Jacob Thompson, repudiate their Democratic associates in Congress who voted against it, and refuse them political brotherhood?

The Administration of General Pierce was the next Democratic one. The great measure that marked it was the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and it was known that this was near and dear to his heart. And yet, the Democrats who voted against it in Congress, or those who opposed and condemned it elsewhere, were not proscribed by Gen. Pierce and his Administration, or read out of the party. Were Walker, of Wisconsin, and Allen, of Rhode Island, and one or two other Democratic members of the Senate who voted against it, proscribed by the Administration, and attempted to be read out of the party by their colleagues for so voting? Did Trout, Drum, or Gamble, of Pennsylvania, Millson, of Virginia, Campbell, of Tennessee, Seymour, of Connecticut, Fuller, of Maine, and several other Democrats who voted with them, ever lose their position in the party for their votes?

Why, Gov. Bigler himself, now one of the foremost in the Senate to whip in or force out of the Democratic party, under Administration prestige, Judge Douglas and those who think and act with him, and to teach him the meaning of the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas-Nebraska act, himself denounced and condemned that act, and particularly the repeal of the Missouri Compromise upon the stump, when he was the Democratic candidate for re-election, and used his influence successfully to prevent the Democratic State Convention at that time from endorsing it. We never heard that he was read out of the party for this, or for his freesoil votes when in the Legislature.

In all the Administrative measures to which we have referred, the Democrats who opposed them voted and acted with the opposition party, and yet were never charged with being Whigs, or Free-Soilers, or having joined the enemies of the Democratic party. dangerous doctrine.

But we have said enough at this time, we think, to show what has been the course pursued by past Democratic Administrations, and by the party in past times on similar Administration measures. We think it should teach in all quarters a little more liberality. The Democratic party in the Northern States cannot afford to be divided, or pared down much more—it has been growing small by degrees and beautifully less for some time. We think the depleting system has been carried on long enough, and that it is time it began to be strengthened by more invigorating food or medicine. - The Press.

The General Bankrupt Law.

A circular has been issued in New York, to the business men of the nation, asking their co-operation to induce Congress to pass a general bankrupt law. The following are the arguments they use in favor of the law:

"First-That all credits should alone be based upon property and character, and that creditors should have the right secured to them, by laws equally operative throughout the land, by which they can share pro rata in the distribution of all insolvent debtors estates.

"Second-That a general law, liberal in its provisions, and which shall discharge the debtor from his liabilities upon the surrender of his property, will not only be humane, and a great public gain, but will leave the great moral link connecting debtor and creditor unsevered, impelling the former to use the energies thus generously released in re-

"Third-That the small dividends under the law of 1841, should have no weight against the passage of the present proposed law, from the fact that the insolvents of 1841 were made so by the revulsion of 1837, or previously, and, as a natural consequence, had used up their assets by family livings, speculations, law expenses, &c., &c., previous to its passage.
"Fourth—The immediate passage of a lib-

eral bankrupt law would not only secure millions of dollars to present creditors, that otherwise must be wholly lost, but would immediately restore to the active business community thousands of honest, industrious and enterprising men, free from debt, and with-

"Fifth—The passage of the proposed law would operate to entirely supercede the system of preferred creditors, by which the money lender takes not only precedence over all others, but absorbs the very property sold and delivered in good faith by importers, jobbers, manufacturers, &c., &c., instead of securing, with strict and equitable justice, an equal division of the entire estate of bankrupts, among all and every description of

"Sixth-The immediate adoption by Congress of the proposed law will restore general confidence, and revive business at once; not merely by securing the assets of the debtor for the creditor, or the discharge of the former, that he may again be of use to himself, family, and society; but as a basis upon which thousands yet doing business can meet their creditors, explain their position, without fear, and thus possibly be saved from ultimate

bankruptey.
"Seventh—That, from general observations made within the last six months, it is assertained that a majority of the business community, at the present time, are fully of the opinion that the Bankrupt Law of 1841 should not have been repealed, but simply amened in the Opposition, and treated by Mr. Van Bu- some of its provisions. Had that been done, and the law remained upon the statute-book to this day, it would be looked upon as not only the great sheet anchor for the protection of the creditors, but as the most conservative law of the land."

The bankrupt law of 1841 relieved debtors of some 200 millions of dollars of debt. Of course, creditors suffered to the same extent. The question has two sides to it, and ought to be well considered.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, March 6 .- There is little or no alteration in Breadstuffs to-day, and the flour market is inactive. Sales comprise about 350 bbls. superfine, at \$4.50; 700 bbls. good Western extra at \$5; 400 bbls fancy extra family flour at party any who opposed this measure. Or \$5.60 £ bbl. for common to extra and family brands, acdid his Postmaster General, Cave Johnson, cording to quality. Corn meal and Rye flour are but litor his Secretary of the Treasury, Robert J. the inquired for and held at former quotations with very Walker, or his Secretary of State, Mr. Bu- little selling. Wheats are in small stock, with but ilmited chanan, require all the subordinates in their | sales of red at 103@107c, and white at 120@130c, according to quality. Corn meets with a good demand, and 7@ 8000 bus, yellow have been taken for shimment at 60c in store. Oats are in steady demand at 34@35c, the latter for Penna. in store. Rye is wanted by the distillers, and 1,200 bus. have been sold at 70c.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., at the house of David Stever, near Cassville, by Rev. W. Bradshaw Bachtel, Daniel B. Ott, of Bedford co., to Miss Martha Miller, of Cassville, Huntingdon

county, Pa.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. George M.
GREEN, to Miss Mary Ann Stever, daughter of David Stever, all of Cassville, Hantingdon co., Pa.
On the 3d inst., by Rev. R. Fletcher, Mr. Amos Starr, to Mrs. NANCY E. QUINN, all of Huntingdon, Pa.

DIED. On Saturday the 6th inst., in Barree township, Huntingdon county, Maj. James Porter, aged about 60 years.

NTOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the trust account of Henry Roberts, committee of Henry Warfel, a lunatic, late of West township, dec'd, has been filed and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, on MONDAY, the 12th day of APRIL, next, for confirmation, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

D. CALDWELL, Huntingdon, March 10, 1858—it. Prothonotary.

ROBERT FLEMING, dec'd,—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Fleming, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, and all persons having claims or domains against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

WILLIAM FLEMING,
ROBERT FLMING,
March 10, 1858.*

Executors.

TATE CAPITAL BINDERY, No. 66
MARKET STREET, (Cunkle's Building.) Harrisburg, Penna. The subscriber having at a heavy expense fitted up and entire new Bindery, with materials of the latest and most improved patterns, now possesses facilities for the Manufacture of Blank Books for County Offices, Banks, and Insurance Companies, Merchants, &c., not excelled by any establishment in the State.

Old Books, Law Books, Periodicals, &c., bound to any style and pattern.

Old Books, Law Books, Periodicals, &c., bound to any style and pattern.

All kinds of Ruling neatly done.

The Central location of Harrisburg, renders it easily accessible from all parts of the country, so that goods can be safely forwarded to me by Express, with an order stating the manner in which work is to be done, when it will speedily be attended to and returned in same manner.

The patronage of the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, is respectfully solicited.

Remember one thing in particular, that everything in the establishment is Extract New, so that I cannot fall to do good work.

the establishment is Entirely 12...,
to do good work.
Mr. F. L. Hutter, (formerly of the firm of W. O. Hickols
& Co., has the immediate control of all Binding.
GEO. A. BROOKS. Harrisburg, March 10, 1858-1m.

HERIFE SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fig. to me dirrected, will be sold at Public Sale or Outcry, at the town of Warriorsmark, on TUES-DAY, the 23d day of MARCH, 1858, at 11 o'clock, A.M. All that certain let of ground situate in the town of Warriorsmark, fronting Ball Eagle street—feet, and adjoining let of Abednage Stephens en the south, and a 12 feet alley on the north, having a two-story Frame Dwelling House, and a Frame Stable, and other buildings thereon erected, and being Lot No.—in the plan of said town. Seized and taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Dr. Henry K. Neff. Seized and taken into executive erty of Dr. Henry K. Neff.
GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.

Surriff's Office, Huntingdon, March 10, 1858.

TMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.—A very fine assortment of well made UMBRELLAS and Fancy and Plain PARASOLS of every description, can be found at the Manufactory of the subscriber, at the Old Established Stand, North West corner of Fourth and Market Streets.

The attention of dealers in the above description of Goods is respectfully invited.

JOS. FUSSELL, is respectfully invited. JOS. FUSSELL,
No. 2 North Fourth St., Cor. of Market street,
March 10, 1858—3m. Philadelphia.

ENRY W. OVERMAN, No. 14

(Old No. 6) South THIRD Street, below Market Philadelphia, LEATHER DEALER. Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Bindings, RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER, &c. N. B.—Rough Leather, bought or taken in exchange; March 3, 1858—1y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of JAMES JONES, dec'd.—All persons interested are hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned Executors' of the last will and testament of JAMES JONES, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., and all persons having claims of demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

JOHN JONES,

March 3, 1858.* JACOB G. JONEL,

Executors.

ANTED.—A good Journeyman Miller, to work in the Huntingdon Furnace Milleto commence on the First of April. None but a good workman need apply. Apply immediately, to
A. J. McCOY,
March 3, 1858—it. Colerain Forges, Hunt'dn. co.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!-A.T.E.NTION! ATTENTION!—
The undersigned having rented the Store Room and large Ware-House formerly occupied by Wm. Geisinger, near the old Toll Buidge, and feeling very thankful to the citizens of Huntingdon, and to his customers in the country, and the public generally, for past favors, he wishes to make known to them that he will keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Goods that are generally kept in Stores elsewhere; consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Crocks, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Goods to accommodate all persons who may favor him with their patronage. And he is determined to sell at the very lowest Cash prices, as he will not allow himself to be undersold by any other Store in town.

in town.

His Ware-House is large and good. He will accommodate all persons by Storing, Shipping, or buying their Grain, of all kinds. He will take in exchange, all kinds of Country Produce. Friends, please give me a call and examine for yourselves

enterprising men, free from debt, and without the loss of their business friends, or the entire destruction of their faculties by hopeless delay or idleness.

"Freencs, pleasegive me a can and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

"The will also continue the Grocery business at his old stand, on Hill Street, Huntingdon. The public generally are requested to give him a call. He is determined to sell Cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

March 3, 1858—Im.

DAVID GROVE.

FOR Nith good Log House and Stable, about one half cleared and under cultivation; 1 mile from Cassville, Huntingdon county A Farm Containing 200 Acres. FOR more or less, adjoining the above, with a Saw Mill, large Stone House, and other improvements.
One half of this tract is cleared, and the balance heavily timbered, affording an excellent

opportunity for lumbering. A Cottage House with all necessary outbuildings, &c.. situate in Cassville.—
This property is beautifully located and is the most desirable residence in the village.
An Out Lot Containing 9 Acres;

will be sold along with the above—partly set with choice fruit trees in bearing condition.

One Half Interest in an unfinshed House, situate on Seminary street, in Cass Four Lots of ground variously

All of the above property is offered for sale for what it will bring, in payments bearing interest; and if not disposed of sooner, will be sold at Public Outery, in Cassville, on Tuesday, the 16th day of March, 1858.

Address. GEO W SPEUD

GEO. W. SPEER, Mount Union F. RAMEY, Scaler of Weights and

F. RAMEY, Sealer of Weights and Measures, for this county, gives notice that he will visit over the county in a few weeks. Feb. 24, 1858—4t. Testamentory having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Huntingdon county, on the last will and testament of Frederick List late of the Borough and county of Huntingdon, deceased. All persons having claims and demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

are requested to make immediate payment.

ADAM ODENWAELDER, Executor.

Altoona, Blair co., Pa., Feb. 24, 1858.

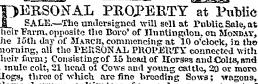
TO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS. GROUND PLASTER can be had at the Huntingdon Flour and Plaster Mills, in any desirable quantities, on and after the 1st day of March, 1858. We deliver it free of charge on the cars at the depots of the Pennsylvania and Broad Top Railroads.

Feb. 21, 1858. FISHER & McMURTRIE.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE of REAL ESTATE. (ESTATE OF GEO. BUCHANAN, dec'd.) By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of MARCH, 1858, a Tract of unscated Land, in Tod township, Huntingdon county, in the name of David Lapsley, containing 353 ACRES, more or less, lying on the Little Valley, partly on: the dividing Ridge, about 2 miles from Shoups' Mill, and 1 mile from Jacob Thompsons' at the foot of Broad Top and the River Mountains, near laid claimed by Sannuel Wallace, being the same which was conveyed by John Miller, Esq., Treasurer of Huntingdon county, to the said George Buchanan, by Treasurers Deed, dated 13th April, 1825.

Terms of Sale.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the Sale, and the residue in 1 year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bould and mortgage of the purchaser.

bond and mortgage of the purchas Feb. 3, 1858. SAMUEL SAMUEL T. BROWN, Trustee.



ERSONAL PROPERTY at Public Sale, at their Farm, opposite the Boro' of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 15th day of March, commencing at 10 o'clock, in the morning, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY connected with their farm; Consisting of 15 head of Horses and Colts, and I mule colt, 21 head of Cows and young cattle, 20 or more Hogs, three of which are fine breeding Sows; wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, &c.; a large assortment of harness or horse gears, double-trees, single-trees, chains, &c. Also a variety of the small tools and articles kept upon a well-stocked farin, and a quantity of hay by the ton.

Terms.—Eight months credit on all sums above Ten Dollars, by giving notes with approved security.

FISHER & McMURTRIE. Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1858.

OTICE, to the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turppike Road Co., That the Court of Huntingdon county at its January Term 1858, directed to be paid to Creditors one and half per cent on the amount of their claims on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or their certificates.

JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator. Spruce Creek, Feb. 3, 1858.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, have appointed the 12th day of April, next, for hearing the application of Samuel Couts, of Henderson township, who has applied for the buncht of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Art Relating to Insolvent Dedrors," approved on the 16th day of June, 1836.

D. CALDWELL, Proty,

PROTHONOGRAM'S OFFICE.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, upon the Estate of Samuel Isenberg, (of Enoch) late of Porter township, deceased. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those laxing claims will present them properly authenticated to me. SAMUEL ISENBERG, (of Henry) Admitor. Feb. 3. 1858—6t. Feb. 3, 1858-6t.

Fcb. 3, 1858—6t.

NTHE COURT of Common Pleas of
Hundingdon county of August term, 1857, No. 66.—
Libel for Divorce, Martha Bennett vs. Harvey Bennett.—
A subpena to August Term, and an alias subpena to November Term, 1857, having both been returned that respondent could not be found in said county, and proof thereof having been made according to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, you, the said Harvey Bennett, are hereby notified and required to be and appear before the said court, on the second Monday of April, A. D., 1858, to answer the complaint of the said Martha Bennet.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff.