

The Utah Expedition.—Latest News from Camp Scott.

[From the St. Louis Republican of March 15th.]

Very unexpectedly, Mr. John Hartnett, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, arrived in this city Saturday night, from the Camp Scott. He left that post on the 26th of January—bringing us news from the army two or three weeks later than our direct advices.

At the time he left the entire command was in very comfortable condition, enjoying excellent health, and, considering all things, getting along pleasantly. Only four deaths had occurred since the arrival of the command, and but one officer, Lieut. Smith, United States infantry, was sick. They had plenty to eat, and by a judicious supply of different kinds of food, the scurvy was altogether avoided.

All intercourse between the Mormons of Salt Lake Valley and the troops at Camp Scott ceased after the first of January. It was, however, well established that the Mormons were actively employed in fortifying the most important passes leading to Salt Lake city, and that they intended to offer resistance to the advance of the army upon their city. It is admitted that the cannons, fortified and in the possession of determined men, offer very great, if not insurmountable obstacles, to the march of the troops; and it was seriously discussed in camp whether the march upon Salt Lake city should not be made by another route, a hundred miles longer in distance, but presenting fewer obstructions, and those of no serious magnitude. This, it was supposed, would be done as soon as reinforcements, supplies, and particularly animals, could be obtained. Col. Johnston calculated upon receiving this aid by the latter part of May, or first of June. He had ordered the troops at Fort Laramie and Kearney to join him at the earliest possible period this spring, and they will move, it is understood, as soon as forage sufficient for the animals can be obtained.

It is satisfactory to know that the reports which represented that the Indians of that country were in the interest of, and would take sides with, the Mormons, are incorrect. A large party of the Utahs—two hundred in number of the principal men—had been in Camp Scott, were well received by the Superintendent, who distributed presents to them, and assurances of peaceful intentions towards the Americans were given. Such was the general tenor of the information obtained from the traders among them. The Cheyennes on the route also professed a desire to be at peace with our people, acknowledging they had been whipped by them. The Indians were not, however, so peaceably inclined toward each other, and as large numbers of the Cheyennes, Pawnees, and Sioux were in close proximity to each other, near O'Fallon's Bluff, a fight was expected.

The coldest weather experienced at Camp Scott put the mercury 14 degrees below zero at sunrise, but the days were usually warm and dry, and as the camp is favorably located in a valley, and wood was plenty, there was not a great deal of suffering from this cause. At no time had the snow been more than five or six inches deep there. A theatre, under canvas, was one of the most popular sources of amusement for the troops, and it was well attended.

In his progress from Camp Scott, Mr. Hartnett's party found scarcely any snow until they got to the South Pass. On the south side of that Pass, the snow was from one and a half to three and a half feet deep for thirty miles. The crust of the snow was sufficient to bear the weight of the men, but the pack mules suffered terribly, breaking through the crust, and frequently stumbling and falling down. From that point to Fort Laramie there was no snow, but the weather was exceedingly cold. On the second day out from Laramie, a general thaw commenced, and the road was muddy and full of water until they had reached Fort Kearney. There the weather was warm and the road better. Grass may be expected at an earlier period than usual.

The Territorial Government was in rather a passive state at Camp Scott, waiting the movements which would take the officers to the seat of Government at Great Salt Lake City. Col. Johnson was very popular with his command, comprising with the volunteers, some two thousand three hundred men, and the most friendly relations existed between him and the civil division of the camp.

Notwithstanding the culpable delay of Congress in providing means and money for the troops which have been ordered to the assistance of Col. Johnston, and which, it is admitted, should have been done, the Administration has not been unmindful of its duty in this emergency. In three or four weeks, at least 3,000 troops will be en route from Fort Leavenworth, and every effort will be made to reach Camp Scott in the time indicated by Col. Johnston. But we be to Congress, if from their neglect, that succor should fail, and this gallant army be cut off. It is known to be in the contemplation of the Mormons to attack Camp Scott, if a favorable opportunity is given them, before reinforcements arrive.

Romantic Gypsy Story.

A Story is afloat that some gossip has been occasioned in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, by the following circumstances: Mr. George Fry, of Shippensburg, married a Gypsy girl, belonging to a band who were haunting the neighborhood about three years ago. The gypsy girl's father was so enraged at this, that he kidnapped her, and sent her to parts unknown. Mr. Fry mourned her loss two years, and then married again. But, says the Shippensburg News, last week Mr. Fry's first wife, his gypsy wife, in company with "George Fry the second," arrived in this place in search of him! By the assistance of officer Shade, she was enabled to find him.

It appears, by the way, that Mr. Fry's second wife was a "widow," that her husband went to California some years ago, and, soon after his arrival there, it was rumored that he was murdered. A few weeks later a letter was received from him by her, we have been informed, in which he states that he will return in the next steamer, &c.

THE WARM BATH.—The Medical Journal: The warm bath is a grand remedy, and will cure the most virulent of diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind—as, for instance, having visited a fever patient—should speedily plunge into a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue, and then rub dry, dress securely to guard against cold, and finish off with a cup of strong tea by the fire. If the system has imbibed any infectious matter, it will certainly be removed by this process, if it be restored before the infection has time to spread over the system.

Remarkable Angelic Visitation in Hancock County, Ohio.

[From the Kenton (Ohio) Republican, March 12.]

According to the most accurate and reliable information we can get, Orange township, in the southwestern corner of Hancock county, has recently been made the favored locality of one of those remarkable visitations which the people have learned to regard as very "few and far between"—an angel visit. We briefly give the particulars, as we received them, from a source that all will concede is entirely reliable and entitled to confidence: Some time in August last, a bright, intelligent little girl, aged five years, daughter of Mr. Charles, who resides in the locality described, while near the well in the yard, about noon of the day, seemed to discern something high up in the air, and descending towards her. The attention of the child was so much drawn to the object, that her gaze became riveted upon it, and as it drew nearer, she was observed to make frequent attempts to reach it with her hands, and form a closer acquaintance with the strange visitor. When the mother of the child was called to the scene, the little girl informed her that she was in the presence of an angel; that she had talked with it; that it had made communications to her; and furthermore, gave a description of it, according in every particular with the generally received impression of the appearance of these messengers from above. To satisfy herself that there could be no delusion in the matter, the mother entered into conversation with the stranger, and after being satisfied with the reality of the interview, and after having seen and talked with the angel face to face—and after receiving information from it of the precise time when her own death would occur—she retired from the spot, taking her little girl with her, and the angel waving its bright wings, returned heavenward.

When the mother and child were alone, they talked freely of what they had seen and heard, and the mother's sadness was made deeper by the earnest story of the child, who said that "the angel told her she would die just two months from the time she first saw it, at precisely twelve o'clock and twenty-five minutes; that she would be three days in dying; that her death would be unlike that of others; that her friends would suppose her to be in a trance; that her eyes would not be closed; that her funeral sermon would be preached in three weeks after in the new school house of the neighborhood, by a man whom, with his horse and buggy, she described, and that her friends would have difficulty in procuring the house for the occasion." The mother kept the sad secret to herself, and waited for the appointed time, hoping that all might yet go well with her and hers, and not caring to be reckoned as one who would attempt to revive the defunct doctrine of spiritualism. But with the time came the terrible blow.

Three days before the time predicted for her death, the little girl fell upon the floor, from whence she was taken to bed, and at the hour and minute foretold, on the third day breathed her last. Her eyes remained open after death, and could not be closed. Friends, supposing her to be entranced, made vain efforts to restore her to life. A few days after her burial, Rev. H. P. Darst was passing that way, a friend of Mrs. Charles required him to tarry awhile and preach the little girl's funeral sermon. The reverend gentleman excused himself on the ground of having prior engagements, but promised to do so in a short time. His person and equipments corresponded in the most minute particulars with the prophetic description, and when he did return to redeem his promise, the workmen who had built the new schoolhouse, having a lien upon it, refused to let it be opened for the funeral service; but subsequently they gave up the key, and the sermon was preached at the exact time predicted.

The bereaved mother intended that the knowledge of these prophecies and their fulfillments should go out of time with her, but recently, the secrecy bearing more crushing upon her, she determined to reveal the whole matter, and in accordance with this determination, one day last week she sent for John Latimore, Esq., and Samuel Wood, one of our county commissioners, and to them gave the particulars, the most prominent of which we have given. The gentlemen named are among the oldest, most respectable, and influential citizens of our county, their well-known character for integrity is sufficient guaranty that they would not favor a wrong action, or in any way assist in giving publicity to a story, as to the truth of which they had a reasonable doubt. These gentlemen, we understand, have taken down the facts, as Mrs. Charles related them, for the purpose of giving them to the public, in pamphlet form. They both bear testimony to the good character and standing of the lady who makes the revelation, and would regard anything coming from her as entitled to credit.

Bank Robbers.—How they treat them in England.

A recent arrival from Europe brings intelligence that the directors of the Royal British Bank have been tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for misdemeanor in the management of the affairs of that institution. These men were regarded as respectable citizens, moving in good society. They may be presumed to have had numerous friends, and we may suppose that potent influences were brought to bear to screen them from justice. But the laws are impartially administered in England. No man, however lofty his position, can expect to escape with impunity, if he is guilty of fraud or outrage. We commend this example of British justice to those who are continually asserting the superiority of our own legal administration. In this country, the directors would probably have escaped without even a trial. Far from being condemned to a prison cell, they would continue to be received in the "best society." The security of the community depends upon the certainty of justice, and in this respect, England, with all her aristocratic distinctions, enjoys a decided advantage over the United States, with its "political equality." The truth of these remarks, however unsavory they may be to our republican nostrils, were only too truly verified in this community, by the escape of certain gentlemen who plundered without stint and who moved in the "best society." Had they lived and committed these depredations in England they would have met quite another fate.—*Lancaster Express.*

NEW WAY TO COLLECT DEBTS.—The Steubenville Herald publisher employs a man with the "small pox" to collect his debts. The subscribers and job customers are all paying up without being "called upon," and the Herald man is getting wealthy very fast.

The Great Northwest.—What the Census of 1860 will Show.

The United States census, which according to law will be taken in 1860, will show the "Great Northwest" a Republic in itself. In extent it far surpasses the Southern and Eastern States combined, and the figures will show that in the increase of its population and wealth, it has left the other sections of the Union clear in the back ground.

Among the States so designated will number then the following:

Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana,

Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota,

Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska.

These States and Territories are now represented in Congress by twelve Senators, fifty-six Representatives, and three Delegates. Under the census of 1860, with the present ratio of representation, they will be entitled to eighteen Senators, and from eighty to ninety Representatives, far more than enough to hold the balance of power in both branches of Congress, between the North and South. Instead of fiddling second to these older sections of the Union, and being set aside whenever the honors and emoluments of Government are distributed, the world in future will know there is a West. It only wants concert of action, combination, if need be, like our brethren of the South, to have our proper influence in public affairs. The valley of the Mississippi and the basin of the Great Lakes must inevitably be the political as well as the centre of this great nation—such is manifest destiny. The trade of these inland seas now equals our whole foreign traffic—a fact which, lately announced in Congress by one of our Western Representatives, was despatched by telegraph to the Associated Press, startling the whole country. It is time this Western world threw off its swaddling-clothes and began to set up business for itself. It has been in the hands of guardians long enough. It is of age as we in the West count years, and its manhood should now be asserted. We are dependent on nobody for anything. We raise all we want to eat and wear, and have productive resources enough to bread and clothe the world besides. We have a commerce of our own, both foreign and domestic. We have the largest prairies, longest railroads, and the richest lands on the globe. We have all the elements of individual happiness and national greatness that any people can desire, and we only need the determination to consult our common interest and combine our political power to constitute ourselves the centre and soul of this rising Republic. Shall we do it? Shall we now break off our vassalage to other and older parts of this Union, and take our position as the integral but independent part of the nation, or shall we continue on as a mere appendage to the Government? What say our brethren of the press on this subject? Let us hear from you, gentlemen. We know there are minds among you that do their own thinking. Let us see if we cannot combine and wake up a spirit in the West that will do its own acting.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Posthumous Benevolence.

John McDonough, who died a few years ago in New Orleans, left an enormous fortune, which he had amassed through a long life of miserly toil. He allowed himself no indulgence, had no society, no friends no pleasure, intellectual or animal. He was not a scholar, nor a man of taste, and he never even allowed himself the happiness of doing a generous action. He never sought the reputation, while living, of being benevolent or charitable. To the day of his death he devoted himself to accumulating money and increasing his possessions. He left lands and property equal in extent and value to many an European principality, and he died totally unaltered. His will showed that his object in accumulating was to build up a name for benevolence after death. He could not carry his fortunes with him, and he bequeathed the greater part of it to the city of Baltimore, where he was born, and the city of New Orleans, where he resided. The wonderful vanity of appearing to be a great man after he was in the grave, made him deny himself all rational happiness in life.

The instances are very rare in which large estates, left for benevolent or charitable purposes, have been administered so as to fulfill the testator's wishes. A will of that kind can rarely be faithfully executed. A great amount of the property is always wasted in litigation, and trustees always take a wide license in the management of their trust. This McDonough estate, which was believed to be worth many millions, has been depleted and reduced by litigation, and, at length, after some years have elapsed since the decease of Mr. McDonough, the Supreme Court of Louisiana have substantially declared the will a nullity. The estate will be distributed among a number of private hands. The cities of New Orleans and Baltimore will obtain considerable property, which may become very valuable; but it will not amount to anything like what was expected, and the grand plans of the testator, which formed the plan of his miserly life, will never be carried out.

If there are, among our readers, any who may be contemplating plans similar to those of McDonough, and hoarding money in life, with a view to bequeathing it, in trust for benevolent or other purposes, to corporations, we trust they will take warning by his case. No man can have his wishes carried out by deputy so well as by himself, and the risks of their failure are far greater, if they are left to be executed after death. However carefully framed the laws may be, there are always loop-holes, through which administrators and trustees, who may be disposed to violate a will, can escape. Again, all extraordinary bequests, out of the line of regular inheritance, must run the gauntlet of severe litigation, and courts always incline naturally to construe wills most liberally in favor of lawful heirs. There is very little sincere respect for a dead man's wishes, especially if the man had been niggardly and selfish in his lifetime. It is a great deal better to dispose of a fortune while living, to see that it is not wasted or perverted. For any failure in attaining the object proposed, the owner himself is then alone responsible. The instances, like McDonough's, of the waste of the vast estates left for special public objects, are so numerous, that it is astonishing to hear of any one proposing to bequeath his property in a similar manner.—*Evening Bulletin.*

Regular Habits of Industry.

Industry is but of little value unless it be regular. No good is gained by working by fits and starts. To avoid the formation of habits of irregularity, endeavor to go upon a fixed determinate plan, in reference both to your periods of study and reflection. To a perseverance in the plan you have laid down for yourself, add the virtue of punctuality. One half of the people you meet with, have no accurate idea on this important matter.—

They make life a play, and what is truly ridiculous, many of them perform their parts very badly. Instead of being punctual, they are not how they keep their engagements, and thus punctual men get ahead of them. Many complain that they are prevented from being punctual by the multiplicity of their engagements. But this, in most instances, is a delusion; all men may be punctual to the extent which is necessary to gain them a reputation for regularity, if they choose.

The most trifling actions that affect a man's credit are to be regarded. The sound of your hammer at five in the morning, says Dr. Branklin, or at nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at a billiard table, or hears your voice at a tavern, when you should be at work, he sends for his money the next day.

From the Kansas Union, March 19.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The Fort Pitt Machine Shops and Foundry Destroyed.—Loss, over \$180,000.—About 3 o'clock, Thursday morning, fire was discovered in the Fort Pitt Works, owned by Messrs. Knapp, Wade & Co., and located in the Fifth Ward, upon the bank of the Allegheny river, immediately above the Water Works. The works occupied an entire square, about 250 feet in length by 100 feet in width—and were bounded by O'Hara, Walnut and Etna streets, and the Allegheny river.

The fire was first seen issuing from the second story of the Engine and Finishing shop on O'Hara street, and the watchman on the premises giving the alarm immediately, a number of engines were soon on the ground and playing on the burning building. The firemen worked with a will, and strained every nerve to subdue the flames, but the dry material with which the upper story of the building was filled, coupled with the fact that a high wind prevailed at the time, rendered their efforts useless, and the destroying element swept on, nor was it checked in its wild career until the entire works were reduced to a heap of ruins.

The flames extended from the Engine and Finishing shop to the other buildings, consuming in turn the Boiler and Smith shop, the Foundry, the Cannon Boring mill, the office, sheds, &c. The main buildings were all large and substantial, and stored with very valuable machinery. Five steam engines were destroyed, and an immense quantity of the choicest and most valuable patterns. The lower part of the office, which was partly fire-proof, and in which the books and papers of the firm were kept, escaped with comparatively little damage. One of the doors gave way or warped before the intense heat to which it was subjected, and a few papers lying on a desk near it, were burned; but the books, &c., of the office, received no injury whatever. In the second story of the office an immense number of drawings, many of them gotten up at a great expense, were stored away. They are a total loss.

The loss cannot, of course, be ascertained with any degree of correctness—but the following estimate, in round numbers, will approximate the entire loss:—

Patterns, Machines, Tools, &c.,	\$100,000
Engine and Machine shop,	42,000
Boiler and Smith shops,	15,000
Cannon Boring mill,	15,000
Foundry,	12,000

Total, \$184,000

To meet this the firm have an insurance on the property of \$37,500, which is divided thus: Western, 6,900; Citizens, 8,600; Franklin, Philadelphia, 8,600; Delaware Mutual, 8,600; Home, New York, 8,600; and Reliance, 8,600. Total, \$37,500.

The works were one of the most complete and extensive in the western country, and were founded in 1814. The articles there manufactured are celebrated all over the Union. In the manufacture of cannon the establishment could not be excelled, their guns being superior to those made at West Point. The foundry had a capacity of 9000 tons annually, while the entire works gave employment to 250 men, whose weekly earnings, in the aggregate, amounted to over \$1600.

The Appropriation Bill.

The following is the appropriation bill reported in the House of Representatives of this State:—

Interest on State Debt,	\$2,000,000
Governor's salary,	4,000
Secretary of the Commonwealth,	1,700
Auditor General,	2,000
Deputy Sec'y. of Commonwealth,	1,400
Surveyor General,	1,400
Attorney General,	3,000
Adjutant General,	300
Superintendent Com. Schools,	1,400
State Treasurer,	1,700
Clerk hire and contingent expenses of various departments,	41,002
Expenses of the Legislature,	125,000
Balance legislative expenses of '57,	4,193
Distributing Laws,	700
Public printing and binding,	30,000
Water & Gas for public buildings,	2,600
Common Schools,	280,000
Pensions and gratuities,	15,000
Judges of the Supreme Court,	18,700
Salaries of the Judges of the District and Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia,	16,800
Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county,	7,500
President Judges of Courts of Common Pleas, except Philad.,	52,700
Salaries and mileage of Associate Judges,	25,000
Guaranteed interest,	18,517
Ordinary repairs on canals,	101,800
Collectors, lock-keepers, &c.,	43,200
Canal Commissioners,	6,920
Salary of State Engineer,	3,100
Repairs and damages on public works, estimated,	50,000
Enlargement Delaware Division,	50,000
Western Penitentiary,	15,150
Eastern Penitentiary, (salaries not included),	1,000
House of Refuge, Philadelphia,	32,500
House of Refuge, Pittsburgh,	25,000
Western Pennsylvania Hospital,	7,000
Penn'a. Institution for the Blind, Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	22,000
School for idiotic and feeble-minded children,	20,000
State Lunatic Hospital,	20,000
Superintendent public printing,	800
State Librarian,	800
For Books in Library, &c.,	1,480
Legislative Record, say,	3,000
Improvements Public Grounds, &c.,	9,598
Miscellaneous, not stated in detail,	6,000
Total amount,	\$3,094,040

The Humbug of Disunion.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th, in a sensible article on the subject, thus speaks of the rumored movements of certain fire-eating members of Congress looking towards a dissolution of the Union:

Whispers are circulated to the effect that something of concealed importance is now in process of concoction among members of Congress, which threatens a speedy outburst of sectional dissension. Let us not be deceived. Members of Congress are not possessed of an exclusive privilege either to read the signs of the times, or to control the tendency of events. They may do much to obstruct, and more to assist, certain popular movements. But there are some things in our political world which are far beyond their reach. It requires the warmth of sovereignty itself to hatch disunion, and not one sovereign voice has ever yet pronounced in favor of dissolution. Newspaper correspondents may discover mares' nests—honorable members may shrug their shoulders and wear mysterious faces—violent denunciations may raise a loud cry of false alarm—all this and more may become a matter of daily recurrence, and yet the Union will remain safe in the hands of its proper guardians, the people of the States. The treasure of the Union and the treasure of State Rights are both entrusted to their keeping. There is no danger of their being lulled into a false security. When they are called upon to prepare for the worst—to face disunion itself for the sake of State Rights—their answer will be, "We are already prepared." * * *

There is no present danger of disunion, simply because there is no proximate cause of disunion. Conservative Democrats need only prepare to defeat an attempt against their party organization. This is the only danger which can possibly result from all the intrigues and clamors which affect to assume the form of a movement for a dissolution of the Union.

NEW-YORK AS IT IS.—A New York correspondent, who is a very intelligent man and permanent citizen of that city, writes to a Philadelphia paper as follows:

"I suspect there is no city in the Union—I am confident there is none abroad—where the majority of the ruling authorities are so invariably from the dregs of the people, as they are in this wretchedly misgoverned city. It is almost impossible to secure a seat here, in either Board of the Common Council unless you keep a tavern, a faro table, a livery stable, a model artist saloon, a policy office, or the haunt of some clique of shoulder-biters, panel-thieves, and blacklegs. Either of these respectable callings will entitle you to become an alderman or councilman, when you are at liberty to get drunk, to fight in the streets, to get up disturbances in the *bagnois* of our city, and to disgrace your constituents generally with perfect impunity. The more infamous you may conduct yourself on such occasions, the more characteristic will it become of your public position."

The Methodist Episcopal Church.

The returns of all the Conferences and Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, forty-seven in number, have been officially received by the authorities of that numerous and influential religious denomination, and the result furnishes the following statistics:

Number of travelling or itinerating preachers, 5,365; in 1835 there were 4,998; in 1854, 4,814; increase over the previous year, 467. Number of supernumerary or retired preachers, 711; in 1855, 690; in 1854, 609; increase over the previous year, 21. Total number of preachers, 6,134.

Number of local preachers, 6,718; in 1855 there were 6,590; in 1854, 6,149; increase over the previous year, 120.

Number of members, 700,968; number in 1855, 692,265; number in 1854, 679,282; increase over the previous year, 6,002.

Number of probationers, 110,155; in 1855, 107,176; in 1854, 104,074; decrease within the past year, 5,150.

Total membership, 800,327; in 1855, 799,431; in 1854, 787,358—increase over the previous year, 20,192. Including benevolent contributions, amount contributed for general missionary purposes, \$226,697; for the Sunday School Union, \$14,852; for the Tract Society \$27,848.

Fatal Accident.

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., in the neighborhood of Edward Furnace, Shirley township, Edward Custis, aged about 30 years, and his son James, aged about 15 years, were so horribly mangled by the premature explosion of a blast, as to cause their death soon after. The unfortunate sufferers were in the act of mining—excavating a drift under ground, and—by blasting a rock, through which they were penetrating, the powder by some means ignited, while the elder Custis was operating with the needle, literally shattering his hand and a portion of his arm by the explosion, and otherwise injuring him so as to cause his death on the following day. The boy, who was, at the time of the explosion, close to his father, had his head and face horribly mangled: he lingered until Friday morning, when death terminated his suffering. The father, after the explosion, walked to his residence, a distance of half a mile, and reported the occurrence. Mr. O. Etner repaired to the scene, and found the boy lying on the ground at the place of the accident, in a horribly mangled condition.—He, with much effort, carried him to a neighboring house. There were none else at work at the time of the accident. The deceased leaves a wife and three children.—*Shirleyburg Herald.*

PREMIUMS
AWARDED THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE
AT THE LATE FAIR FOR
THE BEST
CARD, BLANK & HANDBILL
PRINTING.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To School Directors.
Blank agreements with Teachers, and Orders on District School Trustees, neatly printed, and for sale at the "Globe" Job Office.

For Ready-Made Clothing.
Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public
Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCANSELL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

TRIAL LIST, APRIL TERM, 1858.

Nicholas Shaver, who hath survived William Shaver, vs. Penna. R. Co.
John Flemming vs. B. X. Blair et al
Thomas Clark's heirs vs. B. X. Blair et al
Hunt & B. T. R. Co. vs. Able Putt
Samuel B. McEnters vs. Alex. Beers et al
Sterling & Alexander vs. Becher, Stitt & Co.
John M. Watters vs. David Turner
Harrison & Couch vs. C. V. M. Pro. Co.
David Caldwell, adm'r vs. Mich. I. Martin
A. H. Bunnath for use vs. C. V. M. Pro. Co.
Wm. McNeite vs. James Clark adm'r.
John Daugherty vs. Geo. W. Speer
A. Vanderveander heirs vs. John McComb

SECOND WEEK.
Margaret Foster vs. William Foster
I. P. Brock vs. John Smith
Same vs. Wm. Smith & H. Davis
John Savage vs. Washington Gaver
Geo. W. Waggoner vs. Henry Fickler
Samuel D. Myron vs. John McCloud et al
Clemente heirs vs. James Entrieken
John Savage vs. A. Walker
William Cummings adm'r vs. J. C. Richardson
Richard James vs. P. F. Kessler et al
Christopher Osborn vs. John Vail
James Vail vs. John Vail
Philip Spalin vs. J. C. Richardson
Christopher Osborn vs. P. F. Kessler
Biddleman & Hayward vs. James Entrieken
John Browster vs. James Entrieken
Jno. W. Price vs. J. C. Richardson
Jas. Maguire vs. A. S. Harrison
March 17, 1858. D. CALDWELL, Pro'f.

LIST 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 12th day of April, A. D. 1858.

John Anderson, farmer, Juniata.
Lewis Burge, blacksmith, Huntingdon.
John Black, carpenter, Juniata.
Daniel Beck, blacksmith, Barre.
Philip Dolahugh, farmer, Porter.
William Clynans, farmer, Berlin.
John Corvett, mason, Springfield.
George Darg, clerk, Franklin.
John Garner, Jr., farmer, Penna.
Abraham Harrison, merchant, Harrisburg.
George Hallman, blacksmith, West.
Benjamin Hartman, farmer, West.
John Hirst, farmer, Barre.
Jonathan Hardy, farmer, Henderson.
Adam Lightner, farmer, West.
Abraham McCoy, brick-maker, Huntingdon.
David Miller, gentileman, Juniata.
John M. Miller, merchant, Juniata.
Benjamin McLean, merchant, Walker.
William Pym, blacksmith, Cassville.
James Stone, farmer, Union.
Tassey, farmer, Juniata.
Lee T. Wilson, farmer, Barre.
William White, farmer, Juniata.
J. W. Youcum, farmer, Juniata.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

John Appgar, farmer, Union.
Edward Berge, mason, Juniata.
William Buckley, farmer, Shirley.
Gilbert Chalk, J. P., Barre.
Solomon Chilcutt, farmer, Rod.
Nicholas Creswell, gentileman, Alexandria.
Andrew Croley, farmer, Penn.
Thomas Duff, merchant, Jackson.
William Davis, gentileman, Penn.
Henry Davis, blacksmith, West.
John Ely, merchant, Shirley.
James Ellis, grocer, Penn.
John Fleener, farmer, Henderson.
Nathan Greenland, farmer, Union.
John Griffith, Jr., farmer, Shirley.
Augustus K. Groves, carpenter, Rod.
Frederick Harman, farmer, Cromwell.
Jonathan Hooser, farmer, Cass.
James Henderson, merchant, Cassville.
Samuel Hanz, carpenter, Springmark.
Samuel Hamer, laborer, Alexandria.
George Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph G. Knapp, farmer, Rod.
William McWilliams, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac McLean, farmer, Rod.
Samuel J. Mack, farmer, Franklin.
Elliot McKinstry, farmer, Shirley.
Peter Myers, tailor, Shirley.
John O. Murray, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Samuel Myers, farmer, Cass.
James Miller, saddler, Jackson.
Henry F. Newingham gentileman, Huntingdon.
John B. O'Brien, teacher, Juniata.
Alexander Port, J. P., Huntingdon.
Samuel Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
Samuel Ralston, J. P., Warriorsmark.
Abraham Harrison, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel H. Shoemaker, sportsman, Huntingdon.
William R. Smith, farmer, Jackson.
A. Jackson Stearns, laborer, Franklin.
David Stoner, farmer, Cass.
Nicholas Shaver, farmer, Shirley.
John B. Thompson, farmer, Franklin.
Ephraim Thompson, farmer, Porter.
Jonathan Wilson, farmer, West.
James Wilson, farmer, Henderson.
William Wagoner, mason, Clay.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John B. Briggs, farmer, Tell.
John Buntlaugh, Jr., gentileman, Huntingdon.
Richard Colgate, blacksmith, Shirley.
John C. Cummings, farmer, Jackson.
James Curran, teacher, Springfield.
Nicholas Crum, miller, Rod.
John Daugherty, farmer, Shirley.
Perry O. DeJolson, shoemaker, Cromwell.
William Ewing, farmer, Barre.
Isaac Groves, farmer, Penn.
Israel Grubbs, Esq., ferry, Alexandria.
Christian Harman, farmer, Springfield.
James K. Hampson, inkkeeper, Brady.
Thomas Irwin, farmer, Union.
William Johnston, tanner, Shirleyburg.
Joshua Johns, farmer, Springfield.
Samuel B. McEnters, farmer, Tell.
Jackson McElroy, farmer, Jackson.
John B. Menard, teacher, Rod.
Robert McNeil, farmer, Shirley.
John Morrison, farmer, Shirley.
John McComb, farmer, Union.
James S. Oakes, farmer, Barre.
John Owens, J. P., Warriorsmark.
George Price, farmer, Clay.
John Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
George Russell, Esq., farmer, Hopewell.
Benjamin Rulker, farmer, Cromwell.
Peter Swoope, gentileman, Huntingdon.
John Smith, of Geo. farmer, Barre.
George Spranger, farmer, Porter.
John L. Travis, farmer, Franklin.
Miller Wallace, farmer, Springfield.
George Waggoner, carpenter, Dublin.
George Walters, machinist, Morris.
Ellis B. Wilson, J. P., Cassville.
Huntingdon, March 17, 1858.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1858, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, County of Huntingdon, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and