# THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

# Printing Plunder.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Cameron of Pennsylvania, mado some remarks in the Senate on the subject of the public printing, which that we drew no fancy picture. We were the first to call attention to this enormity, and Congress has now taken the proper steps in this matter to ensure a speedy reform .----According to Mr. Cameron's statement :

The cost of Congressional printing has suddenly increased so largely as to be now a subject of serious interest to the whole country. In 1847, only eleven years ago, the whole sum paid for paper, printing and binding, amounted only to \$64,691 96. This was under the contract system, when the work was given to the lowest bidder. Some three or four years later, this system was | field, and he proved himself fully equal to | changed, at the instance, mainly, of persons the high duties devolved upon him. It was interested in high prices. interested in high prices.

The new system was a mixed one. The prices were fixed by the law, and the Government under it has become the purchaser of paper and other materials. The office of Superintendent of Printing has been established, and that officer become a functionary of the Government, in many instances, irresponsible to any authority, though nominally responsible to the Committee on Printing of each house. He buys the paper, orders the He held this office four years, and at the engravings, and controls the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

It is not my purpose to inquire into the manner in which the duties of that office have been fulfilled ; much less is it my wish to impute wilful wrong to any one connected with the management of the public printing. I desire only to draw the attention of the Senate to the enormous cost of the work, with the hope that the present committee will be sustained in their labors of retrenchment.

The cost of printing, paper, and binding, from July 1, 1856, to March 4, 1857, amount-ed to the sum of \$1,258,210 42. The binding alone for that period, it will be seen, was more than six times as much as the whole cost of paper, printing and binding, for the year 1847. The cost for the year just ended man stands higher than he in the estimation I have not been able to obtain; but it is of his fellow-citizens of all parties. His probably over a million and a half of dollars.

A great deal of this extravagance of ex-penditure has arisen from the loose manner the South-Western counties, in the most emin which Congress has ordered the printing | phatic terms of approbation .- Genius of Libof reports by officers of the army and navy, erty. and other functionaries sent upon exploring duties. It has been common, I am told, to direct the printing of such reports without examination, permitting the officer to complete his report while the work is progressing in the hands of the printer. Such has been the course with the Coast Survey, the Japan Expedition, the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad report, and many others.

The Coast Survey report cost, for printing and materials, for the year 1856, the enor-mous sum of \$78,441 70. Gillis' report has already cost over \$100,000 : and the estimated cost of the whole work as ordered is \$149,107 97. The Japan Expedition report, which has been completed and paid for, cost the sum of \$240,486 72. Of Emory's Mexican boundary report, one volume has been printed, and has already cost \$107,580; the second volume has been ordered, and is esti-

The Washington States on the Fublic of his neighbors. Trained in the school of adversity, his political sentiments were very confirms, in every particular, the statements the people of his county by his discreet and people, who go to establish new homes in dis-made by us last summer. When we first efficient support of Democratic principles tant regions. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michicalled attention to the enormity of the public printing plunder, we were charged with gross exaggerations; but the truth is now the environment of the start of t out, and our readers will see for themselves | the candidate of the Whig party, who was a ing Westward. The great Mississippi is now brother-in-law, and one of the most popular the dividing line between the East and the men in the opposite ranks. As Sheriff of West, and Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, and his county, no man ever left a better record Nebraska are the regions whither Emigrathan Wesley Frost. Upon retiring from the tion is tending. "The West," as a goal for office of Sheriff he returned to his home in settlers, is a moveable land, that recedes as Brownsville, and resumed work at his trade. civilization advances. It will continue to re-He continued to work at his trade, devoting when occasion required it, a portion of his Washington and Oregon are peopled, and time and attention to the success of his par-ty, until the spring of 1853, when he was appointed by President Pierce Marshal of Norman West," unless the pushing spirit the Western District of Pennsylvania. Here his abilities were called into a more extended tions.

his fellow-citizens of different sections of the State, and by his courtesy, affability and dignified deportment made himself a State popularity.

As Marshal of the Western District he was all that could be expected of a public officer-honest, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties, courteous and dignified in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens.expiration of his commission returned to and the Atlantic region, whose strength and Brownsville, and again resumed work at his trade. Indeed when Marshal of the District, it was not an uncommon thing to see him at work in his shop; for at intervals of relief from his public duties he invariably put on his apron and went to work at his trade.-He is at this time engaged at his trade in Brownsville, under the old sign of "Wesley Frost, saddle and harness maker," and when his friends call to see him, they are kindly received in his shop, where they find him with his coat off and apron on, as intently and industriously engaged in working at his trade as he was in the earlier and less fortu-California, to a score of places on the Gulf of trade as he was in the earlier and less fortu-nate days of his life. In addition to being Mexico, the Mississippi, and the Lakes, there an industrious mechanic, Wesley Frost is a will be a foreign commerce on the Pacific, high-minded honorable gentleman, and no with the ports of Asia and South America, man stands higher than he in the estimation which will surpass the present foreign comnomination for Canal Commissioner was a compliment worthily bestowed, and will be

[From the Harrisburg Keystone.]

## The Three Mill Tax.

Mr. EDITOR :- The repeal of the Tonnage Tax on the Pennsylvania and Harrisburg & Lancaster Railroads being a question now before our State Legislature, it is desirable that the subject-the operation and result of this tax-should be correctly understood in all its bearings.

Many object to its repeal under the belief that the repealing it would be a gratuity and benefit conferred on those railroad Companies -and so much of a loss, as its amount, to the people of the State.

This however is an entire mistake ;-except so far as its repeal might enable them to get more through trade and travel, coming from beyond the limits of the State, than they now can, or do. Those companies un- crucible derives its name from the figure of a mated to cost \$104,510-making, in all, the der their respective characters have the pow- cross stamped upon it; thus strangely did The Religious Awakening---What will sum of \$212,000 for that work. But the Pacific Railroad report is beyond all its asso-they now do. Their charges on such through business must and will, at all times, be reguumes have been printed; four more are in | lated and determined by those of competing lines on the north and south of them. Consequently and ineveitably, while those companies are controlled by persons, capable and disposed to take care of and protect their interests, the whole of this Tonnage Tax, while it exists, is, must, and will have to be paid by the people of the State; or in other words, by the local trade and travel within it: with added charges for the trouble and expense of ascertaining its amount, and to make sure of having enough. Not only to many affected by it—that since the Pennand own the Columbia Railroad as part of the ny should-and it does, charge a proportionate part of this Tonnage Tax on and to the local trade and travel passing over the Columbia Railroad. So that the people of all the Sounties through which the Columbia Railbad passes, and of all the counties of opinions, it has now become three volumes; | the State through which Railroads pass, connecting with it, directly or indirectly, from inventions in the mechanic arts. It should which trade and travel comes or is sent, and which, in part, passes over the Columbia tinued. Its cost for the year 1857 was \$375,- Railroad, as well as the Pennsylvania Railroad proper, in point of fact, pay a portion copy, and it can be bought in any number, of the aggregate amount of this Tonnage The result therefore of this tax, so far as regards the interests of the people of the State, being precisely similar to that of the policy of a man who gives one hundred dollars out of one pocket to be enabled to put ninety dollars into another pocket. In the nature of things, while it exists, those who control those Roads, where they can, will-and it must be conceded they ought-make such charges as will indemify them for this tax, and be a fair compensation for their capitol, expense and riks .--They cannot charge a proportion of this tax on the trade and travel coming from without the limits of the State, for the reason that no said Constitution is republican, and the said such tax is charged on the competing routes the humblest walks of life. In his youthful on the north and south, and their charges must be regulated by those of their rivals through other States; and it necessarily follows that they must, they will, and they do charge the whole of its aggregate amount on trouble &c., consequent on its existence. But it is said by some, that even if this tax was repealed, those companies would still continue to charge no less than they now do, to the instincts of his nature that even in his | travel within the State. Such opinion, howcourse of Imman action, and to some extent who control those roads will, in the first place, charge what they consider a fair compensation for their capital, expenses and risks, and at least the whole amount of this tax, if not something more. And especially will they | summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence be likely to charge somewhat more, if they think the tax ought not to be imposed on them. The question in regard to this tax ought not to be decided by any feeling of either | Missouri; thence south with the western of friendship or hostility towards the companies paying it, but solely with reference to | ning. what is the true interest of the people of the State, and the trade and travel within it. COMMON SENSE.

Western Emigration.

of the race shall impel some of them across the Pacific Ocean, to take possession of China and Japan and Yankeefy the Asiatic na-

A century or two, at the rate at which we have lately advanced, will suffice to fill up comfortably the present territory belonging to the United States. Then the current of our locomotive population will no longer be a fierce tide setting in one direction; but will become a healthy circulation among all parts, directed and controlled by the requirements of commerce and trade. The centre of business and capital may, by that time, shift towards the geographical centre of the nation, wealth are so largely dependent upon foreign commerce, may become less strong and less wealthy than the interior region, whose commerce will be wholly domestic, unrestrained by tariffs, and not easily subjected to the convulsions and risks of foreign markets.--When the Mississippi Valley shall contain a population of one hundred millions of people, active and industrious, there will be a domestic trade far surpassing the present foreign trade of the United States. And when the Pacific States shall be thickly settled, and railroads merce of the Atlantic.

It is to such a state of things, which persons already born may live to witness, that the settlement of the Western domain of the United States is leading, and it is the prospect of such a condition of things that makes the phenomenon of the annual emigration to the Westward so interesting. When we are told that every steamboat on the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, is crowded with emigrants, and that every train of cars from St. Lonis westward carries out a hundred or more, we near the prophetic signs of the great western empire ; we see the tokens of a change which is to be wrought in the world's affairs, that may be scarcely less momentous than that wrought by the discovery of America. It will really be the opening of a new world, and will surpass in its results even the grand expectations of the early Genoese, Spanish, and Portuguese navigators. Those early expec-tations of the days of Columbus were, after all, little better than wild and greedy visions of gold, coupled with a sort of middle-age su-perstition. The cross and the crucible were alike carried by the navigators; nay, the

Earlier than usual, the annual efflux of said Territory so long as such rights shall opulation, from the East to the West, has remain unextinguished by treaty between naturally those of the Democratic party, and he adhered to them with all the tenacity of begun. The trains from the New England the United States and such Indians, or to inhis nature. Having made himself known to the people of his county by his discreet and people, who go to establish new homes in dis-such Indian tribes, is not, without the con-such Indian tribes, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; bnt all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part in the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the

State of Kansas is admitted into the Union upon the express condition that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said lands to the bona fide purchasers and grantees thereof, or impose or levy any tax, assessment, or imposition of any description whatever upon them, or other property of the United States within the limits of said State ; and that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times to alter, reform, or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form, and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States; and nothing in this act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance annexed to said Constitution of the people of Kansas, nor to deprive the said State of Kansas of the same grants which were contained in said act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved February 26, 1853.

til the next general census shall be taken, and an apportionment of the representation made, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States. That the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, to be ex-

from and after the admission of the State of | abandoned the better.-The Press. Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney, and marshal of the United States for the said district of Kansas shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa.

be its Effect ?

no one topic outside of the passion for gold. Avarice and superstition cal world which is so frequently the subject agitating the land. On the one side, it is denounced as a temporary excitement, unhealthy in its character, and certain to be productive of more evil than good. On the other, it is regarded as a natural reaction from the materialism of the last twenty years, a direct interposition of the Divine power, an outpouring of the Holy Spirit. Without entering into the theological aspect of the question, we may say that the movement promises some excellent results. We are led to this conclusion, both by the experience of past awakenings of a similar character, and by what we all know respecting the constitution of the human mind. At periodical intervals, longer or shorter in duration, according to the character of the times, have these religious movements occured. Among the most powerful was that which was witnessed about a century ago.-It began in England in a prayer meeting, instituted by the Wesleys, at Oxford. Un-der the preaching of John Wesley and Geo. Whitefield, it soon embraced both continents, and effected a revulsion in the religious condition of society second only to that brought about, in the political world, a generation later by the American war of independenc .---All the churches, in every denomination, felt its influence more or less. It received the sanction on this side of the Atlantic, of Jonathon Edwards, the greatest metaphysician of his century. It numbered among its ad-vocates abroad the men and women most eminent for consistent picty. The soundness of this endorsement was subsequently established by the fruits of that great revival.---Within a single generation it totally changed the face of society in England. The Parson Trullibers of Fielding ceased to be a representative of a class. The Squire Westerns of the same author, under the altered tone of morality and religion which it inaugurated, grew ashamed of their coarseness, their profanity, their cock-fighting, their intemperance. If we would form a correct estimate of the influence of that great emotional movement, we need but compare the England and America of a century ago with the England and America fifty years later, or even with the England and America of to-day,---Manners, laws, the code of morality, every-It has been the complaint, for many years, not only of the lay, that men were to entirely engrossed with money-making, with the love of show, with things generally "of the earth, earthy." To eat, drink and be merry, seemed practically the whole code of life .-Something which should put a stop to this, which should render men more spiritual, would be, it was every where admitted, a lasting benefit. It would seem now, as if that something was coming. If so, we, in common with all well-wishers of society, gladly welcome it. We must expect, in such an agitation, many excesses, many absurdities, the public mind, whether political or religious, have been accompanied by some things that are to be regretted. But though the impetuous torrent may disturb, for a time, the quiet and clearness of the stream, it brings

or property now pertaining to the Indians in | these will-remain when the rush and noise | nies left the Fort en route for Utah: Comand turbid waters have passed away .-- Philadelphia Ledger.

### Principles versus Expediency. What are those opposed to forcing the peo-

ple of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution contending for? "That Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" that no form of Government should be forced upon the people of any Tershould be forced upon the people of any Territory or State without their consent, fairly from which place we may soon expect to expressed. What does Mr. Buchanan say hear interesting, if not exciting news. on this subject ?---

"It is the imperative and indispensable 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 indi-vidual 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 Consti-

tution of the United States."-Inaugural. "When a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of this Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."— to do good work. Mr. F. L. Hutter. (formerly of the firm of W. O. Hickok & Co., has the immediate control of all Binding. GEO. A. BROOKS.

"I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the Constitu-tion of Minnesota 'should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State,' may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the Convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles, and hence my instruc-tions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, were expressed in general, unqualified terms."-Annual Message.

with the understanding that no other one is hereafter to be accepted without the consent

hereafter to be accepted without the consent of the people, expressed through the ballot box.
When was it before that a great principle was sacrificed to expediency? Is this Jackson; is it Democracy? The bad effects of this abandonment of principle for expediency are already felt in the dismemberment of the Democratic party, and the sooner it is abandoned the better.—The Press.
The Utah Expedition---Interesting Letter from Col. Johnston.
[From the St. Louis Republican of March 23d.]
We have perused a letter from Col. Johnston.
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We have perused a letter from Col. Johnston to a friend in this city, dated at Camp Scott, February 5, 1858, and have been perAttend and the set of the second of the set of the

Scott, February 5, 1858, and have been permitted to make extracts therefrom.

10. Samuel Bell, Administrator of the estate of Wilhelmina Hays, late of Shirley twp., dec'd.
11. Barnetz Early, Administrator of the estate of Susanna Smoker, late of Brady twp., dec'd.
12. Wm. S. Lyons, Executor of the last will and testate of Rev. Thos. Askins, late of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
13. Wm. S. Lyons and John Morrison, Esgs., Executors of the last will and testate of Rev. Thos. Askins, late of George Askins, late of the last will and testate of the last will a send nothing by mail, nor should anything

of a public nature be sent otherwise than by express."

Notwithstanding the destruction of a part

pany "H," Capt. T. Hendrickson. Compa-ny "E," Lieut. J. A. Smith. Both compa-nies of the sixth infantry. Also two compa-nies of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenants Otis and Taylor; this body of troops, about 330 in all, intend overtaking Col. Hoffman, and escort the supply train for Col. John-ston's command, from Fort Laramie, this supply train consists of 160 heavily laden troops will soon be under way for Utah,

CATE 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, Coal and Insurance Companies, Merchants, &c., not ex-celled by any establishment in the State. 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 ao-cessible 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 vicin-ity, is respectfully solicited. Remember one thing in particular, that everything in the establishment is Extract NEW, so that I cannot fail to do good work. M. F. L. Hutter, (formerly of the firm of W. O. Hickok

Harrisburg, March 10, 1858—1m.

THE SUMMER SESSION of the MOUNTAIN FEMALE SEMINARY, Birmingham, Pa., will open for the admission of Pupils, April 29, 1858. March 17, 1858-3m. L. G. GRIER, Principal.

TOTICE is hereby given to all persons Whom it may concern, that the trust account of lienry Roberts, conunities 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—th. Prothonotary. attend if they see proper. Huntingdon, March 10, 1858-4t. Prothonotary

DEGISTER'S NOTICE.-Notice is Mr. Buchanan here endorses, to the fullest extent, the *principles* advocated by those op-posed to the Lecompton Constitution, and yet for *expediency* he recommends its adoption, with the understanding that no other and its adoption,

10. Samuel Bell, Administrator of the estate of Wilhel-

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 12, 1858.

TMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.---A of the train which was loaded with provi-sions and other supplies necessary for his troops, and in spite of the obstacles which very fine assortment of

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That un-

tended into the State of Kansas, a judicial district be formed, and a judge, attorney, and marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That

ciations in magnificence of price. Five volthe hands of the printer. The work already done has cost \$526,117; the balance is estimated to cost \$335,300-making a total of \$861,417; but the reality in the end will probably reach over a million.

Capt. Wilkes' report was the first of the series of "splendid books" ordered by Congress, and by what I have showed, it will be seen to have been a plentiful mother of costly books. Its costs I have not been able to learn. The expedition under the command of that officer, which was conducted by him this, but also-what may not have occured with great ability, was a favorite with the country; and in their gratitude the Congress | sylvania Railroad Company have purchased of the United States seemed willing to let him print the book to suit himself, and, I Main Line, it is but natural that this Compabelieve, to keep the copies when printed.

The Patent Office report has been a favorite of the country; and, like all favorites, it has been permitted to overgrow its proper dimensions. Originally one small and interesting volume of well selected facts and tried one devoted to agriculture, and the others to be condensed, if its usefulness is to be con-286. It cost the Government 70 cents a I am told, in the bookstores of this city for Tax. 15 cents-a pretty fair evidence that the number printed is much greater than the country needs.

#### Wesley Frost, the Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner---A Saddler by Trade---A Democrat by Nature.

Our county has been honored by the recent Democratic State Convention in the nomination of one of her most worthy citizens for the important office of Canal Commissioner. As a public man Wesley. Frost is somewhat known to the people of the Commonwealth ; and we propose to give a very brief sketch of his private life and character. Like most of the leading men of the age, he arose from days there was no boy on the play-grounds who could say with truth that he was poorer in this world's goods than Wesley Frost .--At an early age he was bound by indentures to the saddling business. In his intercourse | the local trade and travel within the State, with his companions and his deportment to with something added for the expense and to his employer he gave promise to those sterling qualities of head and heart, which after years commended the man to the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizen's. So correct was he in his deportment and so true or otherwise would, on the local trade and boyhood days "his word was considered as ever, is directly contrary to the ordinary good as his bond with approved security." course of imman action, and to some extent He served his time faithfully and honestly, must be founded on latent prejudice. Those agreably to his indentures until coming of age, when according to the customs, he received his "freedom suit" accompanied by the kindest and best wishes of his employer and all his household. Of industrious habits, he immediately upon being freed from his indentures commenced work as a journeyman, and by frugality and economy saved from his earnings a comfortable maintenance. Ambitious and energetic, he soon set up business for himself. He applied himself industriously and attentively to carrying on his trade; and as he grew in age, he grew also in the confidence and affections

thus went hand in hand in those old days, of discussion as the religious awakening now and the Spanish American settlements founded by such agents, have never yet got rid of the first impressions made upon them. The more enlightened and liberal ideas of the English, the Dutch and the Swedish settlers were required to give the first genuine impulse to civilization and freedom, which is civilization-in the New World.

The emigration to the Western States, in these later times, is like the emigration of the Northern European races to America.--It is a movement of freedom, of civilization, of industry, of energy, and of enlightment .-It will create States, in regions yet occupied by Indians and buffaloes, that may rival the great states of Europe, not only in area, but in wealth and importance. It may at times, as it progresses and while its work is yet unfulfilled, cause inconvenience and disaster, from the violent transfer of capital from one region to another. But nothing can seriously retard it, nothing can interrupt its steady course for any length of time. The land must be filled, and new commonwealths must be established, which will carry civil and religious freedom across the continent, and prepare it to be transported across the Pacific to the "fresh woods and pastures new" of Asia.—Bulletin.

#### The Senate Bill for the Admission of Kansas.

The following is an entirely correct copy of the Lecompton bill, in the shape in which it passed the Senate on Tuesday a week last by the following vote-yeas 33, nays 25. A bill for the admission of the State of Kan-

sas into the Union. Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton, Septem-4, 1857, for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States : Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby, de clared to be one of the United States of using affecting life and civilization, has been America, and admitted into the Union on an ameliorated. The churches were fast reequal footing with the original States, in all formed, and the society followed in the wake. respects whatever; and the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of many backslidings. All great movements of boundary of said State to the place of begin-

Provided, That nothing herein contained | respecting the boundary of the State shall be construed to impair the rights of person down with it the pure grains of gold; and

still presented themselves, Col. Johnston did not abandon the hope of marching to Salt Lake City without a halt, until after the terrific storm of the 6th of November. We auote from his letter : "On the 6th November the march was resumed, and then commenced the storm of snow, and wintry cold. racking the hones of our men, and starving our oxen, and mules and horses, already half starved. They died on the road, and at our camps, by hundreds, and so diminished were their numbers that from camp to camp, only four or five miles, as many days were required to bring them all up, as it was necessary to give time to rest the animals, now incapable of protracted efforts, and to hunt for food. In this way, fiftcen days were consumed in making thirty-five miles to this place, the nearest and best place for shelter and fuel for the troops, and for shelter and grass for the animals. The struggle then, amidst snow and arctic cold, (the thermometer at sixteen below zero,) was for a place of tion amongst our draught animals, the necesity of saving all the oxen left for food, even if capable of further exertion, now dispelled that doubt and solved the question. The storm which Col. Cook encountered on the Sweet Water, and on through the South

Pass, destroyed more than half of his horses, and a large number of his mules, although they had corn for them. In that high region, much higher than where we were, the cold must have been much more intense than experienced by us, and his animals I presume, perished mainly from cold.

"I have the satisfaction to say that the privations of the march were endured by officers and men without complaint, or perhaps, I might more justly say, with cheerfulness .-The troops are in fine health and condition. The winter thus far has not been so vigorous as to prevent often the daily instruction of the troops. They have proved themselves to and after the lst day of March, 1858. We deliver it free of be hardy enough for any service, a few only Br -as many as thirty or less-have been frost bitten; but now our scouts bivouac, when necessary, in the passes without suffering.

"The Mormous have declared, as fully as words and actions can manifest intentions, that they will no longer submit to the Government, or to any Government but their own. The people of the Union must now submit to a usurpation of their Territoryto have a government erected in their midst; not loyal to, or rather not acknowledging any dependence upon, or allegiance to, the Federal Government-and what is not less impolite, and entirely incompatible with our institutions, to allow them to engraft their social organization upon ours, and make it a part of our system, or act with the vigor and force to compel them to submit. This is due to the dignity and honor of the Government. "I hope every effort will be made to forward the spring supplies early, under a sufficient guard of mounted men, for the guard

will be needed, also, to forward the supplies for the rest of the year." [From the Leavenworth Times of March 29th]

Yesterday morning the following compa-

The attention of dealers in the above description of Goods is respectfully invited. JOS. FUSSELL, No. 2 North Fourth St., Cor. of Market street, March 10, 1558-3m. Philadelphia.

ENRY W. OVERMAN, No. 14 (Old No. 6) South THIRD Street, below Market, Philadelphia, LEATHER DEALER. Calf Skins, Moroccus, 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, dcc'd.—All persons interested aro hereby notified that Letters Testamentary have been grant-ed to the undersigned Excentors' of the last will and testa-ment of JAMES JONES, late of Tell township, Huntingdon county, dcc'd., and all persons having claims or demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment. JOHN JONES, March 3, 1855.\* JACOB G. JONEL, Executors.

ATTENTION ! ATTENTION ! !--A The undersigned having rented the Store Room and Large Ware-House formerly occupied by Wm. Geisinger, near the old Toll Bridge, and feeling very thankful to tho citizens of Huntingdon, and to his customers in the coun-try, 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 Greenies. Dur General safety. If any doubt existed before this storm of the propriety of risking the troops on the mountains before Spring, or of the ability to accomplish the march, the destruc-tion amongst our draught animals, the neces-In town. His Ware-House is large and good. He will accommo

This Ware-House is large and good. He will accommo-date 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 before purchasing clsewhere.  $\mathcal{A} = 1$  He will also continue the Grocery business at his old stand, on Hill Street, Huntingdon. The public gene-rally are requested to give him a call. He is determined to sell *Cheap for Cash or Country Produce*. March 3, 1858-1m. DAVID GROVE.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters restamentory having been granted to the under-signed by the Register of Huntingdon county, on the last will and testament of Frederick List, late of the Borough will and testament of Frederick List, late of the Borouga 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. ADAM ODENWAELDER, Executor.

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

TTO MERCHANTS AND FARMERS. Broad Top Railroads. Feb. 24, 1858. FISHER & McMURTRIE. FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

NTOTICE, to the Creditors of the Hun-

tingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Co., That the Court of Huntingdon county at its January Term That the control 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 1 will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit by themselves or, their accuts. agents.

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

Spruce Creek, Feb. 5, 1305. OTICE is hereby given to all persons. whom it may concern, that the Court of Common. Pleus of Iluntingdon county, have appointed the 12th day of April, next, for hearing the application of Samuel Couts, of Ilenderson township, who has applied for the benefit of an Actof Assembly, entitled "AN Act RELATING to INSOLVENT DEBTORS," approved on the 16th day of June, 1835. D. CALDWELL, Prot'y.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1858.\* }



HANGE OF TIME.-On and after THURSDAY, 10th inst., the Passenger Train on the Iluntingdon and Broad Top Road will leave Huntingdon at 8.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M., and arrive 1.10 P. M. and 7.38 P. M. J. J. LAWRENCE, Acting Superintendent.

Huntingdon, December 9, 1857.