The Kansas Struggle in the House. Washington, April 1st., 1858.

Long before the hour of meeting this morning the spacious galleries of the new Hall of Representatives were crowded densly in every part, the multitude being gathered to witness the climax of the great controversy on the Lecompton Constitution of Kansas in the popular branch of the National Legisla-

The members assembled also on the floor much earlier than usual, and they were for some time before the hour of meeting, earnestly engaged in conversation in groups in different parts of the Hall.

The House was called to order at the usual hour, and after the reading of the journal,

&c.,
Mr. Stephens of Georgia, said that one o'clock having arrived, he moved to take up the Schate Kansas bill.

The bill was read, and Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, objected to a second reading.

Under the rule the question recurred .-

"Shall the bill be rejected?" Mr. Stephens demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and stood-yeas 90,

nays 137.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, then
offered the Crittenden substitute, as amended

The substitute, as thus amended proposes to admit into the Union, and refer the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people. In the event of its rejection, a Convention is to be called to form a new Constitution, and to be allowed one Representative in the House of Representatives till the next

Federal cencus. Mr. Montgomery said, he had no remarks to make. The substitute was its best interpreter. He had furnished copies to the members, and was ready to supply others.

Mr. Quitman offered a substitute which is the same as the Senate bill, with the omission of the declaratory clause, that the people have the right at all times to alter or amend their Constitution, in such manner as

they may think proper, etc.
Mr. Humpherey Marshall wished to amend the original Senate bill by striking out the same clause proposed to be omitted in Mr. Quitman's substitute.

Mr. Stephens refused to yield the floor for that purpose, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Marshall wanted Mr. Stephen's refusal to be in mind and entered on the re-

The question was then on Mr, Quitman's substitute.

It was negatived—yeas 72, nays 160. The question then recurred on Mr. Montgomery's substitute, and it was adoptedyeas 120, nays 112.

The announcement was greeted with much applause from those in the gentlemen's gal-

Mr. Keitt. of South Carolina moved that the elections hereby authorized, all white the gallery be cleared, and insisted upon en- male inhabitants of said Territory, over the forcement of the rule [much confusion en-

sued among the spectators. The Speaker reminded those who applauded that they were not in the gallery of a and this shall be the only qualification retheatre, and said that if the indecorum was quired to entitle the citizen to the right of repeated the galleries then should be cleared. suffrage in said elections. A voice from the members. Except the

Another member. Certainly.

substitute.

After the announcement of the result the House adjourned.

The bill, as thus amended, contains the

following provisions: 1. That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal | der the Territorial laws. footing with the original State in all respects whatever; but inasmuch as it is greatly disnuted whether the Constitution formed at Lecompton, and now pending before Congress, was fairly made, or expresses the will of the House of Representives, in the Congress of people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent-namely, that the said constitutional instrument shall be first submitted to a vote of the peo-ple of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a Kansas for their free acceptance or rejection, majority of the voters, at an electton to be which, if accepted shall be obligatory on held for the purpose; and as soon as such assent shall be given and duly made known to Kansas, to wit: First. That sections numthe President of the United States, he shall | bered sixteen and thirty-six in every townannounce the same by proclamation; and ship of public lands in said State, and where thereafter, and without any further proceed- either of said sections, or any part thereof, ings on the part of congress, the admission of has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, the said State of Kansas into the Union upon other lands, equivalent thereto, and as conan equal footing with the original States, in tiguous as may be, shall be granted to said all respects whatever, shall be complete and State for the use of schools. Second. That absolute. At the said election the voting seventy-two sections of land shall be set thorized and empowered to form for them- aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

hereinafter provided. rivers and waters, and all the navigable wapost, or toll, therefor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of insuring, as far as possimay be fair and free, the Governor and Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its Legislature—namely the President of the Council and Speaker of the House of Representatives—are hereby constituted a Boad of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. Any three of them shall constitute a board, and the board shall have power and authority, in respect to each and all of the elections hereby authorized or provided for, to designate and establish precincts for voting or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be or with any regulations Congress may find barrel. opened at such places as it may deem propcinets of said Territory; to appoint, as judges | tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to | the mules can travel."

act; to require the sheriffs of the several shall never tax the lands or property of the counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint, at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose; and when the purpose of the election is to elect delegates to a Convention to form a Constitution, as hereinbefore provided for, the number of delegates shall be sixty and they shall be apportioned by said board among the several counties of said Territory, according to the number of voters; and in making this apportionment, the board may join two or more counties together to make an election or representative district, where neither of the said counties has the requisite number of voters to entitle it to a delegate, or to join a smaller to a larger county, having a surplus population, where it may serve to equalize the representation.

The elections hereby authorized shall consider days of the county depends on the later than a sider days. The people of knall consider days of the county days are the same days that tinue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sun-down on that day. The said board shall appoint the day of election for each of the elections hereby authorized, as the same may become necessary. The said Governor shall announce, by proclamation, the day appointed for any one of said election, and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the by the anti-Lecompton Democratic Conferpeople of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of each of said elections, and to direct the time and manner of the returns

> vote of the people for approval or rejection. That after the Constitution is framed by the Convention, it shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection; and that so soon as the result of said election is made known to the President of the United States, he shall issue a proclamation declaring Kansas one of the States of the Union, without any further legislation on the part of Con-

for delegates) to assembly in Convention at

the seat of Government of said Territory .-

When so assembled, the Convention shall

first determine, by a vote, whether it is the

wish of the proposed State to be admitted

into the Union at that time; and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a

State Government, in conformity with the

Federal Constitution, subject to the approval

and ratification of the people of the proposed

gress. age of twenty-one years, who are legal voters under the laws of the Territory of Kansas, and none others, shall be allowed to yote; quired to entitle the citizen to the right of

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners, and all persons apponited by them The House then proceeded to vote on the to carry into effect the provisions of this act, Senate bill, as amended by Mr. Montgome-ry's substitute, which was carried—yeas 120, an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their nays 112—being exactly the same as the vote on the adoption of Mr. Montgomery's shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases, under the Territorial laws.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the officers mentioned in the preceeding section shall receive for their services the same compensations as is given for like services un-

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Kansas, when her admission as a State becomes complete and absolute, shall be entitled to one member in the the United States, till the next census be taken by the Federal Government.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same

shall be by ballot, and by endersing on his apart and reserved for the use and support ballot, as each voter may please, "for the of a State university, to be selected by the Constitution," or "against the Constitution." Governor of said State, subject to the ap-Should the said Constitution be rejected at proval of the Commissioner of the General the said election by a majority of votes being | Land Office, and to be appropriated and apcast against it, then, and in that event the plied in such manner as the Legislature of inhabitants of said Territory are hereby au- said State may prescribe for the purpose selves a Constitution and State Government | That ten entire sections of land, to be selectby the name of the State of Kansas, prepar- ed by the Governor of said State, in legal other sources, he judges that Salt Lake City atory to its admission into the Union, accord- sub-divisions, shall be granted to said State ing to the Federal Constitution, and to that end may elect delegates to a Convention as buildings, or for the erection of others at the to 50, which comprises the army; 3,000 SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Legislature thereof. Fourth. That all the said State of Kansas shall have concur- salt springs within said State, not exceeding are wives of 8,000 men. rent jurisdiction on the Missouri and all oth- twelve in number, with six sections of land er rivers and waters bordering on the said adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to which curiously shows the importance of State of Kansas, so far as the same shall each, shall be granted to said State for its transportation as an element of prices: form a common boundary to said State, and use; the same to be selected by the Governany other State or States now or hereafter to or thereof within one year after the admisor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, condivized and when so selected, to them in the army. We have three stores, be used or disposed of on such terms, condivized and the storest terms are the storest terms. be formed or bounded by the same; and said sion of said State, and when so selected, to ters of said State, shall be common high-ways and forever free, as well to the inhabi-shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring our regiment, (2d Dragoons,) and Wm. Gertants of said State as to all other citizens of or land, the right whereof is now vested in the United States, without any tax, duty, im- any individual or individuals, or which may partment. be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article Black Tea, & lb be granted to said State. Fifth. That five Brown Sugar, & lb Crushed Sugar, & lb Crushed Sugar, & lb ble, that the election authorized by this act per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall di- and other necessaries higher than a fair prorect: Provided, The foregoing propositions portion of the above. hereinbefore offered are on the condition "Cutlery of all ki that the people shall provide, by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of be had at any price. Clothing is also in the United States, that said State shall never great demand.

interfere with the primary disposal of the

necessary for securing the title in said soil

of election at each of the several places of the United States, and that in no case shall voting, three discreet and respectable persons, any two of whom shall be competent to residents. Sixth. And that the said State

> Washington, April 2, 1858. SENATE.

After some unimportant business, the Kansas bill, as amended by the House, was

The amendments were read, when Mr. Green, of Missouri, without further explanation, said he would submit his motion to disagree, to the direct vote of the Senate.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, took the floor. He said he considered the amendment of the House as a clear violation of the Democratic principle that Congress should not in- reading him out, and, as if it were not terfere with the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves. Under that principle he had hoped to see the fraternal aside what the people of Kansas have already done. The amendment provides that if the present Constitution be voted down, the people of Kansas shall call a Convention to frame a new one, on which the President is to declare its admission by proclamation. Thus it becomes a State without coming before Congress at all. What a guarantee against abuse? Who knows if it will be republican in form, or may not contain features inadmissable? There are many insidious cles of faith that the citizens of slave States features about this measure that may please the public eye. He trusted that we are near the close of this Kansas turmoil. He saw in it an element of growing mischief. The agithereof, which returns shall be made to the tation of slavery is spreading like the Upas the result by proclamation, and to appoint therein as early a day as practicable for the delegates elected (where the election has been for delegates) to assembly in Convention at under the Senate bill.
Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, said he hoped,

with the Senator from Pennsylvania, that this question would have been settled in accordance with those Democratic principles which had been the rule of his (Mr. Douglas') life. He thought that if the amendments were concurred in by the Senate, it would be the triumph of those principles, and would bring peace and quiet. The Senators on the other side urge as a reason for the admission State. And the said Convention shall accordingly provide for its submission to the not, then, admit her? It can be done in an hour, by assenting to the amendments .-Concur with the House and the action is final. Kansas is then admitted with the right to make a Constitution to suit herself. Let the men of all parties and sections unite in settling the contention. After replying to Mr. Bigler's opinion that this would be a a violation of Democratic principles, Mr. Douglas referred to the President's message alluding to the Kansas-Nebraska act, and asked if the President had abandoned the Democratic party. The object of the reference of the Constitution to a vote of the people is simply to ascertain if it is the embediment of their will, if it is their act and deed; and it is the duty of Congress to see that is the embodiment of their will before making it their fundamental law. The Senator from Pennsylvania cited the case of Florida.— Florida was no precedent, and proves nothing except the attempt to engraft on the action of Government the principle that there is no need of the Constitution being the will of the people. Such reasoning strikes at the root of all free Government, and strikes the

can, and Republican. great points: One is,

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, explained the reasons which would influence him to vote against the House amendments.

No other Senators wishing to speak, Mr. Green's motion was put to a vote, and was he to be called a traitor to his party and be greed to-yeas 32, nays, 23-consequently, the House amendments were disagreed to.

The Senate was crowded during the discussion on the amended bill. There was not much excitement on the announcement of the vote.

After the calling of several yeas and nays, in order to prevent Mr. Douglas from taking up the Minnesota bill, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

The Utah Expedition.

[From the Boston Journal, March 30.] We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter to a gentleman in this city, written by an officer of the 26 dragoons, now encamped on Henry's Fork of Green River. Utah Territory. The letter is dated January 30. The writer says the army consists of only 1700 rank and file, according to the official reports. From Mormon prisoners and contains about 30,000 inhabitants, divided seat of Government, under the direction of other males, older or younger than the above; and 25,000 females, of whom 18,000

We copy the following from the letter,

"I will give you a list of prices as charged rish, a Bostonian, for Quartermaster's de-

\$2 50 | Fine Boots (scarce) \$16 00 2 00 | Felt Hats (common) 5 00 60 | Flannel Shirts, blue or 75 | red, 4 00 Cigars (scarce) one for 20 50 | Coffee, 3 lb Green Tea. 73 lb Chewing Tobacco, small Chewing Tobacco, \$\pi\$ b 2 00 Com Domestics. \$\pi\$ yard 50 Coffee, \$\pi\$ lb 3 00 Coffee Mills, cach 5 00 Com Whiskey, \$\pi\$ quart 3 00 Coarse Boots, 12 00 Brandy & quart 6 00

"And Pins, Needles, Paper, Pens, Ink,

"Cutlery of all kinds very scarce and extremely high. Pistols, Knives, &c., none to "Bacon sells readily at 50 cents per pound,

soil within the same by the United States, and flour at \$25 per 100 pounds, or \$50 per "The writer says that Col. Johnson will Senator Douglas' Speech.

The throng in the Senate Chamber, to hear Judge Douglas make his closing speech on the Lecompton fraud, was the largest and most earnest that has assembled in that hall for years. He was received with great applause, and his remarks were listened to with intense interest. We copy two extracts which will give some idea of the manner in which he disposed of the Washington Union and the policy of making party tests.

Mr. Douglas said: That he rarely referred to the course of a newspaper, but the course of the Washington Union is so extraordinary that it reads him out of the Democratic party and keeps enough, it reads him out again with the words renegade, &c., and other polite terms. He had no vindication to make to the Washington Union. His course for twenty years shows his attachment to principles. But the publisher of the Union has his personal grievances. When he was nominated for public printer, he (Mr. Douglas) declined to vote for him, and since then there have been these vindictive attacks. Mr. Douglas here read the editorial of the 17th of November last. That said he, was the first article pledging the Union to the support of the Lecompton Constitution. Since then, every man is branded as a Free-soiler, Abolitionist, and

cles of faith that the citizens of slave States have rights in the free States that the citizens of these free States have not; that a citizen of Virginia or Kentucky may come into Illinois with a hundred slaves. If this be the creed of the Democratic party he toto regulate their own domestic institutions, and was prepared to perform all his duties towards them, subject to the Constitution of the United States, but when you go higher than the Constitution, and above the Constitution, he could not agree.

In that article in the Union, he saw a blow struck at State rights, and at the principles on which the Democratic party stands, and on which he hoped it will stand. On seeing these doctrines promulgated he declined to vote for the editor of the Union for public printer, and has been read out of the Democratic party every other day since.— Who, sir, has abandoned the Democratic platform—he who stands by State rights, or he would subvert the Republic and consolidate the Republic into an empire?

In reference to the policy of making tests within the party, he argued with much force against its injustice, and the inequality of its working as regards the respective sections of the Confederacy. He remarked with potent significancy:

Is the Pacific Railroad a party measure? We will see if the guillotine is to be applied to each man who does not yield implicit support to it. The loan bill, the army bill, and others have more right to be called party questions than this bill. By what right does the Administration interfere with this Constitution? It was sent direct to Congress, and the President only got hold of it through Surveyor General Calhoun. It was addressed to Congress direct; and yet, because Senators and Representatives do not yield obediprops from all parties, Democratic, Ameri- ence to the dictation of the Administration, in a matter in which the President is not The House amendments to the bill accom- called on to act, they are subjected to a proplish two great points: One is, that it settles this Kansas excitement; and another, that it recognizes the right of the people to frame their own institutions. Why, then, should we not all unite and vote for the amended bill, and immediately settle the Kansas dispute? Vote for it, and the right of the people is recognized. Wote for it, and States-sovereignty is preserved. Vote for it, and the country is given peace.

Mr. Pach of Ohio explained the reasons our allegiance from the sovereign States to himself, what becomes of State sovereignty? and because he does not pay allegiance to the Executive which he does not owe, was read_out of it by all the newspapers that share in the Government pap?

Is the question to be asked every petty office holder and great office holder, Are you Douglas's enemy? If not, off goes his head. In England the people's representatives can hurl the Administration from power in one hour. Yet here they who refuse to obey are rebels. Suppose the President was to say to the Senator from California, "Vote against the Pacific Railroad bill. He is a rebel if he disobeys. Or to the Senator from Virginia, "Vote for it." Another rebel. Or to the Senator from Georgia, "Support the army bill" Traitors. Or to the Senator from Missessippi, "Support the neutrality laws." More traitors. Oh, but a dispensation is to be granted on all subjects but one. On the Lecompton Constitution there is no dispensation. It is intended to read out every man in America who will not vote for the Lecompton Constitution, how many will your Democratic party number in Pennsylvania-how many in New York-in Ohioin any Northern State? Would it not be better to tell every man to vote on his own judgment, responsible only to his conscience and his God? Come what will, he himself would adhere to his principles, and not withhold his respect from those who vote as duty leads them, irrespective of party.

Cure for a Mad Dog Bite. The Middletown Journal gives the following gratifying information:

"Mr. Young, who was so badily bitten by a mad dog a few days since, an account of which we gave in our last, is getting well from the effects of the bite. He, with a number of others, procured medicine from a lady at Lebanon, who has the original recipe of the late Mr. William Stoy. This medicine is very strong and operates when first taken, like an electric shock. Those, who have taken it, declare that they felt it through the whole system. After remaining on the stomach for about two hours, it acts as a emetic. When those effects are produced, the patient may be considered cured. Stoy, was not a Doctor, as some papers state, but a farmer, and at one time he published his recipe to the world. It was copied into the Almanacs, and newspapers; yet strange to say, there are but few who know anything about it .-We read a recommendation, a few days since, written on parchment—signed by three men who had been bitten by mad dogs, -the documents states that they were all perfectly cured by Stoy's infaillible remedy. One of er in the respective counties and election pre- to bona fide purchasers thereof, and that no move forward for Salt Lake City as soon as these men had experienced symtoms of hydrophobia before using the medicine."

Important Bank Bill, Reported by Sena-

tor Schell. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall not be lawful for any Bank to create issue or put in circulation any note, bill, check, ticket or paper, purporting to be a bank note of any less denomination than ten dollars after the first day of August next, and of any less denomination than twenty dollars after the first day of January, Anno Dommini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and any violation of this act by any officer of any such bank shall be taken and deemed to be a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the jail of the proper county not less than six months.

Sec. 2. That it shall not be lawful for any person, corporation, or body corporate, directly or indirectly to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, transfer, or cause to be issued, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated, or transferred, any note, bill, check, ticket, or paper, purporting to be a bank note issued, or purporting to be issued, by any bank, or incorporated company, or associations of persons not located in Pennsylvania, of any less denomination than \$10, after the first day of August next; and of any less denomination than twenty dollars after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Every violation of the provisions of this section by any corporation or body corporate, shall subject such corporation to the payment of a fine of five hundred dollars; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office, or appointment of honor or profit under the constitution or any laws of this State, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars: and any violation of this section by any other person not being a public officer shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one half, of which in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and receivable as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable in any action of debt in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well as for the use of the proper county as for the person

THE CONFESSION OF THE WIFE MURDERER. The St. Louis Republican contains the full Confession of Geo. II. Lamb, who killed his wife by drowning her in the Mississippi river. It appears he previously made an attempt to poison her by giving her strychnine, while at a hotlel in St. Louis. He gave her two doses, but she threw it up after much suffering. He then, after her recovery, took her in a skiff out to the middle of the river, on the pretence of going to a town on the op-posite side, and deliberately seizing her by the neek, held her head under water until she was dead, when he sunk the body. He gives the names of two men who agreed to assist in the murder; and says he was induced to commit the deed in order to marry another female, which he did in a few days

DEGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the fellowing named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphaus' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 14th day of April next, to wit: April next, to wit:

1. George W. Owens, Administrator of the estate of Thomas M. Owens, late of the borough of Birmingham,

Account of Wm. W. Jackson and Robert A. M'Mur-

children of the Said David Rowman, dee'd.

6. Account of John Rung, Guardian of Reuben Lightner, son of Henry Lightner, late of West twp., dee'd.

7. John Scott, Guardian of David, Catharine, and Elizabeth Courter, minor children of Philip Courter.

8. John S. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Isabel-MeMonian late of Paragraphy. 8. John S. Jiller, Administrated of the estate of 2 social McMonfigal, late of Barrec twp., dec'd.
9. Account of David H. Campbell, Executor of the last will and testament of Isaac Climer, late of Penn twp.,

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

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 testament of Rev. Thos. Askins, late of Shirleysburg, dec'd.

13. Wm. S. Lyons and John Morrison, Esqs., Executors of the last will and testament of George Askins, late of Shirleysburg horough, dec'd.

14. Daniel Tengue, Esq. Administrator of the estate of John Appelby, late of Dublin twp., dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

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

CTATE 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 excelled 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 ac-

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 Hunting.

The patronage of the citizens of Hunting.

ity, is respectfully solicited.

Remember one thing in particular, that everything in the establishment is Entrelly New, so that I cannot fail 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.

TMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.—A

wery 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.

No. 2 North Fourth St., Cor. of Market street, March 10, 1858—3m.

Philadelphia.

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

JOHN JONES,

JACOB G. JONEL,

Executors.

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. 24, 1858.

FISHER & MANIETHER. FISHER & MCMURTRIE. Feb. 24, 1858.

TOTICE 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 Cours, of Henderson township, who has applied for the E-nefit of an Act of Assembly, entitled "AN ACT RELATING TO INSOLVENT DEBTORS," approved on the 16th day of June, 1836.

D. CALDWELL, Prot'y.

PROTHONOTARY'S OPFICE, Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1858.*

HERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of writs of vend. exp., to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outery, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit.

All defendant's interest in and to a tract All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, situate in Brady township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of James Lane, on the south by Irvin, Green, & Co., east by G. Snack, containing 120 acres, 45 of which is cleared, with a two-story frame or plank house, a small log barn and two orchards thereon.

Also—A lot of ground in Shirleysburg, Shirley township, fronting 60 feet on Main street, and extending to back street 140 feet, with a two-story log, weather-boarded house 20 by 40 feet, a stable, and other outbuildings, adjoining Ephraim Doyle on the north, Wm. Harvey on the south, Main street or the east, and back street on the west, and numbered — in the plan of said town. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Templeton.

Also—A lot of ground, No. 311, in Broad Top City. Tod township, Huntingden county, having thereon exected a two-story stone house 22 by 30 feet, fronting on Cherry street, and extending back 90 feet to a lot belonging to to the Broad Top Improvement Company, and it being a corner lot fronting on Chestnut street 90 feet. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. W. Sheeder.

Also-All defendant's interest in and to a lot of ground in the town of Coalmont, Tod township, No. 123 in plan of said town, fronting 50 feet on Schell street, extending back 150 feet to a 15 feet alley, and adjoins said alley on the west, and lot of Levi Evans on the east; said lot being unimproved. Scized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Margaret Hamilton

All defendant's interest in and to a tract

All defendant's interest in and to a tract of land, situate in Brady townslip, bounded on the north by lands of James Lane, on the south by Irvin, Green & Co., on the east by G. Snack, containing 120 acres, \$5 of which are cleared, with a two-story frame or plank house, a small log barn, and two orchards.

Also—100 acres of land, more or less, 25 acres of which is cleared, and has a two-story log house thereon crected, situate in Cromwell township, in said county, adjoining lands of William Jordon, on the north, lesert, Wigton & Co. on the south, T. T. Cromwell on the west. Scized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Ripple.

Also—Two lots of ground in Shirleysburg, fronting on Main street 160 feet, and extending to back street 140 feet, having thereon erected a large 2½ story brick house, 48 feet front and extending back 33 feet with back building, also, a two-story frame, office, and Nos.—in plan of said town, and adjoins lots of Mary S. Harrison on the south, and on the north by a street leading to Love's Valley.

Also—Also a lot of ground, being a corner lot, 60 feet front, extending back 140 feet to an alley or street, having thereon creeted a large two-story brick store house withea frame ware-house attached. House is — by —, and in said borough.

Also—An Island of land, about 17 acres, more or less, in

borough.

Also—An Island of land, about 17 acres, more or less, in a good state of cultivation, in the township of Shirley, and a ljoining land on the west of Isaac Shaner, and the Augli-

with creek on the north cast and west.

Also—About 25 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirleysburg, and adjoining lands of D. Frakers' heirs on the south, Aughwick creek on the west, Bullet Lane and John Lutz on the north, and back street on the east, cleared and and and and strategy force.

John Lutz on the north, and back street on the east, cleared and under fence.

Also—About 3 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, bounded on the north by John More, on the east by Peter Myers, and on the south by Peter Etnire, and on the west by Public Road leading to Germany Valley, having thereon erected a frame barn 35 by 46, with coin crib and wagon shed, and a young apple orchard.—Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James G. Lightner.

A rear All the defendents wight title and Also-All the defendant's right, title and

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interst in and to a tract of land, situate in Cromwell township, containing 130 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Booker on the south, and Asa Price and J. Painter on the west and cast, formerly owned by Hezekiah Rickets, laving Melinda Forge and Furnace and other buildings thereon elected: 75 acres of which is cleared.

Also—A tract of land, situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in the name of Sarah Ashman, containing 166 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of defendant's on the cast, D. N. Carothers and Dutton Lane on the west, about 15 acres cleared, and a small house and stable thereon elected. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew and James Shefler.

ALSO—The following described tract of

to be sold as the property of Andrew and James Sheffler.

ALSO—The following described tract of land, situate in Union township, and I mile from the Juniata River, bounded on the south by lands of Jacob Harc, north by Lands of John Hampson, and on the east by lands of Jacob Vandevander, containing about 40 acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a two-story log house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Borin.

ALSO—About 12 acres of land, more or less, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of David Hen-

ALSO—About 12 acres of land, more or less, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of David Henders on on the north, and David Stewart on the south, and others, having thereon crected a frame barn 36 by 25 feet, all cleared and no house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Y. Hay.

ALSO—A lot of ground in Cassville, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street, and extending back life feet to a back street, bounded on the north and south by lots of Aaron W. Evans, and having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and back kitchen, and brick shop. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Temple.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and

Also-All the defendant's right, title and interest of one-third of a tract of land, containing 438 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Green on the north, John McClaine and Michael J. Martin, and others, near to Broad Top City. Tod township. Huntingdon county. Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and

to one-third of a tract of land, containing 439 acres, more or less, adjoining the Houck Coal Bank tract on the west, John McCaules and others in Tod township, Huntingdon county.
Also—All the defendant's right, title and interestin and

Also—All the detendant's right, title and interest in and to one half of a tract of land, of about 55 acres, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCanles and others, known as the Rhodes tract.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to

Rhodes tract.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to one-third of a tract of land, containing 440 acres, more or less, warranted in the name of John McClane, situate on Ray's Hill. Ted township, Huntingdon county, adjoining improved lands of said McClaine on the cast.

NOTE.—The following property will be sold at Mount Union, on Saturday, April 10, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that piece, parcel, or lot of ground, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, Penna., near the town of Mount Union, bounded on the east by lands of Nicholas Shaver, on the North by the river Juniata, on the west by a line running parallel with a stone fence in the fields of said defendant, and on the south by the Pennsylvania Canal, containing about 50 acres, more or less; all cleared and cultivated.

Also—A piece, parcel, or lot of land, situate in said township of Shirley, adjoining the above mentioned and described piece, and on the cast side of said stone fence, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the west by lands late of Peter Haldeman, and on the south by the Pennsylvania canal, containing about 28 acres, be the same more or less, all cleared and cultivated.

Also—A lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in said township of Shirley adjoining the the town of Mount Heisen.

or less, all cleared and cultivated.

Also—A lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in said township of Shirley, adjoining the the town of Mount Union on the east, the Pennsylvania canal on the north, lands late of Peter Haldeman on the west, and the Pennsylvania Railroad on the south, containing about 8 acres, be it more or less.

Railroad on the south, containing about 8 acres, he it more or less.

Also—A lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in said township of Shirley, bounded on the west by lands late of Peter Haldeman, on the south by lands of Thomas Pollock's heirs, and on the east by a straight line alone the west side of Lafayette street in the town of Mount Union to its intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the north by the Pennsylvania Railroad, containing about 30 acres, be it more or less.

be it more or less.

Also—A lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in said township of Shirley, lying cast of a line running along the cast side of Jefferson street in the town of Monnt Union to lands Thomas Polleck's heirs, thence by lands of said Polleck's heirs on the south, lands of Peter Shaver on the cast, and the town of Mount Union on the north, containing about 7 acres, be it more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dougherty.

Also—All the following lots as laid out and numbered upon the town plan of the town of Mount Union, situate in said Shirley township, as recoreed in the Recorder's Office of said county of Huntingdon, viz. Numbers, 23, 26, 28, 27, 29, 30, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 75, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, and 150.

NOTE.—On all sales exceeding five hundred dollars, ten per cent, of the amount of the bid will be required to be paid to the Sheriff immediately when the property is struck down, and on all sales under that sum, twenty per cent.; in both cases the balance on the day the deeds are acknowledged.

aged.

Age-The costs on all Writs staid by the plaintiff or their attorneys, must be paid before the writs will be staid.

D Sherift's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday of the first week of Court, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second week.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff. SHERIFF'S OFFICE. Huntingdon, March 17, 1858.

MPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The

most valuable MANURE now in the market is MIT-CHELL & CROASDALE'S Improved Ammoniated BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It not only stimulates the growing crop, but permanently enriches the land. It is prepared entirely by ourselves under the direction of one of the first Chemists in the country, and is wearvained pure and uniform in its composition. It only needs to be seen by the intelligent Farmer to convince him of its intrinsic value as a regrenous Teartilizer. En radic in precess made by the intelligent Farmer to convince that of as intrinsic value as a permanent Fertilizer. For sale in large or small quantities, by CROASDALE, PEIRCE & CO., 104 North Wharves, one door above Arch St., Philada., And by most of the principal dealers throughout the country.

[March 24, 1858—2m.

try. [March 24, 1858—3m.]

XECUTORS' NOTICE.—Estate of 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 laving claims or demands against said estate will present them without delay, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

WILLIAM FLEMING, ROBERT FLMING,

ROBERT FLMING, Execulore.