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

Execution of Anderson and Richards. a fervent and somewhat faltering voice, en- on which we are encamped, (Black's Fork;) [From the Lancaster Daily Express, April 9.]

Notwithstanding the heavy rain last night, and the unfavorable state of the roads, persons were seen wending their way towards the prison from all directions at an early hour, attracted thitherward by a prevailing curiosity to get even a glance at the enclosure within which the dreadful tragedy of the law was to be enacted. We repaired to the prison at 9 o'clock, where a number of jurors and Sheriff's deputies had already collected. There was considerable outside pressure at the prison gate, but not so much as had been anticipated by many.

THE SCENE LAST NIGHT.

At seven o'clock last evening, Rev. Messrs. Hopkins and Appleton, of St. John's Free Church, visited the condemned and remained with them until nearly ten o'clock, adminis-tering to them the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. They had been baptized on the previous Saturday.

This communion scene was one of the most affecting and impressive ever witnessed. Richards was brought over into Anderson's cell, and both seated themselves upon Anderthe divine plan of salvation.

They both professed the deepest contrition and manifested much feeling. Richards was deeply agitated, and appeared vory different in manner from the previous afternoon.— Their spiritual advisers being satisfied that they did truly repent them of their sins, pro-ceeded with their preparations to administer the Communion, according to the beautiful service of the Protestant Episcopal church. Anderson's stool was used for the table, a white cloth being spread over it, and there in the dim light of that lonely cell was witnessed a scene which has few parallels. After the blessing of the sacred elements, there request was refused. Richards suggested was the usual pause, and Anderson, not being familiar with the service, supposed it to be intended as an opportunity for prayer.— IIe accordingly kneeled down by the side of big act and accordingly kneeled down by the side of big act and accordingly kneeled down by the side of big act and accordingly kneeled down by the side of big act and accordingly kneeled down by the side of big act and between Anderson and Mrs. Barber and Bichards and Mrs. Ream, and both of the big act accordingly kneeled down by the side of big act and accordingly kneeled down by the side of big act and between Anderson and Mrs. his cot, and offered up a most eloquent, appropriate and fervent extempore prayer, breathing the deepest penitence, bitterly bewailing his sins and expressing the fullest reliance in the pardoning mercy of God. A more eloquent and appropriate prayer could hardly have been made, even by the learned and mature christian. The clergymen, as well as Richards, were deeply affected by it. Before the clergymen took leave of the

condemned for the evening, Anderson thank-ed them most tenderly for their kindness and the deep interest they had taken in their spiritual welfare, and regretted that he had nothing suitable to give them as a token of his gratitude, but he had got some copies of a hymn printed for that purpose, a copy of which he begged each of them to accept.— He had written his name on the back of each, in several places.

INCIDENTS OF THE MORNING.

The prisoners slept very little during the night. Anderson being engaged almost the entire night in devotional exercises. Richapproaching scene was all the time running through his mind the same as if he were awake. This morning they were dressed for their execution, Anderson in white pants, and plain white shirt, and Richards in white pants, shirt, and white roundabout or monkey coat, with white gloves. Although evidently penitent, resigned and prepared for his dreadful doom, he looked as pleasant as ever, and said he felt as if he was going out with the full doom is forgotten, and even the hollow mirth at the wine glass and

gaged in prayer. victims hanging in mid-air. Anderson did not even struggle or perceptibly move any part of his body. Richards seemed to die harder, but only did not struggle in the least. After a few convulsive movements of various parts of his body, and all was over.

A few minutes after twelve Dr. Henry Carpenter and Dr. Burg, the Sheriff's physicians, pronounced them dead, and their bodies were lowered in their coffins, which were placed in a wagon and drawn to the Poor House burying ground, followed by four or five hundred persons, including the family of the grave than before, and wept convulsively. | fer the penalty of treason.

ANDERSON'S AND RICHARDS' ACCOUNT OF THE MURDER.

The account given by Anderson and Richson's prison cot. Their spiritual advisers then went into a thorough examination of the moral condition of the condemned, as to and found the women in the kitchen, Mrs. the sincerity of their repentance and their Garber having just finished churning and comprehension of the fundamental truths of preparing her butter for market, which she purposed attending next morning, as was her custom. They asked for food, which was given, and after they had done eating, Rich-ards and Anderson left the house, evidently having abandoned their original intention of robbery, which was their object when they started from Lebanon the day previous.— They had drank a pint of whiskey within a short time, and when outside of the house, discovering their flask was empty, the ques-tion arose as to how they could get it replen-ished. Anderson said he would go back and ask Mrs. Garber for a "levy." They did so, meeting the women in the kitchen, and the both of them being courageous women, it ended in a most desperate struggle, in which Mrs. Garber wrenched the hachet from Anderson and struck him a blow on the back of the head, the force of which he broke with his arm. Getting the hatchet again, he struck her two or three blows over the head with the back of it, but failed to knock her down, when she broke loose and fled in the back room (No. 2.) Anderson followed her and threw her down, and struck her a blow upon the head after she was down, which rendered her insensible for a short time.

In the meantime, Richards had Mrs. Ream down on the step in the kitchen, but she had partially struggled up, and was getting the better of him, and Richards was in the act of shooting her with a pistol, when Anderson rushed out and prevented him, knocking her down also with the hatchet. By this time Mrs. Garber had recovered and fied into the otherwoom (2) when Anderson falls with other room, (3) when Anderson followed her, and then the last terrible struggletook place; the last blow of the hatchet being inflicted there in the dark, all the dreadful details of ards informed us that he slept some, but the which are minutely given by Anderson in his confession.

From the Utah Army. [Correspondence of the New York Times.]

CAMP SCOTT, U. T., Feb. 13, 1858. The mail from the States has at length reached us in our exile, and the brow of care

they then followed up this stream towards The benediction was then pronounced by Mr. Hopkins, when the caps were adjusted, and the elergymen and Sheriff and Deputy took their final leave. At twenty-five min-utes before twelve Sheriff Rowe pulled the cord attached to the lever, and the platform fell instantly, and noiselessly, leaving the foll instantly. nally, that it was better to run the risk of hanging than to starve to death, and returned. Stowell's feet were so badly frost-

bitten that he could scarcely walk. Nathaniel Thompson, who is included in the last indictment, and who has been in confinement since last December, has demanded a trial at the next session of the Court. It remains with the United States Attorney to decide whether the case shall be prosecuted. If it should, I am informed that there is evidence sufficient to connect him with the treasonable combination against the Anderson. His wife was more affected at United States, and he will, undoubtedly, suf-

The Governor, on the 3d inst., commis-sioned D. A. Burr, Esq., of Washington City, Justice of the Peace of this county, and Chief Justice Eckels has appointed the same gentleman U. S. Commissioner for the Northern Judicial District of this Territory .--This appointment has filled a vacancy which the Executive have felt the need of very much, as there has been no inferior tribunal for the adjudication of the numerous petty offences which, although it is essential to the peace of the community should be punished, yet are not of a nature to come before a superior court.

I am told by a gentleman who has just ar-rived from Henry's Fork, where the animals of the command have been kept during the winter, that they are in excellent condition. The dragoon and artillery horses are improving beyond all expectation, and are now really fat. There is no snow on Henry's Fork.

The health of the command has been excellent during the winter. There has been but three deaths, and those were from the effects of diseases contracted elsewhere.

The weather thus far has not been severe. for, although the temperature has been quite low, yet its freedom from sudden changes, the extreme rarity of the atmosphere, and prevent the cold from being felt as it would be in a much lower temperature in the climate of the Eastern States.

We have during this month, however, been visited with a succession of high winds from the west and northwest, accompanied by slight falls of snow. The snow is now about one inch deep in this bottom. It is an interesting meteorological fact, which has been communicated to me by a gentleman who is a close observer, that the course of the higher clouds has been during this winter almost invariably from the west and northwest, to the cast and southeast.

Hon. Thomas H.Benton on his Death Bed [Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1858. Colonel Benton is dying. Ilis disease, can-cer of the bowels, has made such progress that he cannot survive much longer. He suffers extreme pain, and is exausted to almost the last degree of physical prostration. But his mind is as clear and as powerful as ever, and the high, resolute, Roman spirit of the old statesman struggles with indomitable energy and fortitude against sickness and weak-ness, and the awful presence of the king of terrors.

He dies in harness, working to the last for his country and mankind. An old and intimate friend, from Missouri, called upon him this morning. Benton was in bed, scarcely

were conveyed to their homes, and the services of a couple of medical gentlemen called into requisition. Foster appeared to be doing well, but Long's recovery is considered doubtful.-Bedford Gazette.

Protection to Labor, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.

From the Press.] The crisis from which we are now suffering, and other circumstances, have produced a change in our industrial and financial affairs that calls for the serious consideration of all our citizens, and especially their Represen-tatives in our National Legislature. For the last ten years our own and much

oreign capital and a vast amount of labor have found full employment in founding new States and Territories, and covering our extended country with railroads and other improvements.

During much of this time the capital and abor of Europe have been also fully em-ployed on their railroads, their Eastern wars, vorking the gold mines in Australia, and furnishing us with unprecedentedly large quan-tities of manufactured goods, which have brought large revenues into our treasury.

These sources of employment, on both sides of the Atlantic, in future will be much diminished, and indeed may be considered almost at an end ; and the revenue to our treasury must also be much diminished by diminished imports and a reduction in duties.

The war in Europe and their short crops gave us a foreign demand for large supplies of our breadstuffs and provisions, which we are not likly to have in time to come, and our large imports of foreign goods have been the means of greatly extending the capital and machinery used in their production; and with our diminished ability to import and pay for them, and their ability to produce at lower prices by the fall in prices of cotton, provisions, labor, and interest, and diminished demand for them. Therefore, the question arises, shall we stand listlessly by and see our nunerous and extensive manufacturing establishments suspended, and their workmen unemployed, until wages come down to competing prices under our low system of duties, or shall we revise our tariff and save these great losses from taking place, by giving our labor a living protection and full em-

ployment? A few statistics, taken from our official doc-uments, will prove that we must manufacture the greater part of the goods we consume-that we have only the means of paying to foreign countries for a small part of them; and it requires but one simple argument to chat all reductions in the prices of goods she must mainly fall on the prices of labor employed in their production, and depress it to

\$34,000,000. The capital invested in manufactures is given at \$267,726,579. This shows that the amount of manufactures imported was but a small proportion of what we consumed.

Our exports of breadstuffs and provisions for 1840 was only \$19,067,000, and this was about six millions above the average of the preceding years, and two millions above the five succeeding years.

The following statement and comparison for 1850 confirms the position :

Home Manuf. 1850. Imports 1850. Cotton goods, \$61,869,184 Woolen goods, 43,207,555 60,486,203 9,183,822

Letter From Kansas.

Lecompton Rejected !- Popular Sovereignty Vindicated !- The People Triumphant ! and Tyranny, with all its Advocates, Doomed to Eternal Infamy ! Correspondence of The Press.]

WYANDOT CITY, K. T., April 5, 1858. Public expectation has been upon the tip-toe. During the day a thousand eyes have been longingly and timidly resting upon our noble river, in constant search for the first sight of the mail steamer Platte Valley, by which the final vote upon the Lecompton Constitution was expected. At last her symmetrical figure rounded the point, three miles below the city, and as she breasted the current and neared the town, our citizens gathered from all parts, and congregated upon the wharf, the whistle sounded, the bell was tapped, the wheels were moored, and the noble steamer touched the first landing in Kan-

sas. "LECOMPTON IS REJECTED !" was sung out from the hurricane deck. The word was caught up by the tongues of the disenthralled, and three times three made the welkin ring. Three cheers were given for Douglas, three for Forney, and three times three for the triumph of popular sovereignty and its noble advocates everywhere.

I cannot describe to you the scene that ensued. Joy beamed from the eyes of the people. Each man grasped the hand of his neighbor, and with a heartiness rarely felt in this selfish world, congratulated each other on the glorious news. To-day the heart of Kansas is glad; the chains that have bound her limbs together are broken; the iron hand that has grasped and sunk deep into her flesh has been paralyzed and shaken off, and she rises in all her pristine purity, and hurls back the foul monster Lecompton, whose foetid breath has scorched her virgin cheek, and whose hellish design has been to force upon her his disgusting embraces !

Can you imagine the joy of the people in the Revolution when the news from York-town was heralded over the land? if so, you can imagine the joy that fills the hearts of the people of Kansas to-day. The battle is fought, the victory is ours, and peace reigns where anarchy has so long fettered our energies and crippled our cnterprise.

You can now say to the landless and the homeless everywhere, that Kansas has open-ed her doors to receive them, and that life and property are as safe in Kansas to-day as they are in any part of the old Keystone. Our beautiful prairies are smilling with verdure, and courting the hand of industry to develop and reap the rich rewards with which they teem and tempt the eye of the husbandman.

the amount of our manufactures for that year, exclusive of flour, ships, carriages, and like articles, at \$294,000,000. The Treasury report for the same year gives our imports of the same kind of manufactures at only about State protected by law and become a subject of such a government.

The effort to govern a free people by other instrumentalities than those of the popular will, has been the source of all our calamities, and the courage and firmness of the people of Kansas have demonstrated to the world that the American people will acknoledge no Government but that which derives all its pow-

ers from the consent of the governed. The people, with the aid of Walker and Stanton, have rescued the Territorial Govern-1 comparison 1 has to-day begun in Kansas, and I can now say to those who want homes and to become their own employers, that we have thousands of quarter-sections of the most fertile and beautiful lands to be found upon the broad face of our Republic, that need nothing but the hand of industry to make them rise into farms capable of supplying all the wants of humanity. The michanic and the merchant will find employment, promising a rich remuneration in our young towns and infant citics, and capital can find no safer investment, or one that promises a richer return than our market affords. Let no one, fear, to come to Kansas, who wishes to better his condition or improve his fortune. ESF A shocking affair took place in the town of Le Roy, New York, a few days since. A farmer named Daniel Comstock, has been living with his four little daughters, Mary, 526,691.326, and the value of the products of | Maria, Colona, and Cora, alone in his house, on what is known as the Philadelphia road. His wife has been absent some two months, in Auburn, under medical treatment. Last provisions at only \$20,051,373; and that is Sunday night week, about 9 o'clock, it was discovered that the residence of Mr. Comstock was in flames, and before assistance could be rendered it was burned to the ground, with its five inmates! A correspondent of the New York Times, in writing from Watertown, says that, as if this affair were not sufficiently shocking in itself, we are compelled to turn to the poor wife, who, away in Anburn, is contemplating the happiness of her the amount of \$66,516,298, and for 1856, little ones, and the prospect of a speedy reunion with them. Before I left that vicinity, to return to Watertown, to-night, a letter was placed in my hands, which had just been received from the poor woman, addressed to her husband, and dated at Auburn, on Friday. I extract for you these portions: "Mr DEAR ONES AT HOME :-- You will all be surprised, and I trust like me, you will be joyfully surprised, when I tell you that I am coming home next week. * * * I should have started this morning, if I had had an answer to the letter I sent on Tuesday last. I feel as if I cannot possibly wait till it comes. * * * I am not strong enough to endure much, though I am gaining. I am very much excited with the prospect of going home; hope I shall get calm before I start. I think I see you all looking very happy, my dear children, when pa reads this to you. Be good children, and I hope before another Friday noon to be with you.

WHO WANTS A FARM FOR FIVE DOLLARS? READ THE FOLLOWING: \$500,000

NU, UUU. \$500,000. AMERICAN HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY, nital Stock One The Company, \$500,000.

SOU,000. Source AMERICAN HOMESTEAD LAND COMPANY,
Capital Stock One Hundred Thousand Acres, in the State of Wisconsin.
The American Homestead Land Company, having disposed of a sufficient number of shares to Warrant an early distribution of their Land, now offer to the public the remaining unsold Shares, and take pleasure in announcing, that, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES of choice farming land, situated in the Counties of Wincobago, Marquette, Wanshara, Outagamir, Sharwan, Portage, Marathon, Chippewa, St. Croix and Polk, State of Wisconsin, will be distributed to Shareholders of said Company, before the adjournment of the present session of Congress. These lands are amongst the best farming lands in the State, ranging in value from five to twenty-five dollars per acre. This Company, holding as they do, a large quantity, are compelled to sell a portion of their Lands for Cash, and take this method of disposing of One Hundred Thousand Acres, at a reduced price. The distribution will take place in the city of Washington, under the direction of thirty-one Members of Congress, one Member selected from each State in the Union. The land offered is free from any encumbrance, and Washington, under the direction of thirty-one Members of Congress. The distribution will be as follows: 500 TRACTS, OF 40 ACRES EACH. 100 " " 80 " "

500 T		rs 03	40 ACRES EACH.			
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Eight Hundred and Twenty-nine Tracts, comprising One Hundred Thousand Acres. The American Homestead Land Company respectfully solicit your early co-operation in the organization of Clubs, and will allow 10 per cent. on all subscriptions amounting to ten Shares, payable in Stock of the Company. All orders must be addressed to the "American Home-stead Land Company, Washington, D. C." giving the full address of each Shareholder, naming the Town, County and State in which they reside, and to whom the Shares are to be directed. are to be directed.

and blatter with they relates, and to which the zero-are to be directed. The Company respectfully refer to the following gentle-men for any information relative to the quality and value of the Lands. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Governor of State of Wis. Ex. Governor DODGE, Ex. Governor FARWELL, " " DOTY, " " BARSTOW. " " TALMADGF, " " BARSTOW. " " TALMADGF, " " BASHFORD, " " DEWEY. TRUSTEES: Ex. Governor BARSTOW, Janesville, Wisconsin. ALEXANDER SPAULDING, Esq., Jauncey Court, Wall St., New York.

THOMAS J. NEARY, Secretary. SHARES, FIVE DOLLARS EACH. March 31, 1555-Im.

(PREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE

AGE. IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS!! DR. GUSTAY LINNARD'S Tuste Restorative Troches, the Great Substitute

for Tobacco.

It is a well known and incontrovertable fact that the use It is a well known and incontrovertable fact that the use of Tobacco is the promoting cause of many of the most se-vere MENTAL AND PHIYSICAL DISORDERS to which the race of man is subject, as careful analysis and long and painful experience have clearly proven that it contains certain narcotic and poisonous properties most dangerous in their effects, which by entering into the blood derange the functions and operations of the Heart, causing many to suppose that organ to be seriously deceased. TOBACCO allects also the cutire nervous system, mani-festing itself—as all who have used the noxious weed will bear testimony—in Lassitude, Nervous Irritability, Water Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character.

Brash, Dyspepsia, and many other disorders of a similar character. THE TASTE RESTORATIVE TROCHES are designed to connteract these baneful influences, and have proved com-pletely successful in a multitude of cases, and wherever used. Being harmless in themselves they exert a benefi-cial effect upon the entire system, restoring the tasts which has become vitilated or destroyed by great indulgence, com-pletely removing the irritation and accompanying tickling sensation of the Throat—which are always consequent upon abstaining from the use of Tobacco, and by giving a healthy tone to the Stomach, invigorate the whole system. Persons who are irretrievably undermining their con-stitutions and shortening their lives, should use these Troches immediately and throw off the injurious and un-pleasant habit of Tobacco Chewing. These Troches or Lozenges are put up in a convenient and portable form at the low price of 50 Cents per Box.— A liberal discount to the Trade.

Prepared solely by the undersigned to whom all orders should be addressed. JAMES E. BROWN, Druggist, Cor. 2d and Race Sts., Phila.

March 24, 1858-1y.

DISHING TACKLE WAREHOUSE. el, and simi

West on a long journey, or to get married.

emotion. He, however, recovered his usual calmness in a short time, and engaged with sure. It is a great event in our camp, this Mr. Appleton in his devotional exercises, he having been with the prisoner from 9 o'clock in the morning.

ANDERSON'S FAMILY BIDDING FAREWELL. At an early hour Anderson's wife, their two children, step-daughter, and mother-inlaw, visited the cell of the condemned, where esting news to us concerning the commercial time for preparing for execution. This scene gress, but more especially the Utah war.was deeply affecting, and although we could heart and unbrace the most iron nerves.

Anderson spoke scarcely a word about the spent the winter in comparative comfort. execution, but wept bitterly all the time, while Anderson himself, with much appashort intervals.

Rev. Mr. Hopkins arrived at quarter be- further assistance. fore 11 o'clock, and Anderson was notified no fears about his future.

spoke with confidence and yet humility that God had pardoned him and would receive his and published by them. soul. Mr. Hopkins then engaged with him

ded and smiled them a final adieu, and the mournful procession moved on in an impressive silence to the gallows.

In the rear of the gallows were the coffins to receive their bodies.

The condemned ascended the stairs with a

the heart corroding excitement of the gaming In taking leave of us he said, with appa- table are thrown off, and all hearts are softrent feeling, that he was prepared ; that he ened with thoughts of home, of absent friends. felt he deserved his doom, though he had been led into the crime, that he felt God had tear sparkles in the eye, there is a smile raforgiven him, and he would go to the gallows diant over the countenance; the breasts of with an easy mind. As he said this, howev- many heave convulsively, and the counteer, big drops of perspiration stood out on his nance is almost distorted by the searce-reforehead, and his whole frame quivered with pressed emotion, which would burst the fetters with which it is bound in forced compoarrival of the mail.

It was the mails which left the States on the 1st of December and the 1st of January that arrived here on the 8th inst. They brought us dates from St Louis up to the 25th of December, and contained most interthey remained until half an hour before the crisis, the Indian war, the meeting of Con-From what we can glean from the papers the look unmoved upon the execution itself, this | public are extremely well informed concernscene was enough to unman the stoutest | ing our movements and position. The impression, however, seemed to be that the When they entered, Anderson said "Good troops would suffer this winter; and I am morning," and affectionately kissed his wife very glad that subsequent letters have inand little ones, who burst into tears. Mrs. formed the public that we have thus far

The feeling of intense abhorrence which the conduct of the Mormons has excited rent effort, maintained a surprising compo-sure. At last he said, "I have chosen *eleven* leads us to fear that, bound down as we are o'clock for my death. I have prepared my by the strict discipline of military rule and soul to meet my God, and I care not how responsibility, we will have to suffer the ex-soon. I feel that my God will receive my treme disappointment of hearing ere long soul, and I care not how soon I go." He re- that Salt Lake City has been taken possespeated in a faltering voice, "I feel that God sion of by volunteers from the West, whilst will receive my soul," and continued for we are compelled to remain during the win-some time, repeating similar sentences, at ter within 110 miles of that stronghold which it has been our ambition to conquer without

The United States District Court for this that it was then time to take leave of his family, but before they left he requested that on the 1st of February, at the Court House one of the clergymen pray with them alto-gether. The request being complied with, the regular December Term, on the 6th day they took their final leave, a scene we will of January last. It was in session but three not attempt to describe. He besought all to days, there being but one case for trial, and prepare to meet him in heaven, and to have it adjourned until the first Monday in March. Just before the close of the regular Decem-On visiting Richards we found good reason ber Term of this Court, the United States to hope his professions of penitence were Grand Jury found an indictment against all real. He fully realized his condition, and the members of the Utah Legislature, in con-

Joseph Taylor and Wm. Stowell, the one in prayer, and Mr. Appleton with Anderson. Sheriff Rowe and Deputy Sheriff Foltz mon army, who are included in this last list, then entered and made the final prepara- were taken prisoners on Ham's Fork in Octotions. The former adjusted the cord around ber last, the circumstances of which appeared Richards, and the latter around the neck of in my communication of the 28th of the Anderson, both retaining remarkable com- month. They were confined in the custody posure, though looking pale. They were of the guard of the 10th infantry. Taylor, then escorted by their respective spiritual however, escaped from the guard on the advisers to the gallows, accompanied by the night of the 7th of November, and, had for-Sheriff and the Deputy. Anderson passed a tune favored him, Stowell would also now be few acquaintances in the corridor. He nod- at liberty, for on the evening of the 30th of at liberty, for on the evening of the 30th of January he made his escape from the guard in company with a corporal who had been broken by a court-martial for some offence, and who was in confinement with Stowell.

Much to our surprise, they both returned and gave themselves up to the guard on the firm step, and, by directions of the Sheriff, 3d of February. It appears that they suckneeled down in their respective positions, ceeded, after cluding the search of the guard only about 14 years of age, had his thigh market and our laborers of the employment

able to move hand or foot, and not able to speak much above a whisper. But he was hard at work, closing up his Abridgement of the Debates of Congress, which he has brought down to 1850, to the passage of the compromise measures. He was dictating the closing chapter of the work. His daughter, Mrs. Jones, sitting beside the bed, received it, sentence by sentence, whispered in her ear, and repeated it aloud to her husband, who wrote it down. It was then read over to Colonel Benton, and received his corrections, made with as much anxious particularity as if it were the maiden-work of a young author. Resting a few minutes from his task, Col. Benton entered into conversation with his Missouri friend. He told him that, in reviewing the events of 1850, he was glad to find that the animosity of the past had died out in his heart, and he was not only ready but eager to do justice to his former rivals and opponents. He spoke with much feeling of Mr. Clay, to whose merits and services he had awarded the highest praise in what he was writing about the compromise period of 1850. He dwelt particularly on the service, the great service, Mr. C. had rendered to the Republic at that time by baffling and putting down the traitorous secessionists of the south who were seeking to destroy the Union, and plunge the country into civil war for their own ambitious purposes. The inspiration of this theme fired the lan-

guid blood and reanimated for a moment the failing frame of the dying patriot. In ener-getic whispers, he told his visitor that the same men who had sought to destroy the Republic in 1850, were at the bottom of this accursed Lecompton business. Among the greatest of his consolations in dying was the consciousness that the House of Representatives had baffled these treasonable schemers, and put the heels of the people on the neck of the traitors. Few events in our history had given him so much satisfaction as the defeat of Lecompton. He warmly praised the intrepid and incorruptible Douglas Democrats.

In taking leave of his friend, Col. Benton said that, although there was much in his life that he regretted, he could honestly feel proud on his death-bed of his devotion to his country, in whose service he had never been faithless or negligent.

Serious Accident.

We learn from our friend, Capt. John A. Osborn, that a very serious accident occured on the six Mile Run branch of the Broadtop Railroad, in this County, on the 30th ult.-It appears that two young men, by the names of Ira Foster and Samuel Long, both residents of that neighborhood, were employed in loading cars with whoop poles, and, after getting one loaded, they got on the front of it, and two others got on behind for the purpose of braking. By some means the brake would not work, and the result was that the car ran off, the two men behind threw duce with the same amount of labor, give it themselves off but sustained little injury .---The other two in front could not get off, and competition with the foreign; create a steady when they came down to the main road at Riddlesburg, they came in contact with four stead of depending on an uncertain and fluc-other cars. The collision was fearful, and tuating one abroad, and virtually importing young Foster had his leg broken above the knee, while the other, Samuel Long, who is duction, and thus deprive our farmers of the

Iron, \$165,562,942 \$45,046,276 The general average of interest on money in Europe is about four per cent., and here, though the rate is nominally only six and seven per cent., yet virtually; borrowers for the last few years have been compelled to pay an average of about eight per cent. or more, and capital is not likely to be employed in new manufacturing establishments until there is a reasonable prospect of realizing at least that rate of income; and hence the depression in prices of manufactured goods that will ensue from the surplus of labor thus to be thrown on the markets of the manufacturing countries of Europe and our own will chiefly fall on labor, and it must fall in equal

ratio here unless protected. The value of our agricultural produce, as given in the census report for 1850, was \$1,manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts at \$1,013,336,463. Our Treasury report for that year gives our exports of breadstuffs and

but a small proportion of the large amount produced. Russia is generally a large exporter of grain to England; but short crops in England, France, and other cour ics of Europe, and war with Russia at the same time, created a large demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, at high prices, so that for the year ending 30th June, 1854, we exported of them to \$77,046,828, and we also largely increased our imports, the amounts of some of them, for 1854, being as follows, viz:

Woollens, \$30,113,779 Cotton goods, Silks, 37,796,170 Iron and Steel, \$33,949,503 22,740,322 These large exports were much more than

double the average amount of the four pro-ceding years, and far above the amount that we can reasonably expect to export in future.

The changed condition of Europe is likely to make a great change in our condition, greatly reducing our exports of these, and the prices of them at home and abroad, thereby correspondingly reducing our ability to import and pray for their manufactures. This will correspondingly reduce the amount of our foreign commerce, and under the reduced tariff of 1857, reduce the amount of our revenue in a two-fold ratio, while our Government expenses are every year augmenting with the increase of our population and the extended bounds of our country.

The probability, therefore, clearly is, that instead of an overflowing treasury, as in times past, unless our tariff is changed and duties raised, we shall be compelled to resort to loans, or continue to use a paper currency for the support of Government. It is quite evident that this must be the case, and therefore timely provision should be made to avoid it. We should lay protecting duties on such foreign manufactures as our country can proa better remuneration and insure a healthy market for our breadstuffs and provisions, inforeign food and labor consumed in their pro"Your affectionate mother, A. M. C."

WHAT LOVE WILL DARE .--- We condense a funny "love affair" from the Cincinnati Gazette :- A young lady of Louisville, with charms weighing \$100,000, well invested, was sent by her guardian to a Cincinnati boarding school, to separate her from her lover. The lover soon followed, stole an interview with his sweet heart, then purchased a boy's outfit and sent the bundle to the boarding school. Soon a boy came out of the boarding school, joined the Kentuckian, found friends who procured facilities for tying the knot, and the two young gents took a double bedded room at the Walnut street House. Only one bed was found tumbled in the morning, the boy became an object of suspicion, satisfactory explanations to immediately under the hooks which were to for them, in making their way to Smith's broken in two places; the other was also bro-receive the fatal cords. Anderson, then, in Fork, a creek some four miles from the one ken, and his left foot badly crushed. They which their production at home would give. J.K. L. had assumed feminino garments the happy pair took a boat and "put out." pair took a boat and "put out."

ALSO, --Fine English Twist Singleand Double Guns, Pow-der Flasks, Shot Belts and Pouches, Game-Bags, and Guuning Apparatus generally. GEO. W. HEYBERGER, Importer,

No. 68 (old No. 50) North Third Street, Two doors below Arch St., and next door to the St. Charles' Hotel, March 24, 1858-Im. Philadelphia.

THE GOOD TIMES COMING!

THE FIRST ARRIVAL! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
MOSES STROUS has opened at his Store-room, in Market Square, the first arrival of NEW GOODS, to which he invites the attention of old and new customers.
His assortment consists of every variety of Ladies Dress Goods and Dry Goods generally, Grocerics, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Also, a heavy stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, for Men and Boys.
Call and examine my Stock of New Goods. Prices low.
\$\mathcal{E}3^{-1} All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.

he highest market prices. March 31, 1858.



M. GUTMAN & CO., M. GUTMAN & CO., Informs the public generally, that they has just received a large Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, con-sisting of COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &c., &c. Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS. His stock of Clothing is of the latest fashions, and man-ufactured of the best materials; and as they are deter-mined to sell at least as cheap as the cheapest, the public will do well to give them a cull and examine their stock. $\#_{\Sigma^{-}}$ Don't forget the place—Long's brick building, on the corner, Market Square, Huntingdon. March 24, 1858.

Inst will and testament of James Porter, late of Henderson townshib, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate will make immediate payment, and those hav-ing claims against his estate will present them for settle-ment to the undersigned. LIVINGSTON ROBB, Porter tp., B. F. BROWN, Waterstreet, March 24, 1858. Executors.

GRICULTURAL SOCIETY. A regular stated Meeting of the Huntingdon coun-ty Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Wednerday evening of the first week of the April Court, (14th April) at 7 o'clock. By order of the Executive Committee.

By order of the Executive Com	mittee.
	R. McDIVITT,
	J. F. RAMEY.
Huntingdon, March 31, 1858.	Sccretaries.

OTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Stryker, late of Porter towa-ship, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate will please make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement to the subscriber. JOHN T. STRYKER, Adm'tor, March 24, 1858. Arch Springs, Blair co. ANAL BOAT FOR SALE.-The Ca

lor	/ nal Boat (James sale <i>low</i> . Inquire Iarch 24, 1858.	P. Pent, of) Three M F. 3	ules, Ha J. HOFI Lewist	MAN	
Pa.	MOUNTAIN FI will open for the farch 17, 1858—3m	EMALE admissio	SEMINA	RY, Bir ils, Apr	ming il 29,	ham, 1858.
C mo.	ALOTHING. / & CO., Huntingd st fashionable, just	on. AS	pring Sto	. GU ck of th March	e bes	t and
Mai	ADIES DR. A splendid asso rket Square.		at STROU		p Stor 31, 18	ro ín 38.
Che	LOTHING ! / A new arrival fe ap Store. Call and	or Spring		nmer, al March		
C	OUNTRY P Received in exch		New Good	ls, at M March 3		
G	UTMAN & Are selling CLO and sec.		at exceedi	ngly lov March	w pric 31, 18	св.— 58.
G		ll kinds	at STROU		p Sto	re.
New	OME ONE- To the Cheap Sto Goods and Prices.	re of M.	STROUS			