NRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS !-EMERSON'S MAGAZINE

AND PUTMAM'S MONTHLY,

TWO GREAT MAGAZINES IN ONE!!

NINETY THOUSAND COPIES THE FIRST MONTH!!!

MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME FOR 1858.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPLENDID WORKS

OF ART.

FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING TO EVERY

SURSCRIBER.

FIVE-DOLLAR ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.
THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER—AGENTS GETTING RICH!!!!
The union of Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly has given to the consolidated work a circulation second to but one similar publication in the country, and has secured for it a combination of literary and artistic talent probably unrivated by any other Magazine in the world. During the first month, the sale in the trade and demand from subscribers exceeded 90,000 copies, and the numbers already issued of the consolidated work are universally conceded to have surpassed, in the richness of their literary contents, and the beauty and profuseness of their pictorial illustrations, any magazine ever before issued from the American press. Encouraged by these evidences of favor, the publishers have determined to commence the new volume in January with still additional attractions, and to offer such inducements to subscribers as cannot fail to place it, in circulation, at the head of American magazines. With this view they now announce the following splendid programme. They have purchased that superbland costly steel-plate engraving.

"THE LAST SUPPER,"
and will present it to every three-dollar subscriber for the year 1858. It was engraved at a cost of over \$5,000, by the celebrated A. L. Dick, from the original of Raphael Morghen, after Leonardo Da Vinci, and is the largest steel-plate engraving ever executed in this country, being three times the size of the ordinary three-dollar engravings. The first impressions of this engraving are held at ten dollars, and it was the intention of the artist that none of the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than five dollars, being richly worth that amount. Thus every

The first impressions of this engraving are held at ten dollars, and it was the intention of the artist that none or the engravings should ever be offered for a less sum than five dollars, being richly worth that amount. Thus every three-dollar subscriber will receive the Magazine one year—theap at three dollars—and this splendid engraving, richly worth \$5; thus getting for \$3 the value of \$8.

We shall commence striking off the engravings immediately, yet it can hardly be expected that impressions of so large a plate can be taken as fast as they will be called for by subscribers. We shall, therefore, furnish them in the order in which subscriptions are received. Those who desire to obtain their engravings early, and from the first impressions, should send in their subscriptions without delay. The engraving can be sont on rollers, by mail, or in any other manner, as subscribers shall order.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN WORKS OF ART.

In addition to the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," which will be presented to every three-dollar subscriber for 1858, the publishers have completed arrangements for the distribution, on the 25th of December, 1858, of a series of splendid works of art, consisting of one lundred rich and rare oil Paintings, valued at from \$100 to \$1,000 each. Also 2,000 magnificent Steel-Plate Engravings, worth from three to five dollars each, and 1,000 choice Holiday Books, worth from one to five dollars each, making, in all, over three thousand gifts, worth twenty thousand dollars.

Inclose \$3 to the publishers and you will commence re-

thousand dollars.

Inclose \$3 te the publishers and you will commence receiving the Magazine by return mail. You will also receive with the first copy a numbered subscription receipt entitling you to the engraving of "THE LAST SUPPER."

and a chance to draw one of these "three thousand prizes."
REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR
EMERSON'S MAGAZINE FOR 1858.

1st. Eccause its literary contents will, during the year, embrace contributions from over one hundred different writers and thinkers, numbering among them the most vertical included the properties. writers and thinkers, numbering among them the most distinguished of American authors.

2d. Because its editorial departments, "Our Studio," "Our Window," and "Our Olio," will each be conducted by an able editor—and it will surpass, in the variety and richness of its editorial contents any other magazine.

3d. Because it will contain, during the year, nearly six hundred original pictorial illustrations from designs by the first American artists.

4th. Because for the sum of \$3 you will receive this splendid monthly, more richly worth that sum than any other magazine, and the superb engraving of "The Last Supper," worth \$5.

5th. Because you will be very likely to draw one of the three thousand prizes to be distributed on the 25th day of

December, 1858—per haps one that is worth \$1,000.

Notwithstanding that these extraordinary inducements can hardly fail to accomplish the object of the publishers without further efforts, yet they have determined to continue through the year.

without further efforts, yet they have determined to continue through the year,

THE GREAT LIBRARY OFFER.

To any person who will get up a club of twenty-four subscribers, either at one or more post offices, we will present a splendid Library, consisting of over Forty Large Bound Volumes, embracing the most popular works in the market. The club may be formed at the club price, \$2 a year, without the engraving, or at the full price, \$3 with the Last Supper to each subscriber. List and description of the Library, and specimen copy of the Magazine, will be forwarded on receipt of \$2 cents. Over 200 Libraries, or \$,009 volumes, have already been distributed in accordance with this offer, and we should be glad of an apportunity to furnish a Library to every school teacher, or to some one of every post office in the country.

with this offer, and we should be glad of an opportunity to furnish a Library to every school teacher, or to some one of every post office in the country.

AGENTS GETTING RICH.

The success which our agents are meeting with is almost astonishing. Among the many evidences of this fact, we are permitted to publish the following:

GENTLEMEN: The following facts in relation to what your Agents are doing in this section, may be of use to some enterprising young man in want of employment.—
The Rev. John E. Jardon. of this place, has made, since last Christmas, over \$4,000 in his agency. Mr. David M. Heath, of Ridgly, Mo., your general agent for Platt county, is making \$\$ per day on each sub-agent employed by him, and Messus. Weimer & Evans, of Oregon, Mo., your agents for Holt county, are making from \$\$ to 25 per day, and your humble servant has made, since the 7th day of last January, over \$1,700, besides paying for 300 acres of land out of the business worth over \$1,000. You are at liberty to publish this statement, if you like, and to refer to any of the parties named.

DANIEL GREGG, Carrolton, Mo.

With such inducements as we offer, anybody can obtain subscribers. We invite every gentleman out of employment, and every lady who desires a pleasant money-making occupation to apply at once for an agency. Applicants should inclose 25 cents for a specimen copy of the Magazine, which will always be forwarded with answer to application by return mail.

SPECIMEN ENGRAVING.

Magazine, which will always be forwarded with answer to application by return mail.

SPECIMEN ENGRAVING.

As we desire to place in the hands of every person who proposes to get up a club, and also of every agent, a copy of the engraving of "The Last Supper." as a specimen, each applicant inclosing us \$3, will receive the engraving, post-paid, by return mail, also specimens of our publication and one of the numbered subscription receipts, entitling the holder to the Magazine one year and to achance in the distribution. This offer is made only to those who desire distribution. This offer is made only to those who desire to act as agents or to form clubs. Address

OAKSMITH & CO., No. 371 Broadway, New York. Jan. 13, 1858. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The most valuable MANURE now in the market is MIT-GHELL & CROASDALE'S Improved Ammoniated BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It not only stimulates 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 warranted 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 permanent Ferrilizer. For sale in large or small quantities, by CROASDALE, PEIRCE & CO., 101 North Wharves, one door above Arch St., Philada... And by most of the principal dealers throughout the country.

[March 24, 1858—3m.]

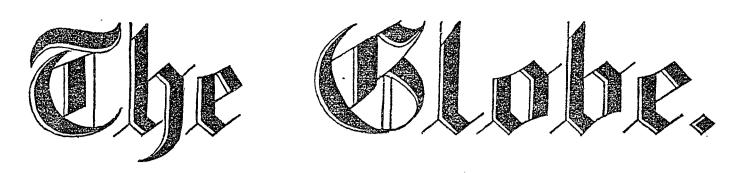
A LEXANDRIA FOUNDRY!
The Alexandria Foundry has been The Alexandria Foundry has been bought by R. C. McGILL, and is in blast, and have all kinds of Castings, Stoves, Machines, Plows, Kettles, &c., &c., which he will sell at the lowest prices. All kinds of Country Produce and old Metal taken in exchange for Castings, at warket ravies.

Castings, at market prices. April 7, 1858. OTICE.—Estate of John Hastings, dec'd. Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of JOHN HASTINGS, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, she hereby notifies all persous indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
April 21, 1858. ELLEN HASTINGS, Adm'trix.

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 Floureds. Broad Top Railroads.

FISHER & McMURTRIE. Feb. 24, 1858. COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at

F YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED,



WILLIAM LEWIS,

---PERSEVERE .--

Editor and Proprietor.

HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE 2, 1858.

Select Poetry.

ALONE.

Patient and faithful, and tender and true, Praying, and thinking, and working for you-Bearing all-silently sorrow for years-Hopefully striving to conquer my fears: Say, did my patience, my tenderness, truth, Merit not more than the blight of my youth? Give me once more my wild energy back, Give me the hopes that illumined life's track; Give me the faith that I wasted on you-Give me the love that I squandered thereto-You cannot; too lightly you cast them aside, And for you and all others those feelings have died. Yet, though the hopes that I cherished are dead, Though the light from my spirit forever hath fled, Tho' 'twas doubting in God when I doubted in you As my standard and type of the leal and the true;

A Select Story.

O'er the wreck of my life I would never repine,

If the peace I have lost were but added to thine.

THE DOVE OF THE STORM.

BY DORA M'NEILLE.

Gently and quietly the night folded its vings over a pleasant home among the Green Mountains, where a happy circle were gathered around a blazing fire of maple wood.— It was one of those old fashioned homesteads of which every one has a bright idea; tall trees bent over it as if to shelter the young hearts that beat happily under that roof, and neacefully even as the birds that sung to them through the long summer days, dwelt the little mountaineers in their secluded home. Their parents had now been absent a week on a visit to friends at a distance, though it was midwinter, and the broad evergreen forests were thickly covered with snow. They were not the people who spend in pleasure the loveliest season God gives us, for little thought could they take of journeying for amusement when the rich fruit and waving grain was ripening for them to gather.

It was the farmer's season for flitting now the harvest moon had long since waned, and left rich stores in barn and granary. There were stalwart boys to leave at home, who knew right well what care was needful-and the parents had not feared to leave the little band alone, without any protection but their own innocence, and the care of him in whom

they trusted. Trained as they had been to brave all storm and danger, caring little for either, the hardy children had enjoyed the independence of being left "to take care of themselves," as James Graham expressed it, and now they were recounting all the home duties they had faithfully performed, for the absent ones were expected home that night, and each little heart beat happily in the consciousness of having done right.

"Well," said James. "I guess father don't expect to find all the corn husked when he gets home." "No, nor the old shed boarded so nicely,"

said Richard, "What have you got to tell father, Annic?" said James to a little gentle creature, who looked like a little white morning-glory with

"Oh! I shall tell how good we've all been, and how I helped you feed the lambs every

day."
"You'll tell him we've been good, too, won't you, cousin Marion?" asked Richard, for the rougish boy began to remember certain instances of his teasing and fun, which he thought might not sound very well in the account.

A gay and brilliant girl was cousin Marion, who had escaped from the dull restraint of the city, for a little while, to enjoy the freedom she loved. Oh, it was strange how she could leave a sphere of gaiety and fashion, where she was the brightest star, to sit on that old stone hearth in the farmer's kitchen, and crack butternutts or help to pare apples till her little hands looked black enough; but she did love it, and dearly they all loved her: she was so gifted and so kind, so winning to gars on their lowly path. all; and then, as James said, "she was a first rate hand at making candy and popping corn."

But Marion Norvelle was not genteel-indeed she wan't! She had rather play the romping games of the country girls, coast with James Graham of a moonlight night, than dance the bewitching polka in her splendid city home-and why should she not?there than gas-light does in crowded room on can't help it now." beauty which God did not make. Perhaps, Marion had holier thoughts than those of gathered the children around her, and with them repeated a prayer, so earnest in its few simple words, that their young eyes closed fervently as they knelt, and all her mirth and gaiety was for a few moments forgotten. Now, as she sat on a rude, low seat, with

Annie's sweet face resting in her lap, the glowing fire-light lit up her face with the truest gladness as she answered Richard: "Yes, coz, you have been good almost all

the time, and-While she was thus speaking, the whole group were startled by a low, distinct rapping on the window pane, and there with its white breast pressed close against the glass, was a trembling dove, pecking the frost-covered window, as if he plead for shelter from the driving storm. All the children ran eagerly to the door, and Richard laid the dove gently | father whose fallen fortunes she had so devoand carefully in Marion's hand. The flickering light of the candles shone far out into on her pale face. the lonely road, dimly showing two figures all wreathed with falling snow. It was unusual in that lonely place to see strangers passing at night, and the ever restless Rich-

"You carry in the dove and warm it and I mean to run out and see who they are." buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheep as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

H. ROMAN.

He commanding the function of the function of the kind ones who had rescued it. As it nested the repenting man, pointing far back to a lost military purposes. The commanding of the commanding of the function of the kind ones who had rescued it. As it nested the repenting man, pointing far back to a lost military purposes.

The commanding of the function gleam in its opening eyes that seemed almost | hearted wife, and to the fast closing eye-lids

ard exclaimed:

white plumes caressingly, talking all the dirge that the old trees sung over the dying. While to "Dovie," as if it knew their mean- Isabel's eyes were shut; the father knew it ing. They scarcely heeded the entrance of Richard till he said:—

as father always does, that every town took poverty and drunkenness had driven him out care of its own poor, and if they had staid at home they needn't suffer."

"Who were they? how did they look? where did they come from?" inquired all at

"Oh, they looked bad enough. There was an old man and girl, not so big as Marion, dreams, and sundand they came from some place down below that I never heard of before. The old codger said he was going to see his brotony?

but I guess he made up that story."
"Why, Dick, I didn't think you'd turn off an old man and a poor shivering girl, in such a night as this;" and as Joseph spoke he went to the window, adding, I don't think life here in a dreary tempest, so far from all father and mother will come, it storms so; if of life and sympathy; and once she gazes they are on the way they will put up some round and sees the wild storm-clouds parting

"The old man's breath smelt of rum," answered Richard, "and if he can buy that he can buy lodging. I did pity the girl, to be sure, for when I told him that the tavern was the father roused himself at her hurried and the same and should be sured by the same and should be sured by the same and should be sate themsing in the distance of the same and should be sate themsing in the distance of the same and should be sate themsing in the distance of the same and should be sate themsing in the distance of the same and the sate themsing in the distance of the sate themsing in the sate anything for them when they wander about of a dove.

Richard did, indeed, repeat an oft heard sentiment of his father's when he said this; drift, by which the wanderers lay. They saw for though a worthy man in many respects, a bright face bending tenderly over them, and Mr. Graham was one of those who remembered the poor only as far as the sufferers are good and virtuous and struggling hard to support themselves.

But the holier teachings of his wife had given to the children other and better feelings, and Richard's conscience smote him when Annie quietly said, "mother would'nt have sent him away, if the man did drink own coat. She smiled faintly in gratitude, rum."

"You promised us a story cousin Marion," said Richard, glad to turn from a painful subject; "tell us one of old times, I like those best." "Tell about a war," said James.— ing sleigh "About Indians," said Fred. "About when you was a little girl, like me," said Annie. "'Tis fa "Tell us about something you never told us before," said a quiet boy in the corner.

tured laughing face in front of the fire. On storm, of their peril, and it might be, of their death.

She arose resolutely and said, "I am goshe began to wrap a shawl around her, while her levely face glowed with courageous feel-

ing. "Don't go," pleaded little Annie, "you'll be all buried up in the storm."

"God will take care of me, Annie," she answered, laying the blue-eyed dove in the child's lap. "You shall not go alone, Cousin Marion,'

said Richard, whose bitter feelings were all awakened by a little reflection. "I'll carry the lantern," said James; for, rough boy as he was, he knew how to admire heroic resolution, and knew the peril of such an errand. While they are hastily wrapping coats and cloaks around them, we will follow the beg-

* * * ** ** home, didn't it pa!" said the pale, sad-heartwalked on silently.

"You have forgotten, haven't you, that the for the shadows of old bending trees were on old place don't belong to us now," he answerthe frozen lake, and the moon shines brighter ed harshly; "don't worry about it, for we Militia of this State, or any of the United

"I know it," she said sadly, "we have no home anywhere." Oh! how mournfully those mere enjoyment, for every night she had simple words were spoken, bearing the tale of a young heart crushed and blighted, of young motherless child close to his side, murmuring | shall be separately kept by the Assessor, and "poor dove! poor Isabel!" Ay, the beggar | left at some public place for examination, of girl bore the proud name, and she had graced it in happier days; when her father was an vessel on the broad lakes was his own; before rum had ruined a God-like intellect, and

wasted a princely fortune. It was dark now in those forsaken hearts, even as on God's earth, and their path was lost. Faster and faster came down the blinded snow, and in their utter desolation the wanderers at last sat down, unable to proceed, and weary with exertion. And now the negleeted Isabel lay folded in the bosom of the tedly shared, and hot tears fell from his eyes

"Isabel, darling, can you forgive me that I have deprived you of love and home, and everything on earth? can you forgive me for

being a drunkard?" "Oh, father! do not talk of those things now; I am so happy in dying with you, dear father.'

human—an earnest that told of quiet grati. of his gentle daughter. Broken words of each year, deliver to the Commissioners of not exceeding six times a year; all other com- Reading Democrat.

by bending his cheek down till it touched sons who have paid to the funds of his Comhers, and he felt almost glad that he saw not pany 50 cents a year as an equivalent for "Those folks were beggars, and wanted we should keep them over night, but I told them a weary day their light had cheered him since to beg for daily bread; they were clear and blue as the waters of their own beloved lake, and they ever looked kindly on him. Now they were closed; the eyes of the weary spirit | making the annual assessments of property were opened, and she saw such white-winged augels as had often floated dimly through her receive 1 per cent. of the "Military Fund,"

> fountains, and dwellings of wondrous beauty There they are perishing. Though Isabel has carnestly longed to die, and as she revives a little from the death-lethargy, she nestles closer to her father's bosom, like an innocent dove, and feels it is sad to lay down a young slowly, and one star trembling in its distant home. No, 'tis not a star, 'tis a light, and

two miles off, she said, 'Oh, dear, that seems | words, but they were too nearly exhausted to a great ways.' But, then, father says it is call for help. Marion heard a faint cry, as of only encouraging folks to drink if you do one perishing; it was just like the moaning

> "Here, Richard, this way with the lantern!" she exclaimed, as she bounded over the snowfelt that life was yet theirs. Marion seemed suddenly gifted with skill and energy to restore them! and the boys could hardly believe they saw their wild cousin in the snowwreathed figure before them. She poured warm cordials on the colorless lips of the old man, while James took the light figure of and entreated him to go to her father, but he was already standing by his preserver, anxiously inquiring for his daughter. And now the whole party heard the sound of approaching sleigh-bells, and Richard joyfully ex-

"'Tis father and mother!"

Though startled to see so strange a group by the road side, the parents soon understood If the gifted Marion had one power in perfection, it was the highly valued but rare gift in a sleigh, while the rest followed in a track of telling stories. There was a low seat in homeward. James would not give up his the kitchen, which they called a "settle;" it rescued charge; and, leaning on his strong answered the place of a wood box and sofa in | arm, with cousin Marion's ever-joyous words the winter evenings, and being painted bright of hope in her ear, Isabel felt like one waking red and varnished, it looked like a good-na- to a new life.

It was late on that eventful night when the this the children used to sit for hours and blazing fire went out on the hearth, and all listen to cousin Marion's enchanting stories, were asleep. In vain they sought for the which were usually thrilling realities of His- rescued dove; it had flown none knew whithtory, dressed in her own glowing thoughts. er, for little Annie had fallen asleep while Sometimes she recited an old fairy tale, or the others were away.

some wild legend of early times; but to-night | Morning brought new bloom to Isabel, but the white-plumed dove lay lovingly by her not so to her father. A few days he lingered, breast, as it uttered those moaning sounds, and those who watched tenderly by the dying. which nothing on earth equals in plaintive saw the flashing forth of a glorious intellect sadness. Marion's heart beat time to the even in decay. When the next Sabbath sun mournful notes, for there were noble feelings | was setting, the sun of his life went down striving against her woman's feaofulness; also, not in the clouds and darkness, but surthoughts of the poor sufferers in that wild rounded by a blaze of holy light; even that

hope and trust in Heaven. And what became of the orphan, Isabel? They took the sweet bird to their own nest, ing to find those beggars;" and as she spoke, and she became a gentle sister for the little Annie, a loved daughter to her protectors; and when five bright summers had flown gently by, she became the wife of James

> Never was bridal graced by a fairer guest than the light-hearted and lovely Marion; and though the white dove never returned to nestle in her bosom again, she always called Isabel, in the language of her own heartromance—The Dove of the Storm.

MILITIA BILL.

The following synopsis of the new militia law embraces all its main features, and will no doubt be quite interesting to many of our readers.

Section 1 provides that all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of "That house loked some like our own twenty-one and forty-five years, and not exome, didn't it pa!" said the pale, sad-heart-empted by the laws of the United States, ed girl, as she looked back on the lighted shall be subject to military duty, excepting house where shelter had been refused them. persons in the army and Navy of the United "Oh! how I wish we were back where we States, Ministers of the Gospel, Professors of used to live," she added, as the old man Colleges and School Directors, and Judges of Colleges and School Directors, and Judges of the Courts, together with all persons regularly and honorably discharged from the Army or Navy of the United States, or from the States; and all persons who have served for seven consecutive years in a uniformed company, the proof of such service to be the certificate of the commanding officer.

Section 2 provides for the annual assesshopes chilled forever. It touched even the ment of all persons liable to military duty, heart of the hardened father, and he drew his at the rate of 50 cents each, a roll of whom which notice shall be given accordingly .-The County Commissioners are to determine honored and trusted man; when the noblest who are exempt from military duty under this Act. Persons refusing to give information to the Assessor, of the names of persons liable to be enrolled, shall be fined \$10 for each such refusal. The Assessors, Commissioners, Clerks, Collectors, &c., in the execution of their duties under this Act, shall be subject to the instructions of the Adjutant General, same shall be punishable by a fine of not less

than \$25 nor more than \$50. Section 3 provides for the collection of the tax of fifty cents annually from every person not exempt from military duty, as commutation for the non-performance of such duty, specified under the Act of Congress, of May 8, 1792; the same to be collected at the same are collected, and paid into the County Treasury as a "Military Fund," the account of which shall be kept separately by the Treasurer, and the fund applied exclusively to

tude and content. They smoothed the ruffled agony and contrition mingled with the hollow his proper county, and to the Brigade Inspector of his Brigade, a copy of the roll of mem-Isabel's eyes were shut; the father knew it bers of his company, and also a list of permilitary service, which contribution shall exempt said persons from paying the tax to the Collector.

The Assessors, Commissioners, Collectors, Receivers and Clerks, are to receive for their services, compensation at the same rate as for and holding appeals; and the Treasurers shall dreams, and sun-bright flowers and gushing as fees for receiving and disbursing the same. Section 4 relates to the organization, uniform and discipline of the Militia. The State is divided, as now, into twenty Divisions; each county shall be a separate Brigade, and the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into three Brigades. The regulations of the U.S. Army shall be conformed to, as near as possible, except that a Regiment may consist of five companies; and the uniform of all companies hereafter organized shall be that of the Army of the United States. A company shall number not less than 32, rank and file, and when deficient in this number, shall be disbanded

by the Brigade Inspector. The Commander-in-Chief (Governor) is authorized to select books in instruction in tactics and discipline, which shall be furnished by the Adjutant General to all commissioned officers, and paid for out of the "Military Fund."

All existing uniformed Companies that number 32 non-commissioned officers and privates each, are considered organized under this Act.

Whenever there are five uniformed Companies in any Brigade, they shall be formed into a Regiment; but Companies already organized into Regiments, shall continue under their present officers until the expiration of their commissions.

Section 5 provides that on the first Monday of June after the expiration of the commisions of the Brigadier Generals now in office, and on the first Monday of June in every five years thereafter, the members of all the uniformed Companies that shall be organized on or before the first Monday of June, 1859, shall meet at their usual place of meeting, and elect a Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector for each Brigade, and such field officers as their several Regiments or Battaliens may be entitled to, as well as the commisssioned officers to which each Company may be entitled. The commanding officer of each Company, assisted by two members whom he may choose, shall superintend the election. The returns shall be delivered, within five days, to the Brigade Inspector, who shall transmit the same to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and file a duplicate copy in his own office.-Vacancies to be filled as now provided.

On the first Monday of June after the said election, and on the first Monday of July in every five years thereafter, the election for Major General shall be held, by the commissioned officers of each Brigade, at the countyseat of their respective Brigades. The Brigadier General, or other senior officer present, assisted by the Brigade Inspector, shall superintend said election.

This section further provides for the appointment and election of the non-commissioned officers of Regiments, Battalions and Companies, as heretofore; directs to whom resignations shall be made; and declares that no one shall be eligible as Brigadier General or Brigade Inspector who lives out of the bounds of the Division.

Section 6 provides for the organization of the Division, Brigade and Regimental Staff. The number and grade of the officers of the several Staff Departments, remain as heretofore. This section also defines the duties of the Brigade Inspector, and fixes his salary at \$150 a year, with allowances for printing and

stationery. Section 7 authorizes the commanding officer of each Regiment or Battalion to organize a Band of Music, and appoint the leader thereor Battalion. The Bands may be disbanded by the same authority that organizes them.

Section 8 relates to the issuing and safekeeping of arms. Every organized company shall, under the direction of its commanding officer, erect or rent a suitable armory; the rent of which, in the city of Philadelphia, shall not exceed \$250 a year; in Allegheny, Lancaster, Reading, Pottsville and Harris-burg, \$200; and in other places, \$100; to be sessor, collector and receiver of taxes, with a paid out of the "Military Fund" of the Brigade. An armorer shall be appointed by the commanding officer of each company, to take charge of its armory, and he shall receive S1 a day for the time actually employed in elements of the company of clensing guns and other duties connected with the U. S. Army, so far as the same are apthe safe-keeping and preservation of the arms | plicable. given into his charge. The commanding offi-cer of each company shall be responsible for thearms and equipments supplied it, and shall give bonds for their safe-keeping and return. The Adjutant General shall furnish, at the expense of this State, all the arms, equipments each year.

Section 9 provides that all the organized, uniformed, and equipped companies in each Brigade, shall parade in full uniform, by Regiand any neglect or refusal to perform the ment, Battalion or company, once a year, beas the Brigade Inspector may order, for distime and in the same manner as other taxes | mentioned; which parades and encampments | warmly attached to them all as she could U. S. Army.

In addition to the annual parade or encamp-The commanding officer of each uniformed at a time; and companies in cities and incorcompany shall, on the first Monday of May, in porated boroughs may be required to parade rally are curious in matters of this sort .-

panies four times a year; but no officer or member shall be paid for parading oftener

than six times a year. Officers, musicians and privates of the uniformed Militia shall be exempt from civil process and from jury duty, whilst in uniform, and going to, remaining at, or returning from any parade, rendezvous or encampment; and their uniforms, arms and equipments; as well as the horse of every officer and member of a cavalry or mounted company, shall be forever exempt from taxation, and from levy and sale on execution for debt.

Orders for encampments and parades for uspection and review, shall be published at least twenty days previous to the parade, in such manner as the commandant of the Brig-

The Major General of each division shall review one of his Brigades in each year, accompanied by the officers of his staff, and while so employed shall receive the pay of a Brigade Inspector.

The Brigadier Generalis required to attend, with his staff, the annual inspection and review of the several regiments and battalions; or other general parades, in his Brigade. The commandant of each company, at the

annual inspection shall furnish the Brigade Inspection with a return, showing the numof officers, musicians and privates on parade. the number of absentees, and the number of uniforms, arms and equipments in posession of his company, a copy of which returns shall be transmitted to the Adjutant General within thirty days.

Each Company may form by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, for the Government and improvement of its members, which, when approved by two thirds, shall be binding upon them. All officers non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of any uniformed company of troop, shall receive one dollar and fifty cents for every day actually on duty in pursuance of this Act, and for each horse used by them;

two dollars per day.

Section 10 constitutes the Brigadier General, Bigade Inspector and Field Officers of each Brigade, a Board of Auditors, of which the Brigadier General shall be President, to audit and settle all just claims on the Militatary Fund for expenses incurred under the provisions of this Act, which shall be paid by their order on the Treasurer of the proper county. The Board may have all necessary printing and publishing done for the Brigade, shall keep a record of their proceedings, and receive one dollar and fifty cents a day for each day's service.

County Treasurers shall report to the Adjutant General annually on the last day of December, the amount of their receipts and expenditures on account of the Military fund during the year, with the balance remaining in their hands.

Section 11 provides for the calling out of the militia in cases of invasions, tumults, insurrections, riots, breaches of the peace, &c., for their suppression, and defines the duties of officers and men on such occasions. Disobedience of orders in any such case is punishable by a fine of not less than \$15 nor more than \$20. All non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, ordered out in case of riot, tumult, breach of peace, resistance to process, or whenever called upon in aid to the civil authorities, shall be paid one dollar and fifty cents per day; and all com-missioned officers shall receive the pay of officers of the Army of the United States, together with all the necessary rations and forage; and for the horses of any mounted men. one dollar per day.

Section 12 is very long, and relates to the organization and proceedings of Courts of Inquiry and Courts Martial, for the trial of officers and privates on all charges of improper and unmilitary conduct.

Section 13 fixes the fines and penalties for violations of the provisions of this Act, to be imposed after trial by Court Martial.

Section 14 relates to the "Grand Staff," and provides that, in addition to the Commander-in-Chief, who shall have twenty Aids, being one in each division, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, appointed and commissioned by him for the term of his office, from among such persons as shall have previously held a captain's commission, the Grand Staff shall consist of an Adjutant General, who shall, until otherwise ordered, act as Quartermaster General, Commissionary General, Inspector General, Paymaster General Judge Advocate, General and Engineer-in-Chief, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, who shall be appointed and commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, for three years from and after the passage of this Act, and who shall have his office at Harrisburg, with the other departments of State.

This section also defines the duties of the Adjutant General, and several officers of the Grand Staff; fixes the salary of the Adjutant General at \$600 a year, payable with all othof; which Band, when required, shall attend | er salaries and expenses allowed by this Act, the meetings, parades, &c., of said Regiment out of the General Military Fund; and authorizes the Governor to appoint a Military Storekeeper for each Arsenal, at a salary of \$300 a year, to hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Section 15 and the last, direct the Secretary of the Commonwealth to have a sufficient number of conies of this Act printed in pamphlet form, to furnish each and every conrmissioned officer, county commissioner, ascopy thereof; and also with a copy of all the rules and regulations which may be estab-

A Remarkable Family.

We mentioned some time ago, that the wife of Mr. Mahlon Houck, of Robeson township, had given birth to triplets, or three living children, all boys, and that the babes and and camp equipage, required by the various | their mother were doing well. It may interofficers and companies, for the performance est many of our readers to know that Mr. of military duty, if the same shall be in the and Mrs. Houck, with this little brood, are State Arsenal when applied for. All camp now in this city at Newkirk's City Hotel, equipage shall be returned to the State Ar- South Sixth street, where they intend to resenal on or before the first of November, in main several days. The children, now over four months old, continue well and hearty, bid fair to grow up to manhood together .-They are bright little fellows, and as large as children of their age that come singly into the world. They have the joint occupancy tween the 1st of May and the 1st of October, of an enormous cradle that was made expressly for their accommodation -a piece of furnicipline, inspection and review; or in lieu of ture which we venture to say, has not its said annual parade, the commanding officer | counterpart in size, in the possession of any of the Brigade, may order his Brigade, or any household in this city. It may be imagined Regiment, Battalion or Company thereof, to that Mrs. Houck has her hands full, literally parade and encamp, for not more than six in attending to the wants of this triple addiconsecutive days, between the dates above tion to her family; but she appears to be as shall be governed by the regulations of the possibly be if there were but one to claim her affections. She had been the mother of seven children, previous to the birth of these ment above specified, regimental or battalion three little ones. As may be imagined, their parades may be held twice a year, for one day presence at the City Hotel attracts a good many visitors, principally ladies, who natu-