General and State Treasurer, relating to the finances of the State, which will be laid before you, I cannot refrain from giving expression to my views on the importance of a change in the mode of keeping and disburs-

ing the public moneys.

The State Treasurer receives and disburses between four and five millions of dollars anthere is a balance on the Treasury exceeding Treasurer is but for eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State wherever he pleases, and it is paid exclusively on his own check. The monthly settlements with the Auditor General afford some security that the funds of the Commonwealth will not be misapplied; but it is entirely inadequate to the complete protection of the public interests.

Until the State shall adopt a different system for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of her revenues, the money on hand must be kept either in the Treasury vault or deposited with the banking institutions in the State. For many years the latter mode has been adopted. I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any as the only means by which a vexed and dan-bank by the State Treasurer without requir- gerous agitation will be satisfactorily and ing security to be first given to the Commonwealth for the repayment of the sums deposited—that all checks issued by the State Treasurer shall be countersigned by the Auditor General before they are used—and that daily accounts of the moneys received and paid shall be kept in the office of the Auditor General as well as in the Treasury Department.

The Commissioners appointed to revise the Criminal Code of this Commonwealth, are progressing with the duties of their appointment, and will report the revised code before the adjournment of the Legislature.

The various charitable and reformatory institutions, which have heretofore received pecuniary assistance from the State, such as the State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburgh, the Houses of Refuge, at Philadelphia to the people. This is in accordance with and Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Training the principles of self-government, but it must Schoolfor idiotic and feeble-minded children, be acknowledged that in relieving the Execthe Asylums for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, at Philadelphia, the Northern Home has diminished his ability to maintain the for Friendless Children, at Philadelphia—I rights of the State against Federal and other recommend to your fostering aid and care.-The annual reports exhibiting a detail of the operations of these noble and excellent charities, during the past year, will be laid before you. I cannot recommend appropriations to charitable Associations, of a purely local character, however praiseworthy the objects and motives of their founders and supporters. or however useful they may be to their particular localities.

The present condition of the revenues of the General Government, demonstrates the urgent necessity of increased duties upon foreign importations. The people of Pennsylvania have ever taken a lively interest in the proper adjustment of a tariff; and they have with singular unanimity, at all times, favored such an assessment of duties, as would not only produce revenue, but furnish the largest incidental protection to the great mineral, manufacturing, and industrial interests of the country. Had their voices hitherto been more potential in the councils of the nation. it is no longer problematical that much of the | influences of power and patronage so seducpecuniary distress lately experienced by all tive, that liberty cannot long be preserved | reception most gratifying to his heart. This, ness men might have been to a great extent averted. The enforcing a strict construction of the federal necessities of the government and the people, now alike demand a change—an increase of doctrine of true liberty. Popular sovereignduties-and I take great pleasure in indorsing the views of the President of the United States, as expressed in his last annual | riotic inducement to sustain those great prinmessage, relative to the change proposed .-His advocacy of specific duties on all "commodities which are generally sold by weight, or by measure, and which from their nature are of equal or of nearly equal value, -such as iron, of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits," has met with a hearty response from the great body of the people of this State. It is to be hoped that his views on this question will be favorably regarded by Congress, and that the action of the federal government may correspond with the suggestions of the President.

When I was called upon to assume the Gubernatorial chair, nearly one year ago, in deference to public opinion, and my own Kansas, I stated, that "to the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union-into that Confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiment, as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting deligates to form a constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and, if desired by them, they should also be allowed an unqualified right to vote upon such constitution after it is framed."

Subsequent events have confirmed me in these sentiments. The deplorable disputes in the first session of the present Congressthe popular excitement resulting from those disputes, together with other proceedings in their nature novel and alarming, would all have been averted, had the people been se-cured in "the unqualified right" to vote upon their domestic institutions. I regret to habits make us so nervous, that life is bebe compelled to say, that, under various pretences, this sacred franchise has been virtually withheld from them. When they refused to accept the Lecompton Constitution, made for them by delegates representing the minority, they were explicitly denied the privilege of making their own constitution, unless upon a condition not previously exacted. If they accepted the Lecompton Constitution, they entered the sisterhood of States at once, with a population less than one half of the existing ratio of Congressional repre-sentation; but if they refused that Constitution, they could not be admitted into the Union, with the Constitution of their choice, until they were ready to show, by a formal census, that they had attained a population equal to that ratio. The results have become

The last expressive vote of the people of Kansas against the act of Congress, commonly known as the English Bill, has for a time arrested Congressional intervention. Peace has resulted alone from the votes of the pcople, not from the suggestions of outside influences. But, during the angry feelings which this controversy has aroused, the theory has been started, and insisted upon, that it will henceforward be the duty of Congress nothing within the scope of human ability Philadelphia, is contested. Both Houses ad
some honest and well-meaning citizens may Journal was not sufficient to crush out the

forced, is, that the system is self supporting. In no contingency should that department be a charge upon the public Treasury in time of case of Dred Scott. Entertaining, as I do, profound reverence for the decisions of that In referring the attention of the Legisla- august tribunal, and standing ready to obey ture to the elaborate reports of the Auditor | them, whenever they are enunciated, I have yet to be convinced that any such construction can be fairly given to their action in the case referred to. Such a doctrine no matter how sanctioned, or supported, will shake the very pillars of our constitutional fabric. It would compel every territory to elevate property in slaves above every other description of property, -and to establish a slave code nually; and it not unfrequently happens that | in its early municipal regulations; or else it would convert the Congress into a theatre of one million of dollars. The bond of the crimination and confusion, and fill the whole country with strife. And all this, without securing a single advantage to the North, or protecting a single right of the South.

Regarding myself as fully committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty in its broadest sense, I can never subscribe to the theory of Congressional intervention, as understood and supported by the opponents of this doctrine. By popular sovereignty, I mean no violation of the rights of the States -no assault upon the institutions of the South-no appeal to sectional prejudices. On the contrary, I regard the doctrine as the embodiment of the popular will in States and Territories, as the conservator of the rights and the equality of States and people-and perpetually "settled."

A theory equally heretical has been advanced in another portion of the Union. It has been held that this government, divided into free and slave States, as it was framed by our revolutionary fathers, cannot endure that all must become free, or all become slave. When such a doctrine shall be enforced, the constitution will have been subverted-State sovereignty prostrated-state rights disregarded, and the liberty of the people destroyed. It should meet an indignant rebuke from every lover of his country, and the blood bought right of the people and the states to self-government.
Under the various amendments to the con-

stitution of Pennsylvania, the influence of the Executive has been greatly reduced by the transfer of patronage from the Governor utive from many serious responsibilities, it rights of the State against Federal and other encroachments, and has thrown a greater share of responsibility upon the people. The extensive patronage of the federal government, and the large salaries paid to its officers, in comparison with those of the state, present constant inducements to our citizens to overlook the state in the pursuit of more lucrative employments under the United States. It is, therefore, the more necessary that the people should guard the sovereignty of the state with increasing wachfulness.— The constitution of the United States contains the great fundamental principle which thould govern its construction on every question respecting the extent of the federal power.— "The power not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, re spectively, or to the people." It is on this broad platform that every claim of federal power not granted by the constitution, should be sternly resisted. The tendency to centralization is so great, and the overshadowing without the exercise of sleepless compact. The doctrine of state rights is the ty is the life-blood of our free institutions, and the palladium of our safety. Every patciples should be fearlessly held out to our citizens, and every unauthorized assumption of power should be resisted with un easing energy, and by all constitutional means.

Having now discharged the duty imposed on the Executive, by the constitution, I cannot conclude without congratulating you upon the peculiarly favorable auspices under which you enter upon the duties of the Session of 1859. Few important subjects of logislation press upon your attention. Prudence, firmness, fidelity-a watchful regard for the interests of the Commonwealth-a jealous guardianship of her finances-on the part of the government-are all that are reauired, under Providence, to ensure the confeelings, after a rapid review of events in tinuance and increase of our onward prosperity. Pennsylvania may then, at no remote period, rejoice in the extinguishment of her public debt-the repeal of her onerous and burdensome taxes—a fame and a credit untarnished—a free and popular educational system—and an industrious and loyal people,

prosperous and happy.
WILLIAM F. PACKER. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, Jan. 5th, 1859.

A Brain and Nerve People. Some one who appears to comprehend the American people, physically speaking, says with no little justice:-"The Americans are in fact becoming nothing else but brain and nerves. Fat and fibrine are only valued as they sell in markets, and muscle is only thought of as it pertains to our draught animals. Our stimulating climate and our fast coming to us but one continued spasm. Our movements are like those of a dancing jack. Even our pastimes are so intense that they fatigue us as much as our business. The so-called rest which we begrudgingly give ourselves, wears us as much as our work.-We cannot bear to have another called more 'smart' than ourselves, and we will die and be buried, rather than not become as rich as our neighbors. There is ever the same unsatisfied spirit of restlessness, whether we go abroad or stay at home. Nobody shall travel faster or see a given number of objects in a less number of hours than ourselves, no matter at what cost of money or health. There is no impossible Alps that he will not climb, or no deep cave of earth or sea, that he will not explore. There are none who shall grow numb before ourselves on the highest frozen peak, and there shall be none who can hold their breath

longer under water. When the guide is not

looking there is no King's throne or people's

chair on which we will not sit. There is

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

BUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, January 12, 1859.

DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMORS

ATTACHMENTS,
DEFINE ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS,

COMMON BONDS,
ARRANTS,
NOTES, with a waiver of the \$3.00 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$3.00 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$3.00 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior maper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

Fig. Fresh Ground Plaster at the Juniata Flour and Plaster Mills, by Samuel Hatfield. Ry-Music, Musical Instruments, &c., by Win. Lewis, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Music.

Gov. Packer and Hon. Wm. P. Schell have our thanks for early copies of the Governor's Message.

It is stated upon good authority that a new Democratic paper is to be started in Philadelphia in opposition to the Pennsylvanian and National Argus. It is to be the especial champion of the National Administration. We had supposed that the Pennsulvanian and Argus would stoop to any thing to gratify the powers-that-be, but it appears their Democracy is to be thrown overboard, and something more pliable substituted.

Arrival of Senator Douglas at Washing

Senator Douglas arrived at Washington on Thursday evening last, and he was heartily welcomed by a large number of citizens. He was louldly called for by the multitude who thronged the street before his house, and in answer to their calls he remarked that "his heart was indeed filled to overflowing by this unexpected and spontaneous reception of his friends on his return home-for next to Illinois, his adopted State, there was no place upon the face of the earth where he felt as much at home as he did in Washington city. That State had received him when a boy, with open arms, had nurtured him to manhood, had honored him with high public trusts, and had stood by him in all his measures up to the present day, and the present hour. For sixteen years he had been in the public service of that State, and the greatest joy of his heart was that his official conduct had met with the approbation of her citizens up to the present time. He was fresh from his constituents, and next to their approbation, was this and the cordial receptions he had met with along his route hither, showed that the heart of the American people was ever found right when its chords were touched by the hand of patriotism. He said that the people of the District of Columbia, although they had no voice in the National Legislature, had ever maintained a patriotic conservatism, which had exerted a salutary influence on the polities of the country. As he expected to be among them now for some time, he would beg to take leave of them for the present, and bid them good night."

Pennsylvania Legislature. [Correspondence of The Globe.]

On Tuesday last, the 3rd instant, the General Assembly convened at Harrisburg. The following officers were chosen:

In the Senate:

Speaker-John Cresswell, Jr., of Blair. Clerk-William H. Miller, of Dauphin. Assistant Clerk-F. M. Hutchinson, of Al-

Transcribing Clerks-J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, A. Jackson Barr, of Washington, W. S. Picking, of York. Sergeant-at-Arms-Theophilus Snyder, of

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms-Wm. P. Brady, of Clinton.

Doorkeeper-Charles Noef. Assistant Doorkeepers-John Farrell, Philadelphia, J. R. Dunbar, Perry. Messenger-Harman Yerkes, of Philadel-

Assistant Messenger-Geo. W. Long, of Westmoreland.

In the House:

Speaker-Wm. C. A. Lawrence, of Dau-Clerk-Samuel J. Rea, of Philadelphia. Assistant Clerk-Judson Holcomb, of Brad-

Transcribing Clerks-C. W. Gilfillan, Pearson Foster, E. II. Rouch, John Picking. Sergeant-at-Arms-John Clemens.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms-J. M. Harlev. J. W. Fletcher, F. Gher, S. R. Eeles. Post Master-S. C. Stewart. Doorkeeper-John C. Morgan.

Assistant Doorkeepers—J. B. Reece, S. McDonald, William Gardy, A. W. Kimmell.

Messenger-A. D. Davis. Assistant Messengers-James Williams, Daniel F. Hemperly, John Rheimer, William

Speakers Cresswell and Lawrence, on being conducted to their respective chairs, each in a pertinent manner acknowledged the honor conferred. The annual message of the Governor was read on Wednesday. The same day a bill abolishing the Canal Board, passed the House by a vote of 94 ayes to 6 their action. Entertaining, as we do, such after hearing the charges made against the opinions, we would be inclined to permit this officers of the Society by the last Huntingdon approval, twelve bills passed by the last Legislature. The seat of David R. McLain, of gislature. The seat of David R. McLain, of justiy deserves. However, considering that might of the influence of the editor of the

Our County Court commenced on Monday. We notice quite a respectable attendday. We notice quite a respectable attendary and ultimately injuriously affect its success, ance of country people. Court proceedings we have volunteered to defend its officers will be published next week.

RE-ELECTION of SENATOR DOUGLAS .- The Legislature of Illinois, on the 5th January, re-elected Hon. Stephen A. Douglas by the following vote:

- - 54 votes For Douglas,

GOV. PACKER'S MESSAGE.—We give this able paper in full this week, and we desire every subscriber to the Globe to read it, and then if he sees proper to part with his paper, hand it to his neighbor to read. It is a document every Pennsylvanian should read.

For The Globe. MR. EDITOR: - Will you permit me through the medium of The Globe, to devote a few minutes to the editor of the Journal-Doctor

For a period of two or three months, the Journal has been almost destitute of anything like editorial matter. But the issue of last week came forth with what one might imagine to be, an ebullition of long pent up indignation against the inoffensive institutions of our county, from the Agricultural Society to the High Sheriff.

It was an evil moment for our country, when the Doctor conceived and sent forth that critique. But what gave rise to it, or what were his intentions in publishing it, the public is left to infer. And a man unacquainted with the facts of the cases, might possibly give credence to the Doctor's misstatements, and harbor a feeling of reproach against the objects of the Doctor's virtuous

Now, sir, as you and the community generally know, the statement in regard to the Agricultural Society, is simply false; and I think the Doctor knows it. The expenses of the Committee for the fourth annual Exhibi that institution were decreased materially from what they were the preceding year—to an amount over \$150.00—which goes to prove conclusively, that the officers were not only "honest" men, but economical.

And now, Doctor, a question if you please. Was it not because the expenses were reduced, and the officers honest and economical in the management of the financial affairs, that you were provoked to the publication of that item of destruction? (?)

Was not your displeasure made manifest because the officers of the "Fair" refused to pay you three times as much as any other Editor charged for the same amount of printing? Now, sir, I shall leave you to cogitate pon these questions while I prepare another. But yet one word more before we leave the "Fair." For Heaven's sake, Doctor, don't use your influence to "put the thing down" entirely! Don't! don't! That would be the heighth of recklessness. Let us have one more "Fair," anyhow-just one!

The reference to our gentlemanly and fable Sheriff, was no less the result of pecuniary matters than that of the Agricultural | is a correct copy of the Journal man's bill:

You didn't know that the "proclamation" was published in both the Globe and American when you said, quoting the (to your) pure (?) imagination) violated law, that it was inserted in but one? You didn't?-Why, where in the name of sense, Doctor, were your "specs?" The Sheriff turned for it was merely a publication of the minutes the American? Ha! Ha! Oh! Sheriff, in the Globe and American free of charge. can be restored? But, alas! then he might for giving publicity to the premiums alone. be dubbed "Republican;" and there's the ally charged by other job offices for the same rub, again. Well, Doctor, if we are to form kind of work. Yet to avoid contention, it our opinion of the Republican party, by was allowed. The amount of the Journal making you our criterion, we would have at least, the satisfaction of knowing that although to be an "American," is to "Know ity. Nothing," to be a "Republican," is to 'Know Something' ----less than nothing! Doctor, adieu! MINNEHAHA.

Huntingdon, Jan. 6, 1859.

To the Members of the Huntingdon Co.
Agricultural Society and Citizens of
Huntingdon County. [For the Huntingdon Globe.]

To the following article, taken from the vite your attention.

Agricultural Society.

Agricultural Society.

As the annual election of officers of the Society is at hand, it is to be hoped that care will be exercised in the selection of capable, homest, and impartial men, who will redeem the character of the society; otherwise the notorious mismanagement of its affairs will continue to displease and disgust the thousands of country people who annually bring to our town, during fair time, at least a thousand dollars of hard earned cast, and spend nearly the same amount in valuable time in tending the fair. Hitherto "the Fair," we are inclined to believe, has been a swindling concern from beginning to end. We believe it was got up to benefit a few sharpers at the expense of the unsuspecting public. It will take something very convinsing to change our opinion; and we look to the result of the next meeting for the signs of great improvement, or prompt destruction. Our course is taken. We are determined to use our utmost influence-and efforts to put down the whole concern, if it fails to give ample evidence of a change in its treatment of us specially.

We are not convinced that the interest and

We are not convinced that the interest and success of any institution dependent upon the patronage of the public, will be advanced by newspaper controversies. We believe that the officers of such institutions can better apply their time than to devote it to the publication of vindicative replies to every trifling scribbler who imagines himself slighted by effusion of the Journal writer's clouded brain it will henceforward be the duty of Congress nothing within the scope of human ability Philadelphia, is contested. Both Houses adto protect slavery in the territories, if the which we will not undertake, and when we have accomplished there journed on Thursday until next Monday, at that a false impression of the transactions of given the Society so much of their valuable JUNIATA. | the Society my get abroad among the peo- time, free gratis for nothing.

ple, and thereby engender, if not a positive dislike, a luke-warmness among its patrons, from any and all imputations of dishonesty,

or partiality.
A detailed report of the expenditures of the Society for the year 1858, as passed by the Auditors, was published in the Globe of the 17th of November. Let it here be noted that the report of expenses by the Committee of Arrangement was passed without a the Institute. single alteration, by R. McDivitt, F. H. Lane and Theo. H. Cremer, Auditors. Then these gentlemen were either parties to, or indorse that which "has been a swindling concern from beginning to end," or the Journal writer asserts what is not true.

We here append a brief comparison of the expenses of the Society for two years, 1857 and 1858, viz:

- 1		1894	1858	
-1	Morning police	49 50	41 75	
- 1	Afternoon police	52 00	42 25	
- 1	Night "	44 00	12 00	
1	Doorkeepers and Auctioneer	15 00	10 00	
1	Music	90 00	75 00	
. 1	Fuel and postage	9 40	9 50	
	Labor	87 621/2	66 3736	
	Hauling	0, 0-72	11 75	
- 1	Lumber	207 01	131 03	
١.	Officer's compensation, Secretaries	20, 01	102 00	
	and Treasurer's Clerk	21 00	29 00	
٠	Merchandise	14 901/6	19 2034	
	Printing	74 10 2	16 69	
,	Miscellaneous		28 05	
. !	Marshals	15 00	00 00	
١,	Actual expense attending the prepa-	10 00	00 00	
, I	ration of the ground, payment of	,	1	ί
'	policemen, lumber, cost of erect-		1	ĺ
.	ing sheds, advertising, printing		1	l
. !	bills, cards, &c., salary of Secreta-			
	ry, music, &c., &c	711 63	572 001/4	l
- 1	The Society has paid premiums to ex-	111 02	912 00%	ì
1	hibitors, as follows: 1855 1856		1	
	\$257 00 \$213 00	386 50	428 00	l
١,	\$251.00 \$215.00	386 90	432 00	ŀ
ı	Total expenditures	11000 12	1010 601/4	
	Total expenditures	1058 12	1010 00%	ļ
٠ ا	The Society received money as fol-	ii		
	lows, viz:]		ĺ
,	Annual memberships sold	431 00	569 00	l
_	Annual memberships sold	15 00	15 00	Ĺ
	Single admission tickets	166 25	205 75	l
t l	Auctioneer's license	5 00	8 00	l
	Victualers' license	000	20 00	l
-	Sale of lumber	124 16	97 54	
	From County Treasury	100 00	100 00	
i	Donations	33 00		
3			!	ł
٠	Total receipts	8874 41	8955 29	ĺ
	-			į

It is obvious from an examination of this statement, that the expenses for the year 18 58 were less than those of the preceding year. In entering upon the discharge of their duties, tion, (1858) resolved to practice the strictest economy, and succeeded in reducing every item of expense. Notwithstanding this the expenditures exceeded the receipts, and if it had not been that there remained a balance in the Treasury from 1855 and 1856, the society would this day be in debt. The principle cause of this deficit for 1857 and 1858, was the unfavorable weather during the time of the Exhibition.

We regret that we are compelled to condense our account to so limited a space as to exclude the particular items of expense .-However, if the editor of the Journal who has been so liberal in abuse and sparing of commendation of the Society and its Officers, will ive us the use of the columns of his paper, we will take pleasure in laying before the public, a full and correct statement of the financial condition of the society, giving a true account of to whom and what for, EVERY CENT of money was paid. We await an acceptance of the proposition.

Every effect must have a producing cause. The Journal writer has opened his vials of worth against a harmless Agricultural Society! What then has produced this state of feeling? Because he has been wronged?-No. Simply because we, as a committee, would not permit him to exact from the Society more—three times as much—for a particular job than his neighbors asked. Here

Agricultural Society.
To the Huntingdon Journal, DR.
Mar. 31, 1858, To Pub. Notice,
75

Aug. 4, " .. " " " Meeting, 4" 25, " " Premiums. "Premiums, 3 col. 7t.†
Print 1100 cards, ‡ " 48 Badges, " Bills, Card paper, \$47, 19

* This item the Committee refused to pay "Know-Nothing" because he advertised in of a meeting of the Society, and was inserted Sheriff! why didn't you advertise in the Journal and save your head from this shower ged by the Globe, American and Herald, and † This item was reduced by the Committee of wrath, and the county from ruin! Poor is standing price for publishing the premium Journal! can't you resuscitate the drooping list. If the Journal was allowed THIRTY dollars for doing this work, it must of course be energies of our noble county, or must the Sheriff allowed to the three other county papers, and quit advertising in the American and bestow we would have to pay the enormouse sum of his outside favors upon you, before confidence one hundred and twenty dollars annually

> † This item is higher in price than is usuman's bill, reduced to \$24,69, was tendered him in cold. This he refused to take and the Committee felt relieved of all responsibil-

Here then may be perceived the source of the enmity nursed by the editor of the Journal and exposed in the last issue of that paper. If we had allowed him to rob the Society of \$22,50, his last slanderous article would not have been penned.

From the sweeping effect of the insinuation that the officers of the Society are dishonest and impartial, we take appeal, and willingly bear testimony to their faithfulness and honesty. The President, Vice Presidents last issue of the Huntingdon Journal, we in- and Treasurer, do not, and never did, receive one cent in the way of compensation for their services. The only officers of the Society who do receive pay are the Secretaries who are given a small annual salary.

We as a Committee of Arrangement, who have devoted our time to making the necessary preparations for the last Exhibition, purchased the lumber, employed policemen, supervised the erection of sheds, personally attended to the arrangement of the articles, sold the lumber, drew orders on the Treasurer for the pay of each laborer, policemen, &c., all without EITHER COMPENSATION OR THANKS, cannot justify or indorse the payment to the Journal man his unreasonable claim, the refusal to do which has caused all his clamor. J. S. GRIFFITH, Chairman.

ALEXANDER PORT, M. F. CAMPBELL, Committee. HENRY CORNPROPST, J. SIMPSON AFRICA,

AGRICULTURAL MEETING LAST NIGHT .- The annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, was held in the Court House last night, and

Proceedings of the Teachers' Institute, Held in Huntingdon Dec. 27, 28 and

The meeting organized at 2 o'clock, P. M.

by selecting J. M. Stonebraker, President, pro tem, and A. G. Ewing, Secretary.

The County Superintendent addressed the meeting, stated the efforts he had made to engage the co-operation of teachers, and hoped the members would approve his efforts, which had no other object than the success of

The President J. M. Stonebraker, approved the holding of institutes, but advised that this should not claim to be the Huntingdon Coun-

Jno. Lytle said he did consider it the Huntingdon County Institute—it was held in Huntingdon County, and by the teachers of it—he did not know what county it could be-Mr. Owen said he was indifferent to the

name-his only wish was for the success of it, without discord. He wished the teachers to decide that matter for themselves, but would suggest that there be no further dis-cussion until a full meeting be had—which was expected to-morrow.

Mr. Pletcher thought all that was necessa-

ry now, was a proper feeling on the subject— he come to be benefitted, and hoped for a

profitable time during the session.

Messrs Clabaugh, Kough, Flenner and others agreed with the last speaker, and desired the success of our Institute.

Mr. Lytle thought it necessary to have a permanent organization, with a definite understanding, and would therefore offer the following resolution Resolved, That this is a Meeting of the

Huntingdon county Teachers Association. The resolution passed unanimously. On motion, it was resolved that an Execu-

tive Committee be appointed to prepare the business of the Institute for its future ses-

The chair appointed Albert Owen, John Lytle, Milton Sangarce, Mrs. Peck, and Miss-

Prof. E. J. Osborne addressed the Institute while the Committee were in conference.— Looking backward he could see a marked progress. Things now look much betterstill there were obstacles in the way. He would cheer the teachers on to efforts for improvement.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee eported the following subject for a general, ree and voluntary discussion, viz:

"The Means for establishing system in chool, and interesting scholars in a successful course of study."

The subject was freely discussed by the On motion, the Institute adjourned to 61/2

EVENING SESSION.

Levi Claubaugh in the chair. The subject of interesting scholars, and inroducing system was further considered. J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., responded to a call from the Executive Committee, and de-

ivered an animated lecture on Geology. On motion, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to Mr. Stewart for his interesting lecture. A debate upon a lost question then engaged the time of the Institute for a half

Institute adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

SECOND DAY Institute met pursuant to adjournment. A written report on "The means for professionalizing Teachers" was read by Prof.

J. Lytle, Esq., moved the adoption of the Report. · Mr. Tussey did not endorse the sentiment of the entire report. A further discussion

was had by Messrs Lytle, De Forest, Baker, McIlroy, Eldridge, Walsh, Owen, and others. The report was adopted and ordered for publication. A. W. Benedict, Esq., being called, lectur-

ed on Reading. Institute adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, AFTERNOON SESSION.

A written report on the study of Physical Geography, was read by Henry McKibben, Esq., and adopted by the Institute. Prof. M. MeN. Walsh lectured on vocal

music in schools. English Grammar was introduced by the Country Superintendent; and discussed by Messrs Tussey, Colon, Eldridge, De Forest, and Walsh.

Outline Geography was called up by G. P. Eldridge, who lectured upon his method of instruction. Other members took exceptions

to his method. Institute adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock, EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Funk gave an analysis of the Elocutionary Chart, and explained his method of teaching from it. Being called, Dr. John H. Wintrode lec-

tured on Reading and read selections. On motion, the thanks of the Institute were tendered to Dr. Wintrode for his interesting

Prof. Walsh offered some remarks on correct orthography.
A. B. Brumbaugh read an able report on

the Utility of Introducing the higher branches into common schools." On motion, Institute adjourned to meeet at

o'clock to-morrow morning. Institute assembled pursuant to adjourn-

The County Superintendent asked for a rereading of Mr. Brumbaugh's report, as he was absent last evening. The report was again read, and called out a general discus-

The Committee on Resolutions reported

the following which were read and unanimously adonted. Resolved, That Teachers' Institutes, when properly conducted, are an eminent means

or improving the qualifications of teachers. and advancing the interests of education. Resolved, That, in view of this, we will renew our efforts, and lienceforth tax our men-

tal and physical powers for the promotion of the cause which we have undertaken. Resolved, That we appreciate the labors of our County Superintendent, and we will cordially and cheerfully assist him in every effort

for the improvement of the schools.

Resolved, That a friendly intercourse among teachers is desirable, and that we recommend the visiting of each other's schools.

Resolved, That, when this Institute ad-

ourn, it be to meet at the Mooresville High School building, at the call- of the County Superintendent, and that a programme of the exercises for that meeting be published in

DAVID TUSSEY, JOHN LYTLE, JAMES A. DEFOREST, On motion the Institutue adjourned.