## THE GLOBE.

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Wednesday, February 9, 1859. DLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, MORTGAGES SUBPCENAS SUBCUMAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS.

ARRANTS,
NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the \$300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace MARKITAGE CENTIFICATES, for Justices of the Feace 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 paper, 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.

## RE- READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. -63 County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the Public House of John S. Miller, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday, February 15th, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing Senatorial and Representative Delegates to the next 4th of March

JAMES GWIN, Chairman. Pennsylvania Legislature. [Correspondence of The Globe.]

Monday, Jan. 31. Senate.-Mr. Gregg read in place a bill entitled "a further supplement to an act incorporating the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek railroad com-pany." A resolution from the House author izing the payment of the amount of a bill of W. H. Carryl & Co., for fitting up the Hall of the House, after being amended by the addition of a clause authorizing the payment of \$3,121 25 for fitting up the Senate Chamber, passed. House.—Mr. Hamersly read in place a joint resolution empowering the House committee to contract for the publishing of a Daily Legislative Record for the use of the House. This bill being under consideration, the previous question was called. Mr. Wigton and nine others, sustained the call. The main question, on the final passage of the bill being put, the yeas were 63 and the nays 22. The nays were all Democrats except one, Mr. Foster from Allegheny. The Senate bill incorporating "The Presbyterian Church of Harrispassed finally. An effort to fix an earlier time for the meeting of the House failed. Petitions presented : one from Perry co., praying that the salary of members of the Legislature be reduced five hundred dollars; several for a new county to be called "Monongahela"; for a new county to be called "Lig-ouier," out of parts of Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria and Somerset; for a new county out of parts of Crawford, Venango and Warren; for a new county to be called Pine. A bill was reported to prevent the defacing

TUESDAY. SENATE.-Prayer by Dr. De Witt. Petitions presented : for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent; and for the erection of a monument to the memory of the fallen Mexican soldiers. Bills read in place: to preserve the liens of morttion of real estate. A resolution from the the House, authorizing a joint committee from each house to contract for the publication of a Record passed without opposition.— House.—A resolution was offered authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquir whether the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company have charged passengers more rents and teachers will give them. than they are by law allowed to charge.

WEDNESDAY. SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Chas. A. Hay. (Lutheran.) Bills read in place: for the more effectual suppression of counterfeiting; relative to costs; to incorporate the Bedford Gas Company. House.— Prayer by Rev. G. J. Martz, (Lutheran.)— Nearly the whole of the session was occupied with the Philadelphia passenger railways.

THURSDAY. SENATE.—Prayer by Reverend Waugh, (Methodist.) Bills reported: relative to aldermen and justices of the peace; to make the sessions of the supreme court permanent at Harrisburg; relating to arbi-Senate for the recess and for the month of January, amounts to \$1607 86, and was so allowed. A bill was reported to prevent the read in place: relative to banks, and to prevent fraud by bank officers; relative to the trustees of the Farmers's High School; authorizing the payment of the claim of John C. Couch, of Huntingdon county. A resolu-tion was passed which authrizes the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of the Legislature assisting in the publision of the Senate of the United States, when it sat with closed doors. The Germantown passenger railway bill came up on second reading and was under consideration up to the hour of adjournment. House .- Prayer by Rev. Colder, (Winebrenarian.) In the case of Thomas H. Porter, the sitting members from Cambria, a report was presented from a majority of the investigating committce, in which Rich. J. Proudfoot was declared to be the duly elected representative from the county of Cambria. A minority report, dissenting from the views of the majority, was presented. Mr. Proudfoot was duly sworn, and took his seat. The committee of conference on the Record matter reported that the "Senate committee refuse to give us any encouragement of a conference," and recommend the ratification of the contract entered into by the House committee with George Bergner & Co. Much time was consumed in a war of words on this perplexing question, and it was yet under consideration when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY. SENATE.—Petitions presented: from citizens of Middle Woodbury township, Bedford county, praying to be annexed to Blair county; for the protection of wild turkeys in Huntingdon county; for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent; for a new county out of parts of Crawford, Warren and Venango; for a new county to be called John C. Couch of Huntingdon county; and several, incorporating passenger railways in the city of Philadelphia. House.—Bills reported: to incorporate a bank at Lewistown; relative to limitation of actions against realestate; relating to taking of depositions; to abolish the board of revenue commissioners:

in place: relating to licences; relating to void marriages. Adjourned until Monday.
Saturday. Senate.—Prayer by Rev. J. G. Miles, (Baptist.) A number of bills were reported by the Standing Committees, and others read in place. The motion to postpone indefinitely, the consideration of the Germanindefinitely, the consideration of the Germantown passenger railroad bill, being the order of the day, came up and was considered, and occupied the time of the Senate up to the hour of adjournment. JUNIATA. nour of adjournment.
HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1859.

## EDUCATIONAL.

BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Barrec Township-Manor Hill School.-Samuel Hewitt, teacher: 40 scholars: attendance good; 35 scholars read; 24 write; 20 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic, 15; Geography 14; Grammar 5; composition, 15; philosophy, 1; order of the school good; house middling-not very well suited to the health of the scholars-subject to material improvement with a little expense. The teacher is now entering upon the path of usefulness and success. The citizens-some not patrons of the school, have contributed and furnished the school with maps and charts suitable for a system of instruction.

Bell's School.—Moses Mayers, teacher; 36 scholars; attendance good; 30 scholars read; 21 write; 20 study mental arithmetic; writ ten arithmetic, 30; geography 7; grammar 5; order good; house very good-highly creditable to the ingenious builder, Thomas Bell, and directors, who were willing to adopt improved plans. The patrons of the school also, have the credit of contributing voluntarily, and furnishing maps and charts.

Masseysburg School .- George W. English, teacher; 50 scholars; attendance good; 38 scholars read; 28 write; 15 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic 15; geography 12; grammar 18; Physiology 16; Vocal music practiced occasionally; composition and declamation once a month. The pleasant exercise of repeating select poems in concert, is peculiar to this school. The patrons here, also furnish maps and charts suited to the wants of the school, and relieve the system from extra taxation on that account.

Maffet School.-Wm. Conrad, teacher; 28 scholars; attendance poor; 22 read; 15 write; 12 study arithmetic; geography 3; grammar none. A good house, with poor seats; very wearisome to the scholars.

Shantytown School .- Gilbert McLain, teacher; 40 scholars; attendance good; 25 scholars read; 22 write; 2 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic 15; geography 1; grammar 3; house poor-teacher and scholars doing all that can be under the circum-

Salisburg School.—Thaddeus P. Stevens, eacher; 42 scholars; attendance only middling; 25 read and write; 13 study mental arithmetic; geography 13; grammar 3; composition and declamation once in two works.

Summit School.—Tho. II. Lovell, teacher; gages in certain cases; and relative to parti- 27 scholars; attendance good; house good; 16 scholars read; 19 write; 17 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic 14; geography 10; grammar, 4. At this school we find an interesting set of scholars, worthy of all the attention and encouragement that their pa-

Forge School.—Joseph A. Creswell, teacher; 15 scholars; attendance -; 7 read; 4 write; 3 study arithmetic.

The system in Barree township receives more attention than ever before. The attendance by the scholars is much better; the course of study is materially improved; as seen by the notes, conveniences for instruction are being introduced. The directors have always doubted the equalizing principle of the Common School System, but they are trations (negatively.) The postage bill of the law abiding, and try to turn the expenditures to the best account. We have more confidence in them than some who profess loyalty | yet it is by no means uncommon, especially destruction of fish in Blair county. Bills to the cause, and seek favoritism and personal interest.

Henderson Township—Birch Spring School. -Miss M. Mayer, teacher; 27 scholars; 16 read; 11 write; 4 study arithmetic; geography 1; Grammar 2; Vocal music is practiced. Among those hills and forest trees, we find cation of a private Journal, of the first ses- a cheerful little school, and a cheerful teacher. May their songs never grow weary.-'There is pleasure in the pathless woods."

Pike Run School.—G. Dorsey, teacher; 17 scholars; 15 read; 11 write; 10 study arithmetic; 4 geography; Grammar 4; attendance good; order good.

Decker School.-Miss Joanna Wolverton, teacher; 15 scholars; attendance poor; 11 read; 12 write; 4 study arithmetic; geography 3.

Center Union School .- Adolphus White, teacher: 46 scholars; attendance good; order good; 23 scholars read; 20 write; 3 study mental Arithmetic; written arithmetic 14;

Union School .- Miss M. A. Tobias, teacher; 38 scholars; attendance good; all the scholars read; 30 write; 26 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic 8; geography 9; Grammar 4. Vocal music is practiced in the school. I am well pleased with the method of instruction in this school. One feature deserves particular notice. When the classes read, every word spoken is audi-Pine. Bills reported: to pay the claim of ble and fills the whole room. The earnest yet gentle manner of the teacher, banishes all mumbling and inspires a confidence requisite to good discipline.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. Porter wishes to know, "Why is it colder in Illinois than in corresponding latitudes relative to state taxes; to incorporate the Newry railroad company; for the erection of in Penna.—is it because the former is higher

DIED.—In Plattsville, on the 10th ult., of asthma and hemorrhage of the lungs, Mrs. M. A. Bivens, wife of John Bivens, in the 20th year of her age.

a new county to be called Pine. Bills read above the level of the sea?" No. It is chiefly The Tariff and the Treasury---The Stateowing to wind currents which prevail in our Western states, uninterrupted by the even surface of the country. For the causes of these currents, see Lieutenant Maury's "Phys. Geography of the Sea," or the "Farmers Encyclopedia,"-article Climate. Chicago is 591 feet above the level of the sea, its mean annual temperature 47 deg. Fort Armstrong is 528 feet above the sea level, and its mean temperature is 51 deg. Pittsburg is 704 feet above the sea level-Carlisle is 500.

"Normal." wishes to know-If black as a color will accumulate heat, more than white, why does the black race inhabit the intertropical regions, and the whites a higher latitude?"

White clothing is cool, because this color turns back the rays of the sun that falls upon it. "The black skin of the negro is a living texture, and not subject to the same laws that govern dead matter. The skin of the negro is largely provided with cells which contain a fatty matter that acts as a non-conductor of the external heat, and also a much larger number of porspiratory glands, than exists in the skins of Europeans. The perspiration cools the blood, and carries off the internal heat, while the oily matter gives a shining surface to the skin and reflects the external heat. We see therefore two express provisions for the cooling of the negroes skin independent of color."

Other questions answered in our next pa-

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE. Letter from Nebraska Territory.

COLUMBUS, N. T., Jan. 26, 1859. DEAR GLOBE :- The news from the Eldorado of Nebraska, continue favorable. By the latest intelligence, Gen. Larimie, (formerly of Pittsburgh,) with a train from Leavenworth City, had arrived at Cherry Creek. He had done nothing by way of prospecting, the weather being unfavorable, but is sanguine in regard to the future. The roads were never better, and stock keeps up well on rushes and prairie grass. The Western Stage Company have made arrangements to run a weekly line of Coaches from Omaha to the mines. This line will be in successful operation by the first of April-fare, one hundred dollars, board included. Some of the monied men of Omaha, have an enterprise of the same character, in contemplation. If the latter is carried out, it will, no doubt, reduce the fare. Government trains are here almost daily. They are engaged in hauling corn to Fort Kearney, a distance of 120 miles. Until recently, the Fort was furnished by Missouri, with this staple production, but the distance is so great, (the nearest point being about 350 miles,) that corn, when delivered at Kearney, costs the Government from four to five dollars per bushel. It is worth here, from sixty to seventy-five cents; cost of transportation, one dollar per bushel. Thus it will be seen that the importance of Platte Valley will, at no distant day, be quite perceptible, even at our National Capital. Farmers are busy bringing in their produce, for which they realize a fair price. There will be about fifty thousand bushels of corn in store here, for Spring supplies. Last Thursday, Grand Island, a small town about sixty miles west of this place, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The Prairie was set on fire during the day, about midnight the flames reached the village, and the unfortunate inhabitants were aroused from their sleep, only in time to save their lives. By this sad calamity, a great many of them are rendered destitute, even of clothing. They are mostly Dutch, and are a very industrious and worthy people. It may seem strange to an eastern mind, that grass should grow so rank in our towns, as to communicate fire to the dwellings, where there are but few inhabitants, a large number of the lots are uncultivated, and the streets, to a great extent, are overgrown with grass, which, during dry and windy weather, burns very readily. There is no sight so grand as a large prairie fire, but after it has past, no track was ever more desolate. It somewhat resembles the "bottomless perdition," so graphically described by Milton-

\* \* "If it were land that ever burned
With solid, as the lake with liquid fire;
And such appeared in here, as when the force
Of subterranean wind transports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the shattered side
Of thundering Ætna, whose combustible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire
Sublimed with mineral fury, and the winds,
And leave a singed bottom all involved
With stench and smoke."

I recently saw a couple of Mountain Sheep. They were brought through here by a gentleman from Iowa, who was returning from the mines. They are much larger than the common sheep, and are hairy instead of woolly, the head is the only part about them which resemble the domestic animal. Their horns are larger than I ever saw, even on Buffalo. This excited my curiosity, so I procured a tape, and found the horns of the largest to be three feet in length and two feet three inches in circumference. The neck is strong, and heavy in proportion. My curiosity being satisfied, I walked off, thinking of the "battering rams" of the ancients, toppleing towers, &c.

THE BRIDE OF DEATH .- A wedding took place recently in Plattsville, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening, and at nine o'clock the same night-an hour-and-half afterwards -the husband wept beside the bride of death.

Here is the sad record:— MARRIED.—In Plattsville, on the 10th ult., by P. K Salisbury, Esq., John Bivers, of Middletown, Delaware county, to Miss M. A. Turk, of Plattsville, Greene county.

ment of Secretary Cobb.

The Receipts not Adequate to meet Expenses-The Secretary Recommends a Reduction of Expenditures-The Repeal of the Laws to Construct New Post Offices and Custom and Court Houses—The Abolishment of the Franking Privilege—The Increase of Post-age Rates—A Modification of the Tariff, and the Extension of the Treasury Note

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House to-day a reply to the resolution passed by that body, calling for the actual and probable receipts from customs, public lands, and other sources, for this and the next fiscal year, and for his opinion whether the said receipts will be adequate to meet the public expenditures.

He says the receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending September last, were nearly twenty-five millions two hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars (\$25,231,000,) as stated in his annual report. The receipts for the remaining three-quarters, were estimated at thirty-eight millions five hundred thousand (\$38,500,000,) of which sum, thirty seven millions (\$37,000,000,) were estimated ted to be derived from the customs. It was believed that the quarter, ending December last, would yield ten millions, (\$10,000,000;) the present quarter ending the 31st of March, fifteen millions (\$15,000,000,) and the next quarter ending the 30th of June, twelve millions (\$12,000,000.)

In reference not only to customs, but to the public lands and other sources of revenue, all the information which has been received at the department since his annual report, confirms the correctness of the estimates of the probable receipts for the present and next fiscal year. He is, therefore, of the opinion that the result will show that the actual receipts for the remaning quarters of the present and for the next fiscal year, will not vary materially from the estimates already submitted to Congress. In support of this opinion he submits a comparison of the re-ceipts for the same quarters of the two pro-

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857, the importations were very heavy, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those exported, to over two hundred and niney-four millions of dollars, (\$294,000,000,) and the receipts from the customs for that year, were sixty-three millions three hundred and forty-eight thousands dollars (\$63,348,-000.) In the fiscal year ending June, 1858, the importations were much reduced, amounting in dutiable goods, exclusive of those imported, to two hundred and two millions, \$202,000,000,) and the receipts from the customs for that year were forty-two millions and forty-six thousand dollars (\$42,046,000.) To realize his estimates the importation of dutiable goods for the present fiscal year, must reach two hundred and fifty millions, (\$250,000,000,) besides those exported, and for the next fiscal year the sum of two hun-

dred and eighty millions, (\$280,000,000.) Comparing the foregoing statement of receipts, and looking to a favorable and healthy reaction in business, he should regard it as unsafe and unwise to calculate upon a larger importation than the present estimates contemplate; and entertaining these opinions, he is compelled to say that the receipts will not be adequate to the necessity of public exgencies, unless the expenditures should be reduced below the amount estimated for .-He has seen no indications that would induce the opinion that such a result can be reasonably anticipated. On the contrary, should the bills which have been passed by either the one or the other branch of Congress, be finally passed by both, and become and permanently increased. It is estimated that the pension bill alone, which has passed the House, would add several millions to the annual expenditures of the Government, and even a larger amount for the next fiscal year. Other bills, which have passed either the Senate or the House, would, in a large measure, swell the amount of expenditures .-These are contingencies toward which the attention of Congress should be directed, in considering the probable receipts and expenditures of the Government. Either the expenditures must be reduced to the estimated receipts or some other means of revenue be provided. If the first remedy can be ef-

He has already submitted to Congress the plans for codifying the revenue laws and for the reorganization of the collection districts, which if sanctioned and passed into laws would greatly facilitate the operations of the Treasury Department, and reduce largely the expenses for collecting the revenue.

fected, it is certainly the most desirable.

There stand on the statute-books laws requiring the building of custom houses, post flices, and court houses at places where the public service does not require them at this ime. A repeal of these laws, or the postponement of their execution to a period of greater prosperity and less embarrassment, would relieve the Treasury of that amount of expenditure.

The recommendation to abolish the franking privilege, and raising the letter rate to five cents, with the view of bringing the Post Office Department as near as possible to former self-sustaining position, will, if carried out greatly relieve the Treasury. In the other departments reductions might also, in all probability be made.

He calls attention to the outstanding treasury notes. In the estimation of receipts and expenditures, the permanent redemption of them, as they may fall due, has not been contemplated. All the calculations have been made upon the basis of continuing them in circulation, and as a matter of course the redemption of the whole or of any part must increase the anticipated deficiency, unless authority be given for their re-issue, or other provision be made for their redemption .-Since February last, there has been redeemed five hundred and forty-three thousand seven hundred dollars (\$543,700,) and by the 30th June next the sum of seventeen millions seven hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred dollars (\$17,758,900) will fall due, at which time their payment must be met.

He only speaks of those which have been brought to the attention of Congress, and commends them to their favorable considerations. If, however, the appropriations made at the present session shall reach the amount estimated for in the Secretary's report a deby additional legislation, and to the extent that the appropriations shall exceed the estimates will that deficiency be necessarily increased.

He says he has already expressed the opinion that the public debt ought not to be increased by an additional loan. That opinion remains unchanged. The present tariff should be so modified as to supply such deficiency as may exist, and he recommends his views on the subject expressed in his annual report to favorable consideration.

Should Congress adjourn without legislating on the subject, it would be almost impossible, under the most favorable receipts from the ordinary sources, for the department to meet the public liabilities until another Congress should be convened. He had already recommended that this immediate demand should be provided for, by authorizing the re-issue of these treasury notes for one or two years. This can easily be affected by extending for that period the provisions of the act of December 1857, authorizing the issue of treasury notes.

The proposition to convert these notes into a permanent debt ought not to receive the favorable consideration of Congress. It would be virtually to postpone their ultimate payment to a distant day. When the policy of the Government should be to redeem them from year to year as the means of the Treasury will justify. The public debt which remains in the form of treasury notes can always be redeemed without endangering the successful operations of the department .-Whenever there shall be an excess of the revenue over the expenditures it can be safely placed to the redemption of the treasury notes -the power of reissuing them existing, should the future receipts from any cause fall below the estimates of the department. An additional reason is given, namely: the notes can be redeemed without the payment of any premium, which will hardly be the case with United States stock. Contemplating the gradual redemption of these notes and being op-posed to the policy of adding the sum of twenty millions to the permanent debt, he repeats his former recommendation for exten-

Extraordinary Suicide in New Orleans.

for one or two years more.

ding the operation of the treasury-note act

[From the New Orleans Crescent of the 24th ult.]
Sylvester Rupert, thirty-seven years of age, an Englishman by birth, and by trade a ship carpenter, lived with his wife and two children in a house on Perdido street. In October last, the yellow fever, then prevailing, counted among its victims the youngest child of the Ruperts-their little girl, Lizzie, about four years old, and the particular pet of the father. This was a blow from which the father never recovered. Not able to buy a tomb, he had the child buried in the ground in Greenwood Cemetery. The grief preyed heavily upon him. It was his only thought; and, being out of his regular employment, he found employment in his grief.

He bought a burial lot and some bricks and other material, and with his own hands, and all alone in the cemetery, built him a brick tomb. He had not the means to make the tomb a stylish one; so in its mouth or entrance he fitted a wooden frame, and on this frame he fitted a piece of board, and secured it with screws in its four corners. On this board with which he enclosed the vault, (in lieu of the usual brick and mortar or marble slab,) he had carved nicely with his knife the burial inscription of his child. The tomb finished, he disinterred the child's body and placed it there. He fastened the board with screws, in order that he might afterwards have no trouble in removing it when he felt like gazing upon the decaying remains of his child.

This employment finished, it was his habit to visit the cemetery, open the tomb, and look at the corpse of his pet. He always carried a screw driver in his pocket with which to remove and replace the board, and also to remove and replace the lid of the coffin.— Neither the haggard aspect of the shrinking little corpse, nor the foul odor of its decay could repel him in his morbid grief. His visits were frequent, and sometimes his wife went with him. He frequently complained to her that he could not get work, and this inability doubtless fostered the despondency aws the expenditures would be very largely which was drawing him to death. He freand permanently increased. It is estimated quently spoke of having no faith in the future, and of death as a desirable thing.

On Wednesday he went to the cemetery with two shrubs which he had purchased, and planted them in front of the tomb. Thursday, when he left home, he told his wife that if he had no better luck in finding work, she would never see him again. He also said something about having a place in which to rest.

That evening, or that night-for no one saw him in his gloomy proceedings—he visited the cemetery; taking with him his screw driver, an iron trunk handle, a small rod of iron, a piece of wire, some new screws and a large vial of laudanum. Unscrewing the board of the tomb, he threw away the screws and filled the screw holes in the board

With his new screws he then secured the trunk handle to the inside of the board .-This work, of course, had to be done outside the tomb. Passing his child's coffin aside, he got in by its side, taking with him his poison and the other articles with which he had provided himself. His hat he placed upon the coffin; his coat, which he had taken off, he wrapped around a brick for a pillow. He shut himself in with the board, by means of the handle he had screwed to it; the board fitting outside the wooden frame. The iron bar, which was of the proper length, he placed across the frame inside. The thickness of the frame would not allow the bar to pass through the trunk handle on the inside of the board; so he secured the handle and the bar by means of his wire, coiling it through the one and around the other. He did not succeed in fitting the board squarely upon the frame. One corner of it caught upon the brick-work outside the frame; this he did not discover, probably, owing to the darkness of the night; and but for this little circumstance his fate would probably have nevyears. Having thus hid himself away, as he off the contents of his laudanum bottle, com-

er been discovered, or not at least for many fancied, beyond mortal discovery, he drained rosed himself on his back, placed the brick and coat beneath his head, and went to sleep, and off into the unknown region of the suicides. As he did not return home on Thursday

night his wife feared the worst, remembering well the tendency of his late conduct, and the tenor of his parting words. On Friday morning she rose early and went out to the cemetery. She looked all around, but failed to find her husband. She went and looked at their tomb, and was about to leave, when she happened to notice that the board did not fit snugly into the frame as usual. Looking closer, she discovered the mud in the screw-holes, and putting her hand on the board, found it was standing loosely. She ficiency will exist which must be provided for pulled it out a little, and the first thing she saw, was the dead face of her husband. She fainted away and laid in the grass she could not tell how long. She recovered at last, got up and went and informed the sexton, Mr. Merritt, of her discovery. The latter went and looked at things, and sent word to the coroner; and the inquest was held, as we

have stated, on Saturday. The coroner's verdict was in accordance with the facts so plainly apparent-suicide MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. Joseph Isen-BERG and Miss Mary A. daughter of Joseph Norris of Penn township. On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. J. L. Holmes, Mr. Thomas C. Ashman and Miss Me-LISSA, eldest daughter of Henry L. Greene, all of Hun-tingdon county, Pa.

On the 2d inst., by the same, Mr. George Heeter and Miss Reuhannah Hudson, all of Scottsville, Pa.
On Dec. 23d, 1858, by Rev. Jno. Moore, at the house of Samuel Isett, Mt. Etna, Mr. John K. Sissler and Miss Charlesa C. Davis, all of Yellow Springs, Blair co. Pa.

On Jan. 20th, by the same, at Williamsburg, Mr. Ephraim Gerst, of Frankstown, and Miss Anna A. Metz, of Williamsburg, Blair co. Pa. On Feb. 3d, by the same, at the Water Street Hotel, Mr. Geo. D. Iserr and Miss Susan E. Butts, of former place.

On December 30th, 1858, at Shade Gap, Jacob S. Hunt, Esq., aged 33 years 10 months and 2 days. The loss of the deceased is much regretted by his acquaintances, but his verlasting gain,

### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.-Flour comes forward slowly and prices ANNAY, Feb. 7.—Flour comes forward slowly and prices firm; sales 1000 bbls at \$5.75 for superfine, and \$6 for extra. The demand however, is quiet. Small sales of rye flour at \$4. Corn meal at \$3.50. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers—small sales of red at \$1.37@1,40; white at \$1,55@1,62. Rye sells at \$5c. Corn active at 80c. 4000 bus. Penna. cats sold at 51c.

## UDITOR'S ESTATE.—

Estate of Ann S. Hays, deceased.]

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the one third of the balance in the bands of John C. Couts, Administrator of Ann S. Hays, deceased, late of Barree township, belonging to William Hays, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons are required to present their claims before the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER,

Huntingdon, Feb. 9, 1859-4t.

CHERIER'S SALE - Ry virtue of o

HERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, or outery, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 17th day of February, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate,

to wit:
All the defendant's interest in and to a lot of ground. situate in Penn township, Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of Isaac Peightal, on the West, Jacob Fink on the East; containing one acre, more or less, with a two story LOG HOUSE and LOG STABLE, thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Houng Engick.

GRAFFUS MILLER, Sheriff. Huntingdon, Jan. 26, 1859.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of
Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale

on the premises,

On Friday, the 18th February next,
All that certain tract of WOOD or MOUNTAIN LAND,
situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded by
lands of George Bell, John Wilson, the heirs of William
Hays, deceased, and by other mountain land, containing
about 400 ACRES, 10 acres of which are cleared and under
cultivation, and having thereon erected, a two story dwelling house and frame stable. Said tract will be sold all
together, or in such parcels as may suit purchasers. To
be sold as part of the Real Estate of William Porter, deceased, by his Administrators.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale. cessed, by his Administrators.

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL STEWART,

G. W. PORTER,

January, 26, 1859.

Administrators.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING

MACHINE CO., 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, having greatly increased their facilities for manufacturing their Cledenate Family Machines, with all the recent improvements have reduced their pilees, and offer for sale A NEW STYLE MACHINE. Price \$50,

It is no longer questioned that these Machines are the best in use for family sewing. They

HEM, FELL, GATHIER AND STITCH in the most superior manner, and are the only machines in the market that are so well and simply made, that they may be sent into families with no other instructions than are contained in a circular which accompanies each machine, and from which A CHILD OF TEN YEARS may readily learn how to use them, and keep them in order. They make upwards of Fifteen Hundred Stitches a Minute, and will do the sewing of a family cheaper than a seamstress can do it, even if she works at the rate of one cent

AN HOUR.

Is there a husband, father, or brother in the United States, who will permit the drudgery of hand sewing in his family, when a Grover & Baker Machine will do it better, more expeditiously, and cheaper than can possibly be done by hand?

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.— The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday, 10th day of February next, Thursday, 10th day of February next, on the premises, within half a mile of Manor Hill, and nine miles of Petersburg, A VALUABLE FARM, containing 160 Acres of Good Limestone Land—120 Acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a good Frame House, 36 by 42 feet, with water at the door; a first rate Bank Barn, 98 by 48 feet, with a Wagon Shed, Straw House, and Hog House attached, all new; also a good Log House, weatherboarded, Wash House, Wood House, and Milk House; a small Barn, Wagon Shed, &c.—Also, a large and thriving Orchard of fine fruit. Any persons wishing to purchase a Good Farm, cheap, will do well to call on the subscriber, and examine for themselves.

Terms as Follows:—\$200 when knocked down, \$1,200 on the first day of April next, and the residue, in two equal annual payments, secured by the bonds and mortage of the purchaser, when a warrantee deed will be given.

given.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
ANDREW SMITH. January 19, 1859.\*

## STRAY BULL. Came to the premises

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Walker township, sometime in October last, a brindle bull, with white in face, supposed to be two years old next Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise, he will be disposed of according to law.

Walker to Jan 10 1850 \*

JOHN ROBB. osed of according to law. Walker tp., Jan. 19, 1859.\*

## CTRAY HEIFER.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber at Colerain Forges, Franklin township, about the middle of October last, a red Heifer, with white along the back and belly, supposed to be about four years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise, she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN BROWN.

## A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN JOHNSTON, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Feb. 2, 1859.-6t.

# DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of JANE JOHNSTON, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby noti-fies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Anditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon country, to distribute the moneys in the hands of Dr. Daniel Houtz, Assignee of Henry C. Walker, of Porter township, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 3d day of March next, when and where all persons interested in said fund, are required to present their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

Huntingdon, Feb. 2, 1859—1t.

Auditor.

DUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE By order of the Orphans' Court of Hantingdon county, I will expose to public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of March next, (1850,) at 11 o'clock, A.M., all that certain plantation and tract of land situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by land of John Watters and Benjamin Briggs, on the west by land of Hagie's heirs, on the south by land of Jacob Felmlee, and on the east by land of Mathias F. Shoop and Barbara McMullen, containing one hundred acres, more or less, having thereon crected a log dwelling house, log barn and other improvements.

Terms of Sale.—One third of the purchase money to be paid when the sale is confirmed by the Court, and the residue to be paid in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

Huntingdon Feb 2 1859-At.

Huntingdon, Feb. 2, 1859-6t.

GRAFFUS MILLER, UITARS, VIOLINS, Bows, Screws, Bridges, Strings, Rosin, &c., &c., for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

## OCKET MAPS

OF THE WESTERN STATES Lewis' Book, Stationery & Music Store.