

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 16, 1859.

PLANKS! PLANKS! PLANKS!

NOTICES OF SALES, ATTACHMENTS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'S, JUDGMENT BONDS, ETC. ETC.

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 and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Arson. SURETY BONDS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTOR'S 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.

New Advertisements.

50—Sheriff's Sales, by G. Miller.
50—License Notices, by D. Caldwell.
50—Register's Notices, by H. Glazier.
50—Prospectus of Little's Living Age.
50—Mr. Vernon Saloon, by John Weir.
50—Notice to Boatmen, by J. J. Lawrence.
50—Improved Breed of Horses, by A. Lewis.
50—Mountaine Female Seminary, by L. G. Grier.
50—Select School at Marklesburg, by A. B. Brumbaugh.
50—The Paris Mantilla Emporium, by J. W. Proctor & Co., Philadelphia.
50—Window Shades, Cords, Tassels and Bells' Fixtures, for sale at Lewis' Book & Music Store.

DEATH OF POSTMASTER GENERAL BROWN.—A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, after an illness of several days, died in Washington on Tuesday last.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Commissioner of Patents, has been appointed to the vacancy.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Harrisburg to-day, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Surveyor General, and Auditor General. The feeling of the great majority of the party is, that the Convention will make no platform that will endanger the success of the candidates. If true friends of the party have control of the Convention, we may expect good results—but if politicians, who are Democrats only for the plunder, should force upon the party an objectionable platform, we would not give much for the chances of success of the Convention's nominees. We hope for the best.

The Post Office Bill.

Some idea of the importance of the post office appropriation bill may be formed by the following synopsis of its contents:—

For inland transportation of the mails, \$12,633,000
For compensation of post-masters, 2,375,000
For compensation of clerks, 950,000
Miscellaneous expenses, 625,000
For deficiencies and arrearages for the present fiscal year, 3,338,000
Total, \$20,921,000

It is by far the heaviest of all the appropriation bills, to such magnitude have the operations of the Department arisen under the present and the late Administrations. It is remarkable that though the bill passed at the last session provided nearly the same gross amount of \$20,000,000, the arrearages for the very fiscal year covered by that bill amount to nearly \$4,000,000. But in addition to this there is paid \$700,000 for the California and Oregon mails via Panama, and \$250,000 by way of Tehuantepec.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Correspondence of The Globe.]

MONDAY, March 7. SENATE.—Petitions and remonstrances presented: Two of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying the enactment of a law to prevent the surrender of any human being as a slave; for the new county of Ligonier; one for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent. Bills in place: one relating to fees of Registers of Wills and Records of Deeds; relating to appeal from the judgments of Aldermen and Justices of the Peace; authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to appoint trustees of sales of real estate in case of partition.

HOUSE.—Petitions and remonstrances: six from Cambria county, for the repeal of the tonnage tax; seven of citizens of Clarion county, for a law submitting the continuance of the present Common School system to a vote of the people; one from citizens of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, against being annexed to Fulton county; two from the townships of Jackson and Shirley, against any change in the manner of collecting taxes; two against fishing with seines and nets in the Augwick Creek; several for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent. Bills reported: relating to fees of Justices of the Peace; relative to distribution of the proceeds of real estate sold by the Sheriff; relative to Courts of Justice.

TUESDAY. SENATE.—Petitions, &c.: two for the passage of a law prohibiting fishing with seines or nets in the Augwick creek and its tributaries; one of citizens of Mount Union for a law declaring the streets of said town public highways; two from Huntingdon county against any change in the manner of collecting taxes in said county; several for and against the repeal of the tonnage tax.—Bills reported: requiring notice of sales of real estate by executors and other trustees to be given by handbills; providing for the challenging of jurors in civil cases; relative to the limitation of actions; requiring payment of road and school taxes by electors at the township elections; relative to the partition of real estate in the several Courts. The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court in cases of testamentary trusts, passed finally. A bill relative to the publication of the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in certain cases, passed second reading.

HOUSE.—A bill repealing certain road laws in the township of Jackson, in the county of Huntingdon, passed finally. A bill to incorporate the Media Bank of Delaware county, was lost on third reading, yeas 23, nays 55, also the supplement to the act incorporating the Mount Joy Savings Institution, by a vote of 16 yeas to 58 nays. A long debate ensued in the consideration of a further supplement to the act incorporating the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in which the propriety of inflicting a tax upon tonnage passing over the road was discussed.

WEDNESDAY. SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Martz. A bill attaching the farm of Samuel Gladfelter in Taylor township, Fulton county, to Clay township School District in Huntingdon county, was reported from the committee with a negative recommendation. A bill was read by Mr. Turney, relative to verdicts and judgment in ejectment. The act establishing a general banking law was defeated. The bill authorizing the publication of minority of opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court passed finally. The bill authorizing the payment of the claim of John C. Couch of Huntingdon county, passed finally.

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Hay. The vote negating the bill incorporating the Media Bank was reconsidered and the further consideration of the subject postponed for the present. A bill abolishing the office of sealer of weights and measures in several counties (including Huntingdon) passed, finally. The Governor returned, unapproved, with his objections, a bill incorporating the City Building Association of Philadelphia. The bill erecting a new county to be called Pine after being variously amended was negated.

THURSDAY. SENATE.—Prayer by Rev. Colder. Mr. Schell read in place a bill authorizing the payment of the claim of Andrew Wise for lumber delivered on the canal for the use of the Commonwealth. The bill repealing certain road laws in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, passed finally. A bill was read "a supplement to an act enabling joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands, to manage and develop the same."

HOUSE.—Prayer by Rev. Bartine. Petitions &c.: For the new county of Ligonier; for a law requiring Commissioners to appoint Constables collectors of taxes; two from Dublin township, Huntingdon county to annex a part of said township to Fulton county and one against the same; several for and against the abolition of the office of County Superintendent. Bills reported: To pay the claim of S. Miles Green of Huntingdon county; to prevent the killing of wild turkeys in said county; for the better preservation of game and insectivorous birds; fixing the standard weight of oats.

FRIDAY. SENATE.—A large number of petitions were presented for the passage of a law requiring banks to keep their notes at par in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Mr. Schell presented a remonstrance from citizens of Huntingdon county against any change in the manner of collecting taxes in said county, and one against the annexation of any part of said county to Fulton county. A supplement to the exemption law, commonly known as the \$300 law, was under consideration and was postponed.

HOUSE.—A bill authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty in certain cases was negated. The House refused to continue the salary of Samuel Hazard, editor of the *Colonial Records*.

SATURDAY. SENATE not in session. Prayer by Rev. Miles. The session was occupied in the consideration of private and local bills.

JUNIATA.

Educational.—School Visitation.

BY THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

ONEIDA TOWNSHIP.

Donation School.—Baton Green, teacher; 49 scholars; attendance good; 39 read and write; 12 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic 13; geography 7; grammar 3; algebra 1. House good; deportment of scholars good.

West School.—Wm. Stewart, teacher; 33 scholars; attendance good; 29 scholars read; 17 write; 12 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic 12; geography 2; grammar 3; history U. S. 4. House middling; order in school good.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

Independence School.—S. Silkmitter, teacher; 29 scholars; attendance middling; 23 read; 20 write; 8 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic 16; geography 3; grammar 7; house middling.

Meta School.—J. H. Miller, teacher; 68 scholars; 50 read; 35 write; attendance good; 14 study mental arithmetic; written arithmetic 15; grammar 4. House poor; order good.

Rosberry School.—John McCarthy, teacher; 62 scholars; attendance middling; 56 read; 39 write; 39 study arithmetic; geography 10; grammar 20; house middling, small; deportment of scholars good.

Centre School.—Jno. Livingston, teacher; 39 scholars; attendance good; order good; 29 read; 25 write; 10 study arithmetic; geography 2; grammar 4.

Mill-Creek School.—Wm. McCarthy, teacher; 84 scholars; attendance middling; 50 scholars read and write; 27 study arithmetic; geography 5; grammar 2. House poor. If my engagements were not pressing, it would be well to review the Educational affairs of Oneida and Brady, and inform the teachers, why the Superintendent's are "brief and unsatisfactory" to them; but I cannot this week command the time.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MR. LEWIS:—In my last letter I intimated some further remarks upon the Southern part of our county, particularly my former place of writing. Scottsville contains a dozen or twenty families, two churches, two stores, a mill, one Common School, but no alderman—no common council. In the earlier "Geologic Ages," Pluto seems to have had much to do with the foundation, or rather the locality of the place. A vast amount of fragmentary rocks are scattered here, there and everywhere, so that if you were to go out after night, you would need a boot insurance company to preserve your understanding. If you were to attend a public meeting, you would observe a number of fair young women and brave young men and you would wish them to take to heart all the good advice given them, that they should be not only the representatives of society, but the very ornaments of it. You would also observe here, as in other small towns and villages, young men and boys without number, living without any definite objects before them, living without any plans or resolutions for the future, seemingly to say, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I rest on the lap of time until she shall make a man of me, and dress me with the habiliments of success." You would then pause and reflect upon the reality of so many young men growing up without a sufficient anchor for their many powers, without a sufficient inducement for enterprise—without a sufficient reward for industry. He who cultivates a field does a good act; he who teaches others to cultivate it does more; but he who will essay plans of life for young men in rural districts where the resources of the soil are not sufficient to emulate and engage the activity of genius, will do more than the Baron with his acres, the banker with capital, or the general with his army. I could write with interest to myself on this subject, and may advert to it again, in notices of other villages in my wanderings.

The mineral springs of Scottsville, are no misnomer, or matter of speculation. A mere taste of the water is sufficient to convince you that they are nearly equal to the waters of Bedford. Should the "Shermans Valley" or "Pacific extension" ever traverse this vicinity, these mineral springs will become a famous resort and source of profit.

From Scottsville I went down Hill Valley, up Hares Valley, and then down Smith's Valley. If you were acquainted with the romantic appearance of these rural retreats, you might conjecture that I had some nick-nacks for sale, and was ambitious to explore regions that the little Jew peddlers have never penetrated. Hill Valley is narrow, and extends a distance of about fifteen miles from Scottsville to Mt. Union, as you will see on Mr. Cristy's map. Its name is quite appropriate, but it contains some good farms and thrifty farmers. Hares Valley contains but little land valuable for cultivation. Smith's Valley again looks farmer-like, and is chiefly a good red-shale land.

If you were to get acquainted with the people, you would not find these retired parts devoid of interest, especially if you can enjoy life as it was in "ye olden time." Here you would find honest industry (and some few otherwise,) trying every expedient for the support of a family: you would find parents teaching industry and frugality to their children; and children obeying their parents in all things, as a matter of right. In one of these rural regions, I noticed with considerable interest a lonely widow attending to the affairs of the farm, "that the boys should lose no time from school." Seldom have I observed parents looking forward on the current of time, with such real anxiety for the future welfare of their children—a widow's only hope. Before the family circle is broken parents naturally look forward to fame, to conspicuous places for their children; and often times their anticipations are a variety of vanities. But the thoughtful widow takes a humbler view of life, and perhaps more prudent. She is contented that her little flock shall all do well without doing better. To this end her whole energies are bent; her spirit forever yearns; her very soul gathers new life from every ray of light, and strength from every little success. As one disappointment after another rolls a heavy stone upon the heart, still she clings to new expedients as the sailor clings to the last plank when the surges close around him. "Hope, eternal, springs in the human breast. Man never is, but always to be blest."

ALPHA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Lycoming co., Pa.,
March 2, 1859.

FRIEND LEWIS:—Bunyan used to talk about his fingers tingling and his thoughts running from his brain along his arm, and out through his pen upon the paper; and the world-to-day is better and wiser on account of his writings. Now, although I do not expect to instruct as did "the dreamer," yet, perhaps I can find something to write that will at least, entertain your numerous readers—I shall tell you something about my trip from Huntingdon co., and give you a short sketch of matters about this place. On Monday morning last, we took the train a short distance west of the "Ancient Borough" for Harrisburg. Passing over this part of our route as smoothly as persons generally ride on a railroad, we reached the capital a little after noon. How we had hoped to dine, as a long ride on the cars had made our appetites as sharp as Prof. Chaplin's razors, but in this we were doomed to disappointment, for

we had just time to procure our tickets for Williamsport on the Northern Central Railroad, and get aboard the cars before starting time. We were fortunate enough, however, to get a few apples from a lad, to allay the clamorings of the "inner man." Then away we went across the wild waters of the Susquehanna. The scenery up the river for many miles, is magnificent, but must be seen to be appreciated. I cannot mention every thing worthy of note along the road. At a little station, away up the river, I observed a diminutive grocery, with quite a conspicuous sign on the top of it. This is the inscription:—

"This is the house that Jack built,
Help me through the world."

An odd looking old customer stood in the doorway, gazing at the cars, and looking for all the world, as if he were the veritable Jack himself. We had no chance to patronize him, but hope if any of the readers of the *Globe* should ever pass that way, they will give the old man a "lift." After many a jolt, such as all who ride on a rail must expect, we arrived at the end of our journey.—Williamsport is a thriving town on the West Branch river, and has within the last ten years increased from about two to eight thousand of a population. She has quite a number fine churches and public schools. Dickinson Seminary—under the control of the East Baltimore Conference—is a large edifice of brick, and erected on an eminence commanding a view of the town and surrounding country. We visited the Institution, and were much pleased with the arrangement of the buildings. The members of the faculty have gained for themselves a high reputation, and are doing much to advance the cause of education.

Lumbering seems to be the business of most importance to the place, and many hands are constantly employed in the extensive planing and sawing mills. This place is the terminus of the Northern Central Railroad, and is at the junction of the Catawissa, Elmira, and Sunbury and Erie Railroads. The surrounding country is generally productive, and the people are industrious and enterprising. I will have more to say next week.

Truly Yours,
LEROY.

The Sickles Tragedy.

There are several features of this notable tragedy which the public journalists should not pass over without comment.

Ist, then, as to the "sudden passion" under which the act was committed. It is reliably stated that the letter which led to the catastrophe was not the first intimation Mr. S. had of his wife's infidelity. That letter was but one of a series, being more explicit than others. More than a year ago, according to *Forney's Press*, the intimacy between Mr. Key and Mrs. Sickles led to difficulty and the interchange of notes between Key and Sickles. Articles of separation were drawn up between Sickles and his wife on account of that intimacy, but a reconciliation took place and Key was once more admitted to the intimacy of a friend. A friend of Mr. Sickles from New York once warned him of the improper relations between his wife and Key, and was abused for it. It seems, therefore, that Mr. S. had had such information as should have put him on his guard, and takes from him in some degree the excuse of passion aroused by the development of a sudden and hitherto unknown state of facts.

2d, as to the sense of "injured honor" which impelled Mr. Sickles to the act of violence. There are pretty strong indications that this was Pickwickian. It is by no means certain that Mr. S. himself was even circum-spect as a husband. He is alleged by those who know his antecedents to have been lax in his morals, and to have held in light esteem the sacredness of the marital relations. It is alleged that he married his wife under circumstances that should have led him to be careful how he put frail virtue in the way of temptation. His conduct after marriage, it is asserted, was such as would have justified acts of violence on the part of his wife, to avenge "injured honor," quite as much as on his own part. The "honor" that could voluntarily disgrace itself, could not be seriously impaired by the conduct of another.

Mr. Butterworth's statement also reveals the peculiar view of honor taken by Mr. Sickles. Prior to the homicide, and when counseling and advising with Mr. S. with regard to the course he should pursue, Mr. B. remarked that he thought the misconduct of Mrs. S. "was known only to one or two persons beyond mere surmise," and counseled him to put her away quietly, for the honor of his little ones and her friends, Mr. S. replied that their conduct had been so reckless that "all the negroes in that neighborhood, and I dare not say how many other persons, know all about the circumstances." Mr. B. reiterated his opinion, and said if it could be kept from the public, Mr. S. must not do anything to destroy that possibility. Mr. S. responded that it was city talk, and could not be concealed. Then, replied Mr. B., "if that be so, there is but one course left for you as a man of honor." It is evident from this that it was not the evil itself which stung Mr. S. to madness, but its publicity. And this accounts with what might by the views of the injuries inflicted, in one whose notions of individual purity of life are so lax as Mr. Sickles' are alleged to be. Though the injury to his honor were ever so aggravated, could it have been concealed, Mr. Key might have been permitted to live, and Mrs. S. sent quietly into retirement. The publicity was what whetted the appetite for revenge not the injury per se.

3d. The subsequent treatment of the parties. Knowing the outrage Mr. Key had committed, the treachery to friendship, the irreparable ruin of innocence and domestic happiness he had wrought, Mr. Butterworth, as he tells us himself, went out from Sickles' presence, crossed the street, took the scoundrel by the hand of friendship, and chatted familiarly with him as a friend and equal.—When Mr. Key is slain, and the cause of the homicide is known, he is endorsed by learned and eminent judges and lawyers as a man of the highest respectability; his virtues and abilities extolled; his loss deplored in lachrymose eulogies; his coffin strewn with flowers—the emblems of purity; and his corpse attended to the grave by pomp and parade, and a long train of distinguished and prominent individuals. Instead of a quiet burial,

suitable to the seducer of virtue and the destroyer of domestic peace, his funeral is turned into an apotheosis of virtue and a canonization of respectability.

Mr. Sickles—his hands red with the blood of assassination, spilled to revenge the publicity of injury rather than injury itself—goes to the house of the Presidential mansion, where he is kindly received and consoled by the chief magnates of the nation; and being committed to prison, holds daily levees in his cell; receives dispatches of sympathy from all parts of the country; calls from Judges, Senators, Ambassadors, the chief officers of the Government, and even a letter of sympathy from the Chief Magistrate himself!—Honor is conferred on a man who, whatever may have been the provocation, is in the eye of the law a murderer. The homicide is the martyr, and a tremendous stream of sympathy, turned upon an honor injured mainly by publicity.

Nor was any heroism displayed by him.—The homicide was the result of moral cowardice. The injury it seems might have been supportable without so sanguinary an atonement, had it been concealed; but the man who could have endured it thus, yields to his fear of what a scandal-gossiping public might say, and shoots down the scoundrel. It would have required moral courage and a sublime forbearance, in the face of this publicity, to have taken refuge under the law, put from him one who had dishonored herself, and looked to it for the punishment of the seducer. But who shall say that his honor would not have been better maintained and his sense of injury more nobly vindicated by such a course?

The only parties who appear to have been disgraced by this transaction are Mrs. Sickles, who had the bad example of a husband to palliate her shameful infidelity, and the children of both Key and Sickles, who had no part in the crime or its results. Mrs. Sickles has become a moral leper, shunned and avoided by all but her relatives. She is absolutely and irretrievably disgraced. And yet, much as we reprehend her course, there are some facts which entitle her at last to recovery of position, if penitence and reformation may warrant it. She was married young; she had the bad precedent of a husband to lead her to dishonor; she was thrown into the way of temptation; exposed to the arts and insidious influences of those who know how to undermine the self-respect and modesty which are the safe-guards of virtue; her husband took no pains to snatch her from the perils which beset her, though warning was given; on the contrary he threw her over to the attentions of the one who wrought her ruin. We do not mention this as justifying her conduct. Her punishment is deserved, and is likely to be fully meted out. We remark upon it as showing the difference of treatment bestowed upon two equally guilty, if reports be true. The one is an outcast, the other is petted; one is deserted, the other feted; she is execrated and despised, he is consoled and honored. The one is guilty of infidelity alone, the other of infidelity and murder; she yielded to temptation, he gave the precedent. If his honor could only be satisfied with blood, had she no injuries to complain of, no honor to maintain? Unless he was entirely innocent, shall she be entirely guilty? If the virtue was not all his, shall the vice be all hers? By no means. The contempt that drives her into disgraceful reticence, should scourge him into an equal privacy. If they have equally sinned, they should be put on an equal footing of penitence and probation.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

State Lunatic Hospital.

From the report of the Trustees of the Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, we learn the occupations of the inmates to have been as follows:

MALES.	
Sailors,	2
Students,	2
Farmers,	199
Tailors,	12
Laborers,	156
Apprentice,	1
Brick-maker,	7
Coopers,	7
Lumbermen,	4
Umbrella-maker,	1
Dyer,	2
Tobaccoists,	4
Clerks,	11
Author,	1
Musician,	1
Merchants,	22
Boatmen,	2
Saddlers,	2
Machinists,	3
Lawyers,	6
Stonecutter,	1
Printers,	3
Wheelwrights,	3
Moulder,	1
Cabinet-makers,	5
Carpenters,	12
Clergymen,	4
Miners,	11
Teachers,	8
Physicians,	8
Shoemakers,	13
FEMALES.	
Wife of Carpenter,	7
Do. Chairmaker,	1
Do. Miller,	3
Do. Shoemaker,	2
Do. Tailor,	2
Do. Mason,	3
Do. Engineer,	2
Do. Physician,	5
Do. Pedler,	1
Do. Lumbermen,	2
Do. Farmer,	74
Do. Lawyer,	1
Do. Blacksmith,	5
Do. Laborer,	34
Do. Clerk,	8
Do. Merchant,	19
Do. Tanner,	2
Wife of Clergymen,	4
Do. Miner,	5
Do. Wght,	1
Do. Fuller,	1
Do. Baker,	1
Do. Printer,	1
Domestics,	12
Tailorless,	1
Seamstresses,	8
Housekeeper,	1
Teachers,	5
farmers' daughters,	30
Milliners,	2
No occupation,	179
622	

CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1859, states that in 1808 there were in the United States 2 bishops, 64 priests and 80 churches, i. e., church edifices. Ten years later there were 10 bishops, 232 priests, and 230 churches. At the close of the next decade there were 17 bishops, 432 priests, 907 churches. At the present time there are 45 bishops, 2103 priests, and 2324 churches. An estimate of 800 members to each church would give 1,867,200 as the Catholic population of the United States.

LEWIS' CASE.—Gen. Cass is said to be in a most critical situation, and his death may be looked for at any moment. His physical condition is represented to be at the lowest ebb, while his mental faculties appear as bright as ever. He is attended by his daughter, who watches over him with the most tender care.

A naval officer, writing from Hong Kong to the *Philadelphia Ledger*, the following incident, illustrating the ingenuity of the Japanese in mechanical contrivances.—"Before leaving Japan we saw a most interesting display of winter evening amusement for children." One of our Dutch friends had presented us with a small box, containing what looked like several hundred pieces of broom straw, from three-eighths of an inch to an inch in length. "Throw one of those in that cup of hot water," he said. We did as desired, and it had no sooner touched the surface than it expanded into a perfect representation of a Japanese woman in full dress. Another proved to be a very buffalo like-cow; a third was a sword, and a fourth a handsome walking cane. "Throw in a dozen at a time said our friend. Of course we complied, picking them up at random, and all proved to be different. There were houses, dogs, short-tailed cats; horses, trees and flowers; and I suppose had we thrown in half the box, we should have seen duplicates of almost everything known to the Japanese. As it was, however, we curbed our curiosity, divided the contents of the box between us, and stowed them away in our rooms for the purpose of astonishing the natives at home."

The Michigan city *Enterprise* says there is a man living in that county—Mr. L. D. Phillips—who received a patent about seven years since for a submarine boat, and who will probably receive from the English Government half a million dollars for the use of this vessel. The *London Times* speaks of it in terms of the highest praise. A few years since there was much talk about this boat; but we have heard nothing concerning it for some time past, until the statement of the *London Times* appeared, showing that it is probable Mr. Phillips will at least be compensated for long years of toil, and the inventive genius which enabled him to produce the vessel in question. The boat can be sunk, with several men in it, and be propelled under water, remaining there several hours, without any communication with the surface. It can be made to rise and sink at pleasure, rapidly or slowly, so that it would become in time of war one of the most effective and destructive of all destructive engines. We congratulate Mr. Phillips on his probable success.

Baltimore Conference.

APPOINTMENTS FOR JUNIATA DISTRICT FOR 1859.—GEORGE GUYER, P. E.; Hollidaysburg, John H. C. Dosh; Altoona, Samuel Creighton; Woodbury, C. Graham, W. A. Honek; Schellsburg, C. Cleaver, W. W. Brim; Bedford, Samuel Barnes; Bedford Circuit, R. W. Black, J. W. Buckley; Coalport, A. J. Bender, Emory Bahman; Cassville, J. A. Coleman, J. F. Brown; Huntingdon, A. M. Barnitz; Manor Hill, A. A. Eckridge, G. Tarrington; Williamsburg, Thomas Barnhart; Birmingham, Justus A. Melick, John D. Brown; Phillipsburg, Henry Wilson, J. B. Seabrook; Curwensville, and Clearfield, Wilson L. Spotswood; New Washington, Edmund W. Kirby, Hugh Lynn.

A SENSATION PREACHER.—A correspondent of the *Baltimore Christian Advocate*, relates of a New York Minister, who desired to make a sensation in preaching on the crucifixion. He instructed the sexton, when he got to part of the discourse where he describes the darkness overshadowing the heavens, to draw down the gas, giving light only enough to make the darkness visible. The sexton, however, awkwardly put the gas out altogether, which so confounded the preacher that he was unable to proceed. Some of the trustees of the church hurried to the sexton in the lobby, and inquired what was the matter. Greatly to his chagrin and mortification, as well as that of the preacher, he was obliged to explain.

The exhibit of the affairs of the post-office department, prepared by the direction of the President, were submitted to him on Saturday. It shows that the means of the department are insufficient to meet the demands due on the quarter ending on the 30th of December last, and that the department is already nearly six months in arrears. It is estimated that the present deficiency is at least five millions.

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

STRAY HEIFER.—I Came to the premises of the subscriber at Coleman Forge, 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.
Feb. 2, 1859.* JOHN BROWN.

THE NEW BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE, NOW OPEN!

The subscriber respectfully informs all concerned, that he has fitted up a room in the "Globe" building, and that he has received and is now opening a good assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, which he is determined to sell at low prices, and he invites the public generally to give him a call.
Having made the necessary arrangements with publishers, any book wanted and not upon his shelves, will be ordered and furnished at the lowest City prices. As he desires to do a lively business with small profits, a liberal share of patronage is solicited.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1858. WM. LEWIS.

THE MAGAZINES. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
Harpers' New Monthly Magazine.
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine.
Godey's Lady's Book.
The Great Republic.
All the above Magazines can be had regularly every month, at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store.
THE PRESBYTERIAN PSALMIST.
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