NOIRS, WIRI & 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 Afray.

SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.

COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Burough and Township Taxes. Burough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior naper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short nettee, and on good Paper.

THE NEWS.

U. S. SENATOR .- On Thursday the Hon. David A. Wilmot, of Bradford county, was elected U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Simon Cameron .-His term will expire on the 4th of March, 1863.

BRIGADIER GENERAL.—Col. Sumner of Virginia, has been appointed Brigadier General in the United States army, vice Twiggs, stricken from the roll for treachery.

-The Election in Reading last week for Mayor and other city offices, resulted in the success of the Democratic candidates. There appears to have been considerable of a change in the strength of parties since the Presidential election. The Abolition feeling in the Republican party is driving over into the ranks of the Democracy thousands of conservative men.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—John Tyler closed his speech on Thursday, against the adoption of the peace propositions as the basis of a border State conference. He desired Virginia to put forth an ultimatum demanding full and ample security as the only condition of remaining in the Union. He thinks such security, if guarantied, might ultimately bring back the cotton States. Virginia cannot exist without them .-The speech was generally conciliatory but unequivocally for southern rights.

Washington, March 18.—The Confederate Commissioners have to-day been politely informed that they will very soon receive a reply of some kind from the Administration.

It is believed that the reply will be in courteous terms, expressing a desire for peace and amity, but at the same time expressing the decided decision that the Government of the United States can in no way recognize such a government as that of the Cotton Confederacy.

The head of the Post Office Department will to-day begin the appointment of the Postmasters in small citout the week.

Despatches from Pensacola represent everything quiet there so far.

Quarters have been provided in this city for Major Anderson's command.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.— Philadelphia, March 18.—The banks of ing will be planted this coming season. this city resumed specie payments All are excited to the highest pitch,

-Applications have been received at Washington from citizens of South Carolina, in districts where postoffices have been discontinued, requesting their re-establishment, and giving the names of persons who are willing to and, then five thousand, then the reserve as post-masters in conformity to mainder. It is now estimated that we the regulations of the Department .-Query: Can they take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States without committing treason we would have a new Government of against the State of South Carolina and the new Confederacy?

Stephen A. Douglas.

Never since the dark hours of the Revolution says the Pottsville Mining fight, and the prospect is very distant. Record, has our country encountered such a fearful trial as the one through | me. I want to raise cotton principally, which it is now passing. Never be. but must raise corn to do me. I will fore have her favored institutions had need about a thausand acres of good to grapple with so violent a storm; and never before now were the counsels of wise and good men so impera- and little. I shall make no crop here tively demanded. These times show this year. I shall start my negroes the patriot in true colors, and honored from here to John Brownlee, at Shrievbe he who now steps over the lines of leave my lands here to grow up in States will be found to be much more upon Washington. Fifty thousand party fealty, and risks his all for his pines. country-for the Union. We thank John Brownlee says he will go with the kind Providence that has never me all over Texas. I cannot live here, yet forsook our land, that great and good men are now to be found battling left already, and before long one-third left already, and before long one-third and doing giant's work for their coun- of the wealth of South Carolina will try; who, as the instruments of he be in the West. I desire you to look who is the God of nations, are direct- around, and help me get a home. ing the hearts of our people to reconciliation and a renewal of brotherly

feeling and good will. Among great and good men raised we believe especially by Providence, to guide our country through the dangers that now threaten to swamp it, is, first and foremost, the great Illinois Senator, Stephen -A. Douglas, His recent interpretation and gallant defence of the inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln, has done more to tighten the bonds of Union, and to bring the wandering cotton States to their former allegiance, than any other action from any other public man, and proves most love of country, the partizan is sunk. Who but Douglas could do so gallant Who but Douglas could do so gallant receipt of all agencies—\$1 poll tax—and generous an act as to defend the \$5 for every slave brought in for sale action of a political enemy from the assaults of his own side of the cham-

Although defeated in the recent conciples for which Mr. Douglas then con- except they were slaves.

tended, have been completely vindicated, and are now acknowledged to be the only foundation on which this Union can stand. In the bills organizing the new territories, Dacotah, Nevada, and Colorado, the great doctrine of non-intervention is acknowledged. They are silent on the subject of slavery, thus leaving the whole question to be settled by the people who are alone interested in it. Had this fundamental creed of the Democratic party been faithfully adhered to, that party would this day have been triumph-

ant, and the sun of heaven would not

now have to look down on a Union

wrecked by internal foes. It is the fate of good men to be persecuted. Our Saviour when on earth did not escape persecution. The great Washington suffered much from it .--Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Webster, Clay, all had their enemies-Douglas has his; but it is the high attainments and the superior endowments of the man that has caused the arrow of persecution to be levelled at him; jealousy draws the bow, malice directs the aim, and traitors would drive the spear to the heart.

If peace is to be preserved, if our country shall again present an united front, no one man will have contributed more to procure such result than Mr. Douglas. If fate has decreed that The Post (a free-trade paper) regards the Presidential purple shall not yet the new tariff, "with its strange formfall upon him, the people-stubborn to alities and ingeniously devised delays, be convinced, firm when convictedwill yet remember him and his servi-

Fight on brave champion of law and order! the eyes of the country are gazing with admiration at you, and the ears of your countrymen are listening to your wise counsels. And if at last your triumph, your name will be associated with those of the illustrious defenders of constitutional liberty; and even if you fail, your deeds will command the applause, esteem and honor of the good to the end of time.

Effect of Secession.

LETTER FROM JUDGE LYON, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO A FRIEND IN TEXAS.

From the Waco (Texas) Gazette.] The following letter from Judge Robert Lyon, of Abbeville Court House South Carolina, speaks for itself:

ABBEVILLE C. H., Jan. 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I desire you to procure for me, and send by mail, a Texas al-

manae.

Six months since, I felt perfeetly willing to remain in South Carolina, but I can remain here no longer. At the election of Lincoln we all felt that we must resist. In this move I placed myself amongst the foremost, and am yet determined to resist him to the bittor end. I had my misgivings at first of the idea of separate secession, but thought it would be but for a short time, and at small cost. In this matter, together with thousands of other Carolinians, we have been mistaken. Everything is in the wild-Long Cane, for which I could have gotten \$30 per acre, I now cannot sell at any price. All our young men nearly, are in and around Charleston. Thither we have sent many hundreds of our negroes (I have sent twenty) to work. Crops were very short last year, and it does now seem that nothand not a thought taken. Messengers are running here and there, with and without the Governor's orders. We have no money. A forced tax is levied upon every man. I have furnished the last surplus dollar I have. I had about \$27,000 in bank. At first I gave a check for ten thousare now spending \$25,000 per day, and no prospect of getting over these times. It was our full understanding when we went out of the Union, that all the Southern States. Our object was to bring about a collision with the authorities at Washington, which all thought would make all join us. Although we have sought such a collision

I want the almanac, in order to see from it what part of Texas may suit land. My force is increasing; many young negroes are coming on. I can send to the field about sixty five, big When we all get to Shrievport,

As ever, yours, ROBERT LYON.

TAXATION AT CHARLESTON .- The City Councils of Charleston have passed to the point of ratification, a bill for taxing persons and property to a frightful amount—\$1 30 on every hundred dollars of real and leased property—the same on all goods and mer-chandise—\$2 50 on every \$100 of interest on any obligation-the same on every hundred dollars of dividends on stocks—\$3 a head on slaves—\$30 on every four wheel coach, for two horses \$20 and \$15 on other vehicles—\$2 50 on every \$100 of income and profits on the last year—the same amount on all commissions-\$1 25 on every \$100 of nsurance premiums-50 cents on gas conclusively that in his patriotism and stock-75 cents on every \$100 invested in shipping—\$10 for every horse or mule—\$2 on each dog—\$2 50 on the -every free negro \$10, within certain ages, or \$5 or \$3, if females. Peddlers are to give penal bonds in \$1,000 to make true returns, &c. The whole shows a sad condition of things, and test for the Presidency, the great prin- no community could stand the load,

The Difficulties of the Country.

It is an incontestable fact, that while public opinion, at first startled and surprised at the announcement that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln would be compelled to direct the evacuation of Fort Sumpter, the more the necessities of the case are examined and discussed the more inevitable the abandonment of that fortress seems to be. This, however, will be the removal of but one obstacle. Another and far greater one must shortly be surmounted, and that is, how shall the Federal Government collect the revenues at the ports of the seceding States? We observe that in at least two journals, one of them a highly accepted Republican authority, the N. Y. Evening Post, and the other a paper sincerely friendly to the Administration, the N. Y. World, the ground is taken that these revenues cannot be collected in any satisfactory manner. The Post says: "The Government has no longer any warehouses in the seceding ports, and the hold of an armed vessel would neither be a proper nor a goods. The duties in that case cannot be collected, and the collector will be puzzled to know whether to let the ship proceed to her port or detain her." our revenues at the seceding ports,"

and then adds: "What, then, is left for our Govern ment? Shall we let the seceding States repeal the revenue laws for the whole Union in this manner? Or will the Government choose to consider all foreign commerce destined for those ports where we have no custom houses and collectors as contraband, and stop it, when offering to enter the collection districts from which our authori ties have been expelled? Or will the President call a special session of Congress to do what the last unwisely failed to do-to abolish all ports of entry in the seceding States?"

The World takes the following view

of this important question: "The revenue, then, must be collected, or the Government dies of atrophy. But collected-how? Not by the methods provided for by the the rebel States will not permit it.— Custom-house officers would have to be sent to the ports of the rebel States from abroad, and an army at each port would be necessary to protect them in the discharge of their duties. If Mr. Lincoln lacks the means to reinforce Fort Sumpter, he certainly lacks troops sufficient to protect revenue officers in all the Southern ports of entry. Besides, it is contrary to his policy, as announced in the inaugural, to send strange officials into the rebel States. The revenue, then, cannot be

seem presumptuous to express a very confident opinion as to the precise acequate to the exigency that the aboli- ment that no attempt at rein

If the Administration of Mr. Lincoln found itself without power, and almost without means, to defend and seceding States; and if, as now seems alternative of directing the evacuation numerous and insurmountable. May it not be wise, then, to let time do the -and to let them try their revolution- pathy. ary experiment in their own way?

The alternative of an extra session is always a hazardous one. We know of no case in which it has not reacted upon the Administration resorting to the General. The facts show, indeed, it. In any case, should the President deem it necessary to call one, sixty dodged the responsibility, and failed days must elapse before such a Congress can be convened, and then what, with the discussions, and the conflict between those of the Republicans who structions as to the course to be purthink the Union is better off without sued in that event. He received none. the Cotton States and those who are in favor of enforcing the laws, and that other class which will array itself in the world, who demanded his suragainst either or both these plans, so render of the post. His soldiers were much time will be consumed that the quartered in houses, with no fort, or sequel may leave the Government precisely where it is to-day. Here, now, no means of communicating with any is the dilemma which requires the other post. Under these circumstances, Executive and his constitutional advisers, and the greatest patience and eran officer the bitter reproach and patriotism on the part of the people.-

The Press. creased revenue of \$10,920,840,

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

THE EVACUATION OF SUMTER.

THE CABINET DISCUSSION CLOSED.

The Matter in Mr. Lincoln's Hands. The Propositions for Re-Inforcing. THE FORT HEMMED IN.

SHARP PRACTICE SOMEWHERE. Washington, March 17. The decision in regard to the with-drawal of Major Anderson's command now rests exclusively with the President. He has had the fullest oral and written opinions of the army, and the spoken and written counsel of every member of his Cabinet. No determination was reached yesterday. Mr. Lincoln is fully sensible of the important responsibility which rests upon him, and will decide finally with the full knowledge that he is to bear it before

the country. It is known that after a deliberate investigation of all the facts, the Cabinet, with one exception, approve the military conduct of General Scott, and yield to it as a necessity which cannot be avoided. This almost unanimous sufficiently spacious depository for the have been supposed to regard this sub-

one of them can stand the scrutiny of scientific military authority, and all a great obstacle to the collection of others are unworthy of consideration. Some emanate from civilians, and others from naval officers of respectable standing. They propose a demonstration at night through the shallow parts of the entrance to Charleston harbor, sending in the men and supplies by boats.-These plans have been discussed for some time in naval circles, but with a few exceptions they have not been regarded as practicable, though there are many officers who would cheerfully command such an expedition.

It is stated upon the best military authority that Major Anderson's present force could not hold out forty-eight hours in the event of a collision with the batteries now concentrated against him in full play. The physical endurance required to work his heavy guns would be exhausted in that time. could, doubtless, destroy Fort Moultrie and sacrifice many hundred lives beside, but would be compelled to surrender from causes beyond human existing laws, for the authorities of control. It is easy for those who have no responsibility, to propose plans and to blame others for not adopting them; but if an experiment should be tried against the advice of the most experienced soldiers and fail, who would avert the execration which would follow it? Mr. Lincoln will deliberate well before deciding.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH,

THE SOUTH THIRSTING FOR BLOOD. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"Information has just been received collected in those States on land. It in this city of the most important charmust be collected outside the harbors, acter from Montgomery. The Southern Administration know, that the evacuation of Forts Sumpter and If an extra session is called, it might | Pickens has been decided on. Despatches from Gen. Beauregard represent that it would be utterly impossible tion Congress ought to adopt when for any united force that the Adminisassembled. Mr. Lincoln will, of course, tration at Washington could collect lay before them well-weighed recom-mendations, which they will carefully consider. But, with our present lights, we cannot see that any measure is ad- also assured the Montgomery Governside their harbors. The new tariff is so received the most ominous communicomplicated, and makes the assessment | cation from his friends here, respecting of the duties so laborious—it requires the intentions of the Lincoln Adminisso much weighing, and measuring, and calculating, and counting of threads to and make an attempt to collect the how all the operose proceedings it re- strenuous and active measures are bequires can well be performed on board ing taken to concentrate the naval claring all the ports of entry, in States forced-but that, if nesessary, vessels ished, and thus compelling all ship- of the coast, where there are ports of

The indignation that prevails at Montgomery and elsewhere, in view of this prospective attempt to carry out the threats in Mr. Lincoln's inaurecapture the public property in the gural, knows no bounds. Cabinet meetings have been held, and it has to be certain, it will be driven to the been resolved, at the first appearance of hostilities, or just so soon as a single vessel has been stopped outside of any of Fort Sumpter, the embarrassments Southern port, to put the whole avail-in its path in reference to the collection able force of the South in motion, and upon Washington. Fifty thousand troops can be collected without difficulty, and, so far from any opposition being apprehended from Virginia, work—to give over the conspirators to Maryland, and North Carolina, it is their own people—to allow them to be rebuked by those they have deceived rinforce the invading army, and assist thou with a respectively. sist them with arms as well as sym-

ANOTHER SIDE TO THE STORY OF TWIGGS. The New Orleans Delta says: Nor can the Government at Washington complain of the slightest deception or evasion of duty on the part of that it was that Government which to take steps to maintain its power in Texas. The General in command repeatedly warned the Government that Texas would secede, and asked for in-Left with two small companies at San Antonio, he was surrounded by over a thousand of the best armed troops even a walled enclosure to retreat to, with no prospect of reinforcement, and greatest forethought on the part of the to offer any resistance would have been the most criminal folly and rashness. It would have called down on the vetdenunciation of the civilized world.-His capitulation was, therefore, made on terms honorable alike on himself, The new tariff will yield an in- and to the State of Texas which de-

"SUMPTER SINE DIE." The Charleston Mercury says:

'The intelligence contained in our

elegraphic column to day will gratify our readers. Sumpter is to be ours without a fight. All will be rejoiced that the blood of our people is not to be shed in our harbor, in either small or great degree. To those who have troubled themselves with vague fears of war on a large scale, and the horrors of war extensively, the relief will be as great as the apprehension has been revious. For ourselves, notwithstandng all the Northern thunder, we have never been able to bring ourselves seriously to believe in the probability of any more than a few collisions sufficient to show that we are in earnest, and competent to make good our position of independence against our would-be masters. These gentry 'hold our val-or light,' as also the honesty of the determination of the Southern people to be quit of them and their impertinent and detrimental interference through a Government in common. It may. perhaps, yet be necessary to instruct them a little in these particulars. But it appears that for the present, under the circumstances in this case, they are inclined sensibly to dispense with experiment and its teachings How far this discretion will revivify the concurrence on the part of have been supposed to regard this subject from opposite stand-points, and to hold different views of policy for its treatment is sufficient to show that there must be the most sufficient readlusion.

Construction

is a matter to be discovered vation. The temper and intention of the Northern people has now been so thorough developed and exposed to the eyes of all those at the South who will see, that we trust Union menders will see, that we trust Union menders virtue and integrity of our people.— Crushed eggshells and friendship abused can never be mended. We have no doubt, however, that Herculean efforts will be made in that direction, and must only take good care of these weaker brethren at the South whose sentiment is stronger than their reason, or who live in the past rather than the future. The straight jacket was a valuable invention. But, in the meantime, the prospect of having Sumter is very pleasant."

HOW TO EQUIP AN ARMY. It is generally understood that all the forts, arsenals, arms, and munitions | of war, recently acquired from the once, to the Confederate Government. This will enable the President of the Confederate States to arrange complete plans for the defence. There are over 2,000 stand of arms at Mount Vernon, a large quantity of powder, ball, and shells, and at Fort Morgan an immense quantity of munitions of war, &c .-These, together with the munitions taken at Pensacola, in Louisiana, in Texas, and other places, when turned over to the Confederate Government, will, it is thought, be amply sufficient for the complete equipment of the Provisional Army of the South.

A COMPLIMENT TO SCOTT. The Florida Sentinel, published at Tallahassee, thus compliments Gen

Scott:"Our indignation, contempt, and abiorrence of this plebian demagogue (Lincoln) are only equalled by what we feel for his friend and adviser, the traitor to the home of his birth, jackass in politics, and Jupiter in van ity,'Lientenant-General Winfield Scott. It there be not 'some chosen curse, some hidden thunder in the store of heaven,' to blast this wretch who causes his country's ruin, the curses of unborn millions will damn him to the lowest depth of human degradation.

The Secession Doctrine and Excessive

Two of the most dangerous heresies tion of the ports of entry in all the second ceded States. We hold it to be practically impossible to collect the revenue outand terrible effects upon the prosperity of the nation. We allude to the carefully inculcated and artfully designed theory of constitutional and legal secession, which has for so long a period been systematically advocated in most the square inch—that we do not see revenue. He is assured that the most of the Southern States, that it has found many firm adherents and sin cere believers; and to that ultra phase ships, amid the tossings of the ocean. The only possible way to manage this matter is for Congress to authorize the matter is mere political organization superior to President to issue his proclamation de- Pickens, Jefferson, and Taylor rein- devotion to the highest interests of the country. It is these two errors, and where the duties cannot be peaceably will be chartered to keep up as active the erroneous ideas and dangerous accollected in the ordinary manner, aboling a surveillance as possible of all parts tion to which they have given birth, that, more than any other cause, has ments of goods to this country to be entry, between South Carollna and made to the ports of the loyal States." the Rio Grande. trate and unhappy condition, and that now engenders the most serious difficulties in the way of the complete reestablishment of order and prosperity. If the doctrine of secession taught at the South, is a correct one, we not only have no stable Government now, but never can have one hereafter without a radical and complete reconstruction of the Constitution, by which nearly very vestige of State sovereignty will be blotted out. A. Union composed of thirty-four

different Confederacies, which is al-

ways at the mercy of their whims and caprices, and which they have a perectly legal right to distract and tear asunder into many parts, is virtually no Government at all. It is scarcely as binding as a solemn league between two or three entirely independent countries, such as is occasionally formed in Europe for mutual defence or warlike aggression. In the very nature of things it could command little or no respect or influence at home or abroad. We have heretofore gone on prosper ously under our Federal Government, because, although the secession heresy has been widely disseminated, yet, was regarded by the majority of American citizens, and by the world generally, as a mere abstract idea, and wherever it had been practically tested, its advocates had been entirely foiled in their attempts to enforce it, either by the hostility of the people o each and all the several States, or by the vigor of the Federal authorities.-But now it is a practical reality, and true or false, it has been the basis of action upon which the whole recent political course of seven States has been founded. If the justice and validity of the secession view of our na tion is formally recognized an endless train of evils will open un before us and the whole idea of a Federal Gov ernment, in conjunction with independent States, will be virtually destroyed The balance of our complex system be overturned, and it will only be a question of time how soon the nation shall be cut up into distinct, jarring and discordant States, or one all-con-

trolling and overshadowing central

power be established. Even if the seven seceding States should peacefully return to the Union and there be no additional guarantee given of their future loyalty, it is impossible to tell how soon they will resecede, or how soon some other section, in a fit of anger or pique, may withdraw from the Confederacy and remain for a still longer period, or perhaps forever, beyond its jurisdiction.

One of three things must be abandoned in this country-the doctrine of secession, the principle of State sover eignty, or the perpetuation of a Federal Government. The secession heresy acts like a subtle poison upon the whole harmony of our existing system, and it must either be destroyed or the Constitution as it at present exists will

ecome a meaningless document. The other great evil of the times is the excessive devotion to political or ganizations and party platforms, which extensively prevails. The fact should never be lost sight of, that the highest object which any party can legitimately have is the promotion of the welfare of the county. All prominent parties are avowedly formed for this purpose, and their existence cannot for one instant be justified by any patriotic-thinking man on any other ground. But it is ev ident that a secret hope or expectation that, in some way, the Democratic party would be benefitted by the Sccession movement, has induced many of its adherents to justify and applaud or even to aid Disunion, against their better judgments and more patriotic instincts, because partisan zeal has exercised too powerful an influence upon their minds. So, too, there are members of the Republican party who seem to think the salvation of the country and the preservation of its highest interests are matters of but mino importance when contrasted with the complete triumph of every sentiment enunciated in a mere hastily-constructed platform. The maxim of "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute," is but too often paraphrased—not in words, perhaps, but in actions-" Millions for my party, but not one cent for my country.' Thus, the vitality of the nation is fast ebbing away, sapped as it is by two such vampires as a secession heresy and unscrupulous partisan zeal. If United States, will be turned over, at ever our Government is to be restored to its pristine strength and vigor, it can only be by a complete rejuvenation of the genuine, overpowering, and irresistible national and true American spirit which found its highest object in the preservation of the Union unimpaired, and which greeted with scorn and indignation every proposition to undermine it, every dogma which threatened it, and every party which was not devotedly attached to it.— Sidney Thompson, M. D., Fr The Press.

Resignation of Gen. Cameron.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1861. To His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

DEAR SIR:—Having accepted the position of Secretary of War, tendered to me by the President, I hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the United States.

I leave that body with feelings of deep regret, as well because it severs my immediate connection with the people of my native State, as because it removes me from the cherished personal associations of that high and dignified body. But I am consoled by the fact that the change in our Tariff Laws, for which I have labored for more than fifteen years, and which I trust will add greatly to the benefit of Pennsylvania, was accomplished at the close of my Senatorial service.

I beg to say to the Legislature, and luctantly to accept, my best energies shall be exerted for the benefit of the whole country, of which Pennsylvania forms so important a part.

I am, Sir, very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
SIMON CAMERON.

FEED BONES TO THE HENS .- If you with a sledge, on a rock, or any natural or artificial anvil, pound them up into small pieces, hens will eat them ravenously, and not only will they digest the bones and make a better manure of them than can be made in any other way, but they will be themselves greatly benefitted by them; they will lay throughout the season with much greater regularity than otherwise, and vill fatten on the marrow within, and the fat and muscle will adhere to the bones - The Homestead.

MARRIED, On the 14th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. Jabob Pa to Miss Catharine Lininger, both of Walker tp. On the same day, by the same, Mr. Samuel Keller Miss Susannah Sprankle, both of Morris tp. On the 14th inst., at the Hotel of Val. Crouse, by Saare, Esq., Mr. Jacob Hoover to Miss Anyometre both of Hunt. co. On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Kidder, Mr. Jonarnan Stickler, of Blair co., to Mrs. Jane Phinney, of Petersburg.

DIED, On the 15th inst., in this borough, Harry, infant son of Ulrich and Jemima l'aul, aged 8 months. On the 3d inst., in Clay tp., Mr. Michael Barndollar, ged about 75 years. In Scottsville, on the 6th inst., of diptheria, Albert H., and Sen of E.G. and Diama Heck, aged 3 years and 8

On the 7th inst., in Cromwell tp., Mr. James Flemming the 83d year of his age. In Germany Valley, on Friday the 8th inst., Saran A. aughter of Benj. and Barbara Garver, aged 4 years, conths and 24 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.	
	March 19.
Fancy and Extra Family Flour	\$6,75@6.75
Common and Superfine	
Rye Flour	
Corn Meal	
Extra White Wheat	\$1,25@1,28
Extra White Wheat Fair and Prime Red Rye	\$1,35@1,50
Rye	
Corn, prime Yellow	
Corn, prime Yellow	31
Clovrseeed, 2 64 lbs	\$1.50@5.00
Timothy	
	• • • • •
HUNTINGDON I	MARKETS.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES, GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES, BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS, FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MOTICE TO PRINTERS. G OFFICE FOR SALE.

A first rate Nowspaper and Job Printing Office, located in one of the wealthiest mineral and agricultural counties in the State of Missouri, with railroad and other facilities, and on the highway of travel to California, Pike's Peak and all the Western Territories, in a pleasantly situated and thriving county seat, and extensively patronized, will down, five hintered on the first of January next, and the balance in John the first of January next, and the balance in 3,000 a year. The paper is Dimocratic—would pay enally well independent or neutral; is the official organ of the county, &c. No charge for good will. Title guarantied.

marantied.

39 For further particulars address,
DR. J. S. McEWEN,
Editor Press, Georgotown, Pettis co., Mo.
March 20,-3t.

TOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—

Collectors of State and County Taxes who have not paid off their duplicates, or nearly so, by the April Court, will have the amount then remaining unpaid, put liute the lands of the Shoriff. The necessity for money to earry on the current ex-

JOHN FLENNER, M. F. CAMPBELL, Comr's. J. CUMMINS, March 20, 1861.-3t.

HEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a
LIMISENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No curo,
no pay. Persons afficted should call and try the medicine.
Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west Westbrook. tingdon, March 20, 1861. COURT AFFAIRS---APR. TERM 1861,

TRIAL LIST—APRIL TERM 1861. FIRST WEEK.

Isett, Wigton & Co vs Joshua Johns
A J Wigton & Bro for uso vs Same

A J Wigton & Bro for use us Caldwell & Hoover Ladwell & H Morrison Cove T R Co John Savage Same ames Gordon force Robinson for us Vm Stone et al forris, Fasker & Co

onigmacher & Bar

COND WEEK.

vs W P & G W Hacker
vs Math Truman
vs Brode's heirs
vs Cresswell & Williams
vs W McClure
vs John T Shirley et al
vs Harrison & Mattern
vs Mich J Martin & Kurtz
vs G & J H Shoenberger
vs Thomas Weston
vs McComb & Gayton
vs Hot McCarl & wife
vs C Broadstong
vs John E Kart vs C Broadstone vs John E Ketterman et al vs Benj Briggs et al vs Samuel Backus.

GRAND JURGES.
Thomas Ashman, farmer, Shirley. Hiram Brown, farmer, Springfield. Samuel Barr, farmer, Jackson. William M. Bell, farmer, Shirley. John C. Bucher, merchant, Alexandria. Jugh Carey, farmer, Jackson.
David Colestock, farmer, Huntingdon,
Thomas Dean, farmer, Penn.
William Dorris, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Samuel Grove, farmer, Hopewell. Samuel Isenberg. farmer, Shirley. George Lyon, manager, Franklin. Isaac Lininger, cabinetmaker, Huntingdon. Samuel S. Lewis, farmer, West. Jacob Mosser, farmer, Brady. Nathan McDivit, farmer, Oneida. Samuel McFeeters, farmer, Tell. Samuel Morrison, farmer, Barree,

Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass. David Stanes, farmer, Springfield. Martin Schoffner, farmer, Brady. John M. Smith, farmer, Jackson. Sidney Thompson, M. D., Franklin. TRAVERSE JURORS-FIRST WEEK. John Booher, farmer, Shirley. Edward Beightal, mason, Morris. Alva Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell. Nicholas Corbin, shoemaker, Cassville Shadrick Chaney, farmer, Barree. John Davidson, cabinet maker, Barree. William Dowland, farmer, Penn. Joseph Douglas, merchant, Walker. Jackson Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell. Isaiah Foster, farmer, Juniata. Bobert Green, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas Huling, farmer, Shirley.
Joseph Harkness, farmer, Jackson.
Archibald Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsm'k.
David Henderson, farmer, Franklin. James Heeter, carpenter, Tod. James K. Isett, distiller, Penn. John S. Isett, farmer, Franklin Wm. B. Juhnston, farmer, Franklin George Jackson, farmer, Jackson. Calvin James, teacher, Dublin. Junes Ketterman, farmer, Cromwell.
John Laporte, wagon maker, Franklin.
Wm. C. Lock, farmer, Springfield.
John Lotz, farmer, Shirley.
R. Allison Miller, dentist, Huntingdon.
John W. Mattern, farmer, Franklin.

James McClure, farmer, Porter. James Moore, farmer, Oneidr.
Samuel Mosser, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Myton, drover, Barree.
David Neff, farmer, Porter.
Pater Elizabeth Pater. John Pollock, farmer, Porter. John Pollock, farmer, Shirley, Jesse Peterson, farmer, Dublin, John Russell, farmer, Hopewell.

John A. Shade, physician, Dublin. John S. Shaver, carpenter, Shirley. Henry Sharrer, teacher, Tell. John Smith, farmer, Union. A. D. Scott, blacksmith, Jackson. John Whitney, miner, Tod. Wm. Wagoner, mason, Clay.

John Vandevander, J. P., Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS-SECOND WEEK.

John Booher, farmer, Cromwell. Jacob E. Bare, farmer, Springfield. John Bumgartner, farmer, Union. James M. Clark, agent, Carbon. Samuel Coen, constable, Barree William Enyeart, farmer, Hopewell. Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell. Samuel Grove, farmer, Union. John C. Hicks, farmer, Porter Samuel Hemphill, carpenter, Huntingdon, John Hicks, forgeman, Porter, Jacob Hight, farmer, Brady. Peter Harnish, farmer, Morris. Ref. Harlien, farmer, Morris. R. F. Hazlet, farmer, Morris. Davis Hight, laborer, Huntingdon. John Ingram, farmer, Franklin. George Long, farmer, Walker. John Lee, farmer, Penn. Samuel Lehman, farmer, Warriorsmark, John Lutz, farmer, Editor, Shirley. George Miller, farmer, Henderson. Winchester McCarthy, farmer, Brady. Robert B. Myton, drover, Barree. Benjamin Megahan, trader, Walker. Edward McHugh, manager, Carbon. George Noss, farmer, Tell. James Porter, farmer, Cass. William Reiley, farmer, Franklin Joseph Reed, carpenter, Carbon. Daniel Reed, farmer, Oneida.

Edward Yocum, farmer, Walker. WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

Elisha Shoemaker, Jr., farmer, Oncida. Peter Shaver, clerk, Shirley.. Thomas F. Stewart, farmer, West. Elias B. Wilson, J. P. Cassvillo.

James Smith, farmer, Jackson

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