

the shock will be great enough to lead the public mind to enquire after a remedy for these periodical convulsions. And, surely, we may be permitted to hope, that the good sense of the people will never again be imposed upon by these crude experiments which have, on some former occasions, so fearfully aggravated the evils they were intended to remedy. I respectfully advise the General Assembly against all such experiments. The remedy to be permanent, must be a natural one; artificial means may add to present arrangements; but cannot correct them.

An extensive increase of banking capital and other expedients, will, doubtless, be pressed upon your attention; but it is hoped that no such fallacy may find favor. Nor is there any sufficient reason for this. Nor is there any sufficient reason for the alarm and sensitiveness manifested in certain quarters; the natural wealth of the country still exists, and the natural elements of prosperity are no less than heretofore. It is the shadow, not the substance that is passing away. The business community should look the danger bravely in the face, and by their energy, honesty and enterprise, overcome it. Mutual confidence and forbearance should be cherished by all, as a means of accomplishing this desirable end.

In accordance with the provisions of a law passed in April last, a vote of the people was taken, at the October election, on the policy of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, 158,342 votes were cast in favor of the measure, and 163,510 votes against it.

The proper regulation of this subject greatly concerns the moral welfare of the people, and for that reason will claim your anxious consideration. Perhaps no other moral question within the range of your authority, so deeply interests the people of every class, race and condition. Indeed, the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks is an evil that has left its fatal mark in every vicinage. Its progress, fortunately, has been steadily resisted by individuals and societies, who have employed the power of truth and reason against it. These efforts have done much, and may do more hereafter to mitigate the evil.

Avoiding all vexatious encroachments upon the rights and privileges of every citizen, there is clearly no reason why the influence of a well designed law, regulating and restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors, should not be brought to the aid of these individual efforts. Although the vote of the people would seem to indicate their aversion to the particular measure of reform proposed, it is not to be inferred, for that reason they are averse to all attempts at reformation. Such an inference, I am confident would not be a true reflection of their sentiments. So far from this, they acknowledge the existence of the evil and the necessity of proper remedies. Our present license laws, to this end, might, in my opinion, be usefully revised—the object of such revision being to lessen the vice of intemperance. That these laws need such revision, is conceded. So far as it relates to the city of Philadelphia, they are peculiarly prejudicial to public morals, and seem to have been constructed to promote the convenience of drinking, far more than to restrain its evil consequences. The subject is worthy of your early and deliberate consideration.

The report of the Superintendent will exhibit to you in detail the operations of the Common School system for the year just closed; and I respectfully recommend the suggestions of that officer to your careful consideration. The general law of 1849, with amendments and modifications, was re-modeled by the last Legislature. The most material parts of the old law, which were omitted in the new, were the sub-district, the endowment, and sectarian features. The former was rejected because of the unnecessary multiplication of offices which it authorized, and the conflict which perpetually arose between the committees and directors; and the latter, because in manifest hostility to the true intent of the Common School system. These provisions, which seemed to contemplate a separate school establishment, under sectarian patronage, although controlled by the Common School directors, were originally engrafted upon the acts of 1836 and 1838, and were again re-enacted from the system by the law of last session. Should efforts be made in the future, at similar innovations, come whence they may, it is hoped they will be properly rejected. The system to be effectuated, must be simple and uniform in its operations. Special legislation, inconsistent with the general law, applicable to particular localities or districts, has, and always will embarrass the administration of the general system, and should for this reason be carefully avoided. The integrity of its forms, not less than the means to sustain its operations, should be constantly maintained, and sacredly cherished by the government.

A new feature, in the system, adopted in the law of last session, creating the office of County Superintendent, has not, as yet, been fully tested, and there evidently exists some diversity of opinion as to the wisdom of the provision. It is already very obvious that, at least, its beneficial workings must depend mainly upon the character of the agents selected to carry it into operation. Competent and faithful Superintendents may produce the happiest results; whilst the agency of the ignorant or inefficient will be attended by the reverse consequences. In order to give this new feature of the law a fair trial, it will be necessary, therefore, for the directors, in the respective counties to select Superintendents with sole reference to their adaptation to the duties of the station.

Of the many obstacles in the way of the complete success of our Common School system, the one most prominent, and most difficult to remove, is the want of competent teachers. In some communities, I regret to say, the system has fallen into comparative inefficiency, because good teachers cannot be found, and in others, the most vexatious consequences have arisen from the employment of the illiterate and incompetent. Nothing could exercise a more prejudicial influence; indeed, between a very bad teacher and none at all, the latter alternative might in many instances, be preferred. This deficiency is clearly manifest, and hard to obviate. Some of the best minds of the state have been occupied and perplexed with it; and until recently no general and practical plan for its removal had been devised.

The plan of granting permanent professional certificates, by officers skilled in the art of teaching, and eminent in literary and scientific acquirements, to teachers who satisfactorily pass a thorough examination, in the several branches of study, which the act of May, 1854, requires to be taught in every district, and also in the art of teaching—is already obviously effecting decided improvement in this regard, and it is believed will do much towards placing the profession upon

on a high and firm basis. Normal schools, it is urged, could in addition, to some extent supply the deficiency, but the expenses of such an institution would be heavy.

The source of this difficulty, it is clear, can be traced, in a great measure, to the proper appreciation in the public mind, of the position and business of a teacher. The profession for this reason, in addition to the absence of fair compensation, has not been attractive. Indeed it has scarcely been regarded as a profession at all, but rather as a preliminary step to some other pursuit. Well directed efforts have recently been made to change the general sentiment on this point, and I rejoice in the belief that these have not been in vain; and that the day is not far distant, when the profession of teacher will be equal to the aspirations of the most ambitious of our people; when its distinctions, dignities and pecuniary rewards, will command the time and attention of the most gifted. I can see no reasons why this state of feeling should not prevail; why the profession of teacher should not rank in honor and profit with the other learned professions; why the science of developing the human intellect—of giving scope and force to mind—of elevating the moral faculties of our race—of controlling the passions and tempering the desires, should not be esteemed as highly as those professions and callings, whose ornaments have received all their capacity and polish at the hands of the comparatively humble and ill-rewarded teacher.

I earnestly recommend the common school system to your guardian care, as the most sacred of all our institutions. The offspring of a constitutional injunction on the Legislature—the extension and perpetuity of its usefulness is the plain duty of all. Resting at the very foundation of the government, its practical workings should be a true reflection of our republican system, and its blessed opportunities made available to all, regardless of rank, or condition, or persuasion. It should aid the poor, advance the rich, and make ignorant the wise.

I confidently anticipate for it, a day of greater perfection and wider influence. No better object could engage the attention of government, or consume its means, than the education of the people in the most comprehensive sense of the term, embracing the use of letters, the cultivation of the moral faculties, and the diffusion of christian truth. In this we have the surest guarantee for the enjoyment of civil liberty and religious freedom. Such an education may be safely claimed as the most potent means for preventing crime—of increasing individual happiness and national dignity—of promoting christianity and civilization—of extirpating moral and political evils—of elevating, and adorning our social condition.

Our various charitable and reformatory institutions—so creditable to the State, and which in their practical operations, have done so much for the relief of suffering humanity—will claim the continued care and bounty of the Commonwealth. The State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under its present efficient control and management, meets the just anticipation of its wise and benevolent advocates. Its humane and benignant agency in ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate class for whose relief it was designed, can be judged by no ordinary standard. The benefits of such an institution rise above all mere pecuniary estimates. Its purposes address themselves to the best and noblest feelings of our nature, and can only be rated at the price of human reason.

A somewhat dissimilar, though not less meritorious institution has recently been established in Philadelphia, for the mental training of the idiotic and imbecile. The astonishing results it has already achieved in developing and invigorating weak and clouded intellect, should secure for it public confidence and patronage. It commands itself to the bounty and care of the State. The institutions for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind, will also need, as they justly merit, the usual annuity from the State. They are in a flourishing condition, and continue to bestow numberless blessings upon the unfortunate beings committed to their charge.

As a scheme for correcting and reclaiming wayward and offending youth, the House of Refuge stands pre-eminent; and is everywhere gaining public confidence. Its general influence upon this class of erring creatures is far more effectual and humanizing than that of the ordinary modes of punishment. It takes charge of those whose offenses are often the result of circumstances rather than criminal intent; who fall by the influence of bad example, of wicked association, of idle habits or animal necessities, or who sin because of the utter want of moral and mental perception; who do wrong rather than right because they have not the power to distinguish between them. For such unfortunate beings, the House of Refuge possesses the advantages of restraint and correction—with moral and intellectual training, as well as of instruction in the usual pursuits of life, without the disgrace and chilling influence of prison confinement. The results, therefore, often are that its inmates go back to society, cured of all moral defect, and competent to fill the place of correct and useful members of the community.

During the past summer, the magnificent structure erected under the supervision of certain benevolent gentlemen of Philadelphia, as a new House of Refuge, was completed and thrown open for public inspection. The capacity, order, and arrangements, in every particular, of this admirable building, are fully equal to the design of its founders. It is an honor to them and an ornament to the beautiful city in which it is situated; and its good effects in future, under the same systematic and wise discipline which so eminently distinguished its past management, will not be readily over-rated.

The Western House of Refuge, situate on the banks of the Ohio river, a short distance below Pittsburg, I am gratified to say, is also completed and ready for inmates. Though less imposing, as to size and capacity, than its stately compeer of the east, it possesses all the order, economy of space, and perfect adaptation to the purposes designed, that characterize the more costly structure at Philadelphia; and it is also believed to be quite adequate, as to size, to present wants, while it is built with express reference to future additions, should they become necessary.

Neither of these buildings have, I presume, been erected without involving their projectors in pecuniary liability, and perhaps loss. The entire State has a deep interest in such truly meritorious institutions, and whatever relief can be given to them by the Legislature, consistently with the condition of the Treasury or our public engagements, should be cheerfully extended.

The interests of Agriculture are ardently commended to your care. Extensive and energetic efforts have been recently made to disseminate correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way to confer upon the farmer the advantages of a scientific as well as a greatly refined, practical understanding of the noble pursuit in which he is engaged.

The utility of a College devoted to Agriculture, with a model farm attached—where in the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil, and manual labor in that pursuit, would be joined to the usual academical studies—has been strongly pressed upon my attention. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized, under the auspices of the State and County agricultural societies.

The practice adopted and maintained by the last General Assembly, in reference to omnibus bills and special legislation, is an improvement of such value as to commend itself as a settled rule; and I confidently trust this salutary precedent may not be disregarded.

Obscurity, confusion and inaccuracy in the construction of our laws, inroads upon private rights, and unguarded corporate privileges, litigation and confusion in the interpretation and administration of our statutes have been the fruits of a loose and unguarded system of legislation. The evil has been one of the greatest magnitude, and the remedy should be cherished with unyielding tenacity. Special legislation has so little to recommend or sustain it in principle, it is surprising it has been so long endured. Although much was done by the two preceding legislatures by general laws, to obviate any supposed necessity for special acts, there still is much to be performed in avoiding a return to this unsafe practice. It is believed that general laws can be so framed as to avoid in most cases the necessity for acts, and the proposition is most earnestly commended to your favorable consideration.

The omnibus system—a pernicious mode of legislation, by which the most opposite measures, good and bad are thrown together in one bill and under one title—was, I rejoice to say, entirely broken down and discarded by the last General Assembly. The volume of laws for 1854 contains no acts of this character. Each law embraces but a single subject, and that indicated by its proper title.

The 55th section of the act providing for the expenses of Government for 1853, authorized and required the Governor to sell the State arsenal at Philadelphia, and apply the proceeds of such sale towards the purchase of another site and the erection of a new building; and restricting the expenditure to the sum received for the old property. The building and lot were readily sold for \$30,000. The selection of a new location, and the erection of another building, presented a far more difficult task. I readily discovered that the sum thus appropriated was entirely inadequate to accomplish the end in view.

The price of a similar location would leave but a meagre sum with which to erect the building. Under all circumstances, I have not felt authorized to attempt to carry out the law, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of increasing the appropriation for this purpose.

The report of the present able and energetic Adjutant General will inform you of the conditions of the military affairs of the State. This department of public affairs, I regret to say, has been in a confused and declining condition for several years. The public Librarian has called my attention to the fact, that the law reports of twenty-two other States have been regularly received by this, and that no provision has ever been made on our part, to reciprocate this courtesy and generosity. I respectfully suggest the propriety of authorizing some officer of the Government to procure the necessary copies of the Pennsylvania reports to supply those States who have so generously added to our library.

The registration act, I respectfully suggest, has essentially failed to accomplish the end designed, and should be repealed or amended. A record so incomplete and imperfect can do no good; but may really do harm. It has already cost the State about \$25,000, to which there must be annually additions. The object is a desirable one, but I am confident it can never be attained by the mode contemplated in this law. It is a subject of constant complaint by registers and physicians, and only such registration is made as is compulsory, in order to legalize letters of administration.

By the 67th section of the appropriation law of last session the Secretary of the Commonwealth was authorized to continue the publication of the Archives to the year 1790. Under this authority the selection of documents from 1783 to 1790 has been made, and the tenth volume, containing this matter, will be ready for distribution before the close of the session. Two additional volumes will complete the work as originally designed.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
MONDAY, JAN. 8.—P. M.
The Flour market is quiet, but prices are firm. There is no export demand, and the only transactions making are small lots for home consumption from \$9.50 to \$10.50 per barrel for common and good brands, and \$9.75 to \$10.25 for extra. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing—the former is held at \$6.50, and the latter at \$4.25 per barrel.
GRAIN—There were no samples of Wheat offered on Change, and it is wanted. Sales of 1600 bushels prime Southern red at \$2.10 to \$2.12 per bushel and white at \$2.31. The market is bare of Rye and it is wanted. Corn continues in active request, and prices are advancing—sales of 500 bushels new yellow at 95 cents, but some holders ask 98 cents; a small lot of white sold at 95 cents. Oats are scarce and command 55 to 56 cents per bushel.

DIED.
On the 26th ult., at the residence of her mother, in Scioto township, Delaware county, Ohio, HANNAH, daughter of George S. Cryder, dec'd, formerly a resident of Huntingdon county, Pa., aged 18 years, 3 months and 20 days. The deceased was two years previous to her death afflicted with Pulmonary Consumption which she bore with christian fortitude. She experienced religion at the age of fifteen and died with a full hope of a glorious triumph. She leaves a mother, two brothers and a sister to mourn her loss.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The subscriber will offer for sale on Saturday, the 27th day of January inst., his house and lot of ground in the borough of Huntingdon.
Also, an out lot on Stone-Creek bottom, containing 4 acres 8 or 9 perches. Possession given on 1st of April next.
Terms—One third in cash, the residue in 2 equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bond &c.
W. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, Jan. 9, 1855—3t.

STRAY STEERS.
CAME to the residence of the subscriber living in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Pa., some time in August last, two Steers, one black and the other brown with a half moon piece out of the right ear, and a piece off the left—supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner of the above property is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.
JOHN MORNINGSTAR.
January 9, 1855.

Foundry for Sale or Rent.
The Steam Foundry belonging to the undersigned at Petersburg, will be sold or rented on reasonable terms, including a large variety of Patterns, for Cooking Stoves, Parlor, Ten-plate Wood and Coal Stoves, Water Pipe, Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist, Saw Mill and Threshing Machine Castings, also a full assortment of Plow Patterns for all the various Plows used in the country.
The Foundry is favorably located for business, with all the machinery, Patterns and Fixtures in good order. Possession given on or before April 1st next ensuing.
McCULLOCH & ORLADY.
Petersburg Jan. 1, 1855.

The Chambersburg and Mount Union Stage Line Revived.
The undersigned are
I that a suspension of the line of Stages over the road between Chambersburg and Mt. Union cannot be disadvantageous to a large section of country, has, at considerable expense and trouble, made arrangements to run a Line of Stages Tri-weekly between the two points. Good Horses and comfortable Stages have been placed on the route, and experienced and trusty drivers will superintend the running of the Coaches. The proprietor of the line is desirous that it be maintained, and he therefore earnestly calls upon the public generally to patronize it, confident that it will be for their mutual advantage. Every attention necessary will be given, and the running of the Stages will be regular.
Stages leave Mt. Union every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, arriving at Chambersburg the same evenings. Returning, leave Chambersburg the same nights at 10 o'clock arriving at Mt. Union early the following morning in time for the Cars. Stages stop at Shireleysburg, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Fannetsburg, Horse Valley, Strasburg, and Keefers Store.
Fare through \$3.00; to intermediate points in proportion.
JOHN JAMISON.
January 2, 1855.—4t.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Huntingdon, on or before the 31st day of March next, will be sent to the General Post Office Department as dead letters:
B—B. Bowers 2, Mary L. Barber, Valentine Braun, Geo. Biller.
C—J. Carroll, Esq., Robt. S. Craig, John G. Corbin, Patrick Carroll, Benjamin Corbin, Isaac Carroll.
D—Patrick Duggin, George Dulin, Wm. Dowland, Jane Daugherty, George Decker.
F—Henry A. Fryer, Mrs. Phoebe Ann Fritz, Daniel W. Fink.
G—J. W. Gizzard, Geo. Green, Owen Goligley.
H—Geo. Hite, Robt. Huey, Hall & Brothers 2, Wm. W. Hight.
J—Stephen Jewett, Wm. Jamison.
K—Ellen Kelly.
L—Wm. Lane 2, Miss Eliza Long, David Lutz, Esq., Mr. G. Lewis.
M—John McCracken, Jas. McAdams, Owen Martin, Joseph McCoy.
N—Charles Nolan.
O—Geo. W. Outman, Mary Oswald.
R—Benjamin Rusler.
S—Edward Swain, Esq., Henry Shultz, C. A. Speice.
W—R. Woodward, Wm. H. Wharton.
WM. LEWIS, P. M.
Huntingdon, Jan. 1, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Alexandria, Pa., on the 30th day of December A. D. 1854, which if not lifted on or before the 1st day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office Department as dead letters.
One cent due on each letter in addition to the regular postage, the cost of advertising.
C—Patrick Conly.
E—M. R. Ewing 2.
G—W. P. Gonsalus.
H—Francis E. Hopkins, John Hay, John Harvell.
J—Thomas Joyce.
L—Mathias Lutz.
M—William Moore 2, John Miller, Miss Mary A. Miller.
N—Thomas Nex.
P—Daniel Piper, Miss Nancy C. Porter.
R—Lizzie Ray.
S—Messrs. Stewart.
W—Benjamin Walton, Benj. J. Williams 2.
HENRY C. WALKER, P. M.
Alexandria, Jan. 1, 1855.

J. WEICHELBAUM,
Optician and Oculist from
PHILADELPHIA.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store at Coats' Hotel, where he offers for sale SPECTACLES of every variety, size and quality.
A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of periscopic ground flint Glasses of his own manufacture. He would particularly call the attention of the public to his SPECTACLES for near sighted persons, and for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of glasses and Conservers of the sight made of the best flint and azure Glasses. Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact center, shape and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his glasses.
Also Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glasses of every size and quality; Telescopes, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the OPTICAL line not mentioned.
Glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial. He will remain in this place during January Court, and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call.
If he will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.
The very best Eye-Water always for sale.
December 26, 1854.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Cutlery of American Manufacture, just received and for sale by
J. & W. SAXTON.
A beautiful assortment of Blankets, large and small, for sale by
J. & W. SAXTON.
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STAY FIG.
CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Henderson township, about the 1st of December inst., a black boar pig supposed to be about eight months old—the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN WARFEL.
December 12, 1854.

Pure Honey,
In cans and bottles, for sale at the Boot and Shoe store of
LEVI WESTBROOK.
SILK DRESS PATTERNS—such as Brocade figured, plain and crossbarred, just received and for sale by
J. & W. SAXTON.
JUST received, another fresh supply of fall and winter Goods, and for sale very low by
J. & W. SAXTON.
GRAY BROTHERS' Patent Door and Gate Springs, just received and for sale by
J. & W. SAXTON.

NOTICE.
ALL persons knowing themselves to have unsettled accounts with the undersigned, will please call and make settlement by the first of January. After that date the books will be left for settlement as I have quit the business.
JOS. H. THOMPSON.
Huntingdon, Dec. 19th, 1854.

The Farm Journal for 1855.
EDITED BY
J. L. DARLINGTON.
ASSISTED BY a corps of the best practical farmers in Pennsylvania. The Fifth Volume of the FARM JOURNAL will commence January 1, 1855. Each number will contain thirty-two or more Super Royal Octavo pages, printed on superior paper, with new type, and will be filled with the best.
AGRICULTURAL READING,
original and selected, that can be produced—the Editor and his assistants are determined to render this the most
Practical Agricultural Work Extant,
and will utterly discard all theories not attested by PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. They have obtained the aid of many of the best farmers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, who will give their experience through its pages.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
Each number will contain several engravings of Improved Stock, New Agricultural Implements, Choice Fruits, &c.
TERMS.—(Invariably in Advance.)
Single Copy, \$1 00 | 20 Copies, \$14 00
Five do 4 00 | 60 do 40 00
Ten do 7 50 | 100 do 75 00
The Journal will hereafter, in every case, be discontinued at the end of the period paid for unless the subscription be previously renewed.
PREMIUMS.
The success attendant upon our offer of premiums last year induces us to offer the following premiums for Volume 5:
1. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to the person who will procure the largest number of subscribers in any county in the United States, before the first of April next.
2. SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to the person who will procure us the second largest list as above.
3. FIFTY DOLLARS to the person who will procure us the third largest list as above.
4. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to the persons who will procure us the fourth largest list as above.
5. TEN DOLLARS to the person who will procure the fifth largest list as above.
CLUBS.
Any person sending us Ten subscribers, at our Club rates, will be entitled to receive one copy gratis of either of the following works, viz:—
1. Buist on the Rose, Guano's Treatise on Milk Cows, Nefflin's Treatise on Milch Cows, Waring's Elements of Agriculture, Youatt on the Pig.
2. Any person sending us Twenty subscribers, at our Club rates, will be entitled to receive two copies of the Farm Journal, or one copy of any of the following works, viz:—
1. Horticulturist for 1855, Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry, Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, Dr. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, Youatt on the Horse, Youatt on Cattle, Youatt's Shepherds' Owen Book, Thomas' American Fruit Culturist, Downing's Fruits of America, Elliott's Fruit Growers' Guide, Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener.
FURTHER INDUCEMENTS.
We have just made arrangements with JAMES VICK, Jr., Publisher of the Horticulturist, which enables us to furnish one copy of that elegant work and one copy of the Farm Journal for Two Dollars and fifty cents, and two copies of the Horticulturist and two of the Farm Journal for Four Dollars, and larger numbers at the latter rates.
Specimen numbers sent to all post-paid applications.
Money on all solvent Banks, mailed in the presence of a postmaster, at our risk.
All orders addressed to the subscribers will be promptly attended to.
J. M. MEREDITH & CO.,
West Chester, Pa.

MATCHES! MATCHES!
JOHN DONNELLY,
MANUFACTURER AND INVENTOR OF
SAFETY PATENT SQUARE UPRIGHT
WOOD BOX MATCHES.
No. 106 North Fourth Street (above Race),
PHILADELPHIA.
MATCHES having become an indispensable article in housekeeping, the subscriber affords a great sacrifice of time and money, is enabled to offer to the Public an article at once combining Utility and Cheapness. The inventor knowing the danger apprehended on account of the flimsy manner in which Matches are generally packed in paper, has by the aid of New Steam Machinery of his own invention, succeeded in getting up a safety patent square upright wood box; this box is far preferable, inasmuch that it occupies no more room than the old round wood box, and contains at least Two Hundred per Cent more Matches, which to Shippers is considerable advantage; it is entirely new, and superior against moisture and spontaneous combustion, and dispels all danger on transportation by means of Railroad, Steamboat or any other mode of Conveyance.
These Matches are packed so that one gross or more may be shipped in any part of the World with perfect safety. They are the most desirable article for Home Consumption, and the Southern and Western Markets that have ever been invented.
DEALERS and SHIPPERS, will do well to call and examine for themselves.
These Matches are WARRANTEED to be superior to anything heretofore offered to the Public.
106 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
December 12, 1854.

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2. Any person sending us Twenty subscribers, at our Club rates, will be entitled to receive two copies of the Farm Journal, or one copy of any of the following works, viz:—
1. Horticulturist for 1855, Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry, Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, Dr. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, Youatt on the Horse, Youatt on Cattle, Youatt's Shepherds' Owen Book, Thomas' American Fruit Culturist, Downing's Fruits of America, Elliott's Fruit Growers' Guide, Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener.
FURTHER INDUCEMENTS.
We have just made arrangements with JAMES VICK, Jr., Publisher of the Horticulturist, which enables us to furnish one copy of that elegant work and one copy of the Farm Journal for Two Dollars and fifty cents, and two copies of the Horticulturist and two of the Farm Journal for Four Dollars, and larger numbers at the latter rates.
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December 12, 1854.

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JOHN WARFEL.
December 12, 1854.

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In cans and bottles, for sale at the Boot and Shoe store of
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SILK DRESS PATTERNS—such as Brocade figured, plain and crossbarred, just received and for sale by
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The success attendant upon our offer of premiums last year induces us to offer the following premiums for Volume 5:
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4. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to the persons who will procure us the fourth largest list as above.
5. TEN DOLLARS to the person who will procure the fifth largest list as above.
CLUBS.
Any person sending us Ten subscribers, at our Club rates, will be entitled to receive one copy gratis of either of the following works, viz:—
1. Buist on the Rose, Guano's Treatise on Milk Cows, Nefflin's Treatise on Milch Cows, Waring's Elements of Agriculture, Youatt on the Pig.
2. Any person sending us Twenty subscribers, at our Club rates, will be entitled to receive two copies of the Farm Journal, or one copy of any of the following works, viz:—
1. Horticulturist for 1855, Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry, Johnson's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, Dr. Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, Youatt on the Horse, Youatt on Cattle, Youatt's Shepherds' Owen Book, Thomas' American Fruit Culturist, Downing's Fruits of America, Elliott's Fruit Growers' Guide, Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener.
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All letters to be addressed to LUTHER WICKER, Ed. Co. Gent. and Cultivator, Albany, N. Y.
December 5, 1854.

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Main Street one door west of the "Globe" Office,
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FREDERICK LIST informs the citizens of Huntingdon, and of the county, that he has commenced the manufacture of mould and dip Candles and Rosin Soap, one door west of the "Globe" office, on Main Street, Huntingdon, where he will always be prepared to fill orders at city prices.
WALLOW WANTED, and the highest cash price will be paid.
Huntingdon, Dec. 5, 1854.

Come and Be Clothed,
At Roman's Store opposite Coats' Hotel.
Over Coats,
Frock Coats,
Dress Coats,
Sack Coats,
Business Coats,
Pants and Vests,
Shirts and Drawers,
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All of the best materials and most fashionable style and finish—CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Call and examine for yourselves.
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