

# GOV. POLLOCK'S

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

Delivered Tuesday January 16, 1855.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Custom sanctions, and demands, a brief declaration of the principles and policy, to be adopted and pursued by an Executive about to assume the functions of that office. The character of our institutions demonstrates the propriety of such declaration. All the just powers of the Government emanate from the people, and to them should be communicated the manner in which it is proposed to execute the powers conferred.

The people are sovereign; and in the exercise of their sovereignty, they have "ordained and established" a constitution for the government of the State. That constitution, I have this day, in the presence of my fellow citizens, and of Him who is the searcher of hearts—and with humble reliance on His wisdom to direct—sworn to support. The high powers therein delegated to the respective co-ordinate branches of the Government are clearly expressed and defined. Side by side with the grant of powers, stands the declaration of the rights of the people, recognizing the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government. To guard against the transgression of the powers delegated; and to preserve forever inviolate the rights, liberties, and privileges of the citizen, thus declared, will be both a duty and a pleasure, in full harmony with every sentiment of my heart, every impulse of my nature.

Republican Institution are the pride, and justly the glory of our country. To enjoy them is our privilege, to maintain them our duty. Civil and religious liberty—freedom of speech, and of the press, the rights of conscience, and freedom of worship—are the birthright and the boast of the American citizen. No royal edict, no pontifical decree, can restrain or destroy them. In the enjoyment of these blessings, the rich and the poor; the high and the low, meet together—the constitution, in its full scope and ample development, shields and protects them all. When these rights are assailed, these privileges endangered, either by mad ambition, or by influences foreign to the true interests of the Nation, and at war with love of country—that noble impulse of the American heart, which prompts it to reverse home and native land as sacred objects of its affections—it is then the ballot-box in its omnipotence, speaking in thunder tones the will of the people, rebukes the wrong, and vindicates the freedom of the man—the independence of the citizen. To the American people have these blessings been committed as a sacred trust; they are, and must ever be, their guardians and defenders. The American citizen, independent and free, uninfluenced by partisan attachments, unwavering by ecclesiastical authority, or ghostly intolerance—in the strength of fearless manhood, and in the bold assertion of his rights—should exhibit to the world a living illustration of the superior benefits of American Republicanism; proclaiming a true and single allegiance to his country, and to no other power but "the God that made and preserves us as a Nation."

Virtue, intelligence and truth are the foundation of our Republic. By these our institutions and privileges can, and will be preserved. Ignorance is not the mother of patriotism, or of Republics. It is the enemy and destroyer of both. Education, in its enlightening, elevating and reforming influences, in the full power of its beneficent results, should be encouraged by the State. Not that mere intellectual culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand the duties of the man or citizen, but that higher education, founded upon, directed, and controlled by sound and elevated moral principle—that recognizes the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the text-book alike of the child and the American Statesman, and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The knowledge thus acquired is the power conservative of States and nations; more potent in its energy to uphold the institutions of freedom and the rights of man, than armies and navies in their proudest strength.

The framers of our Constitution understood this, and wisely provided for the establishment of schools and "the promotion of the arts and sciences, in one or more seminaries of learning;" that the advantages of education might be enjoyed by all.

To improve the efficiency of this system, not only by perfecting our common schools, but by encouraging and aiding "one or more" higher literary institutions, in which teachers can be trained and qualified; and to increase the fund appropriated to educational purposes, are objects which will at all times receive my willing approval. Money liberally, yet wisely, expended in the pursuit and promotion of knowledge is true economy.—The integrity of this system and its fund must be preserved. No division of this fund for political or sectarian purposes should ever be made or attempted. To divide is to destroy. Party and sectarian jealousies would be engendered; the unity and harmony of the system destroyed, and its noble objects frustrated and defeated. Bigotry might rejoice, patriotism would weep over such a result.

In the performance of the duties now devolved upon me, it will be my desire to aid, by all constitutional and legal means, the development of the resources of the State; and to encourage and promote her agricultural, mining manufacturing and commercial interests. A kind Providence has bestowed upon us, with a liberal hand, all the elements of wealth and greatness. Our valleys and plains offer their fertile soil to the ploughshare of the husbandman, and reward with their rich productions his honorable toil.—Our inexhaustible coal fields; our rich iron deposits; limestone everywhere, and just where most required; the interminable forests, and our rushing streams, all invite the energy and enterprise of our citizens to the development of their treasures, and promise a rich reward to their labors. The smoke of our furnaces, the crash of the rolling-mill; the hum of the spindle; and the din of the work-shop, attest the energy and manufacturing skill of our people; and whilst the plough, the loom, and the anvil, unite in the production of wealth, commerce, by her thousand avenues, is bearing their valuable and abundant products to our marts of trade.—Amidst all these great interests, and their rapid and almost romantic development, it is a matter of congratulation that agriculture, in its various departments, has awakened public attention to its importance, and claimed and received from science the tribute of its aid. Pennsylvania, so deeply interested in the success of her agricultural industry, cannot be indifferent to the laudable efforts now making to perfect and advance this first, and noblest, pursuit of man. This, and all other branches of industry, should receive the

fostering care and encouragement of the Government.

The interests of our great commercial empire should receive the considerate attention of the Legislature. Her manufactures, trade and commerce, are of great and increasing importance, and Philadelphia, as consolidated intelligence, ranks and rivals the first cities of the Union. To make her the pride of every Pennsylvania citizen, her interests are so identified with the interests of the State, that they cannot be separated without injury to both. A prudent and liberal system of legislation, appropriate to her real wants, would promote her own and the interests of the commonwealth.

A sound currency is essential to the prosperity of a commercial people. All classes of society, and every branch of industry, in their varied interests and economical relations, are interested in securing and maintaining a safe circulating medium. To accomplish this result, wise and prudent legislation is necessary. The creation of a well regulated, and carefully guarded system of banking, is not only sound policy, but beneficial to the legitimate trade and commerce of the country; and aids in developing her great natural and industrial resources. Our present system of banking, with its limitations, restrictions, and liabilities, individual and otherwise, imposed by law on these institutions, has become the settled policy of the State. The checks and guards thrown around them should not be lessened or removed. Their own safety, and the security of the public, require their continuance.

Notice of numerous intended applications to the Legislature for new banks, an increase of banking capital and savings institutions, has been given as required by the constitution.—Without desiring to assume a hostile attitude towards all banks, the propriety of incorporating all that may be called banks, under the same laws, cannot be justified or defended. The extravagant, improper or unreasonable increase of banks and banking capital, is not demanded by the wants of the community, and will not, and can not be sanctioned by the Executive. The present commercial and financial embarrassment of the country; the depressed state of trade; all past experience, and the more recent experience of some of our sister States, as seen in their ruined banks and depreciated currency, demonstrate the necessity of legislating cautiously and prudently on this subject.

The number of banks, and consequently the amount of banking capital, should be limited to, and regulated by, the proper demands of active and healthy trade, and the actual business wants and necessities of the community. This policy, honestly insisted upon and pursued, would protect the country from the disastrous consequences of improvident banking. An extraordinary and unnecessary increase of banks and banking facilities, in seasons of great general prosperity, leads to extravagant and ruinous speculation. Such increase in times of commercial distress, aggravates and prolongs the evils it was designed to remedy. Entertaining these views I will not hesitate to sanction the rechartering of old and solvent banks, which, by prudent and careful management, and an honest adherence to the legitimate purposes of their creation, have merited and received the confidence of the public. Nor will I refuse to sanction the incorporation of new banks, when indispensably necessary and clearly demanded by the actual business wants and interests of the community in which they may be located. To no other, and under no other circumstances, can I yield the Executive consent.

To promote the welfare and prosperity of the Commonwealth, by regulating and increasing her finances, economizing her expenditures, and relieving her credit, reducing her debt, and relieving her people from oppressive taxation, will be the objects of my anxious desire; and to the accomplishment of which every energy of my administration will be directed. The public debt, now exceeding forty millions of dollars, and the annual taxation necessary to meet the payment of its interest, seriously affect the great industrial interests of the State; drive labor and capital from the Commonwealth; prevent the extension and completion of her noble system of education, and the prosecution of those laudable schemes of benevolence, which at once benefit, dignify and adorn a free and enlightened people.

Every consideration of State pride, every motive of interest, require its reduction and speedy liquidation, by every available and practicable means. To secure this object, rigid economy in every department of the government; retrenchment in the public expenditures; strict accountability in all the receiving and disbursing officers of the Commonwealth; and an honest and faithful discharge of duty by all her agents, would contribute much, and also save millions to the Treasury.

Created by the State, in the prosecution and management of her system of internal improvement, a system characterized by "prodigality, extravagance and corrupt political favoritism"—the sale of these improvements, or at least of the "main line," as a means of reducing this debt, lessening taxation, and saving our financial credit, has for many years occupied the attention of the people, and their representatives. Bills for the sale of the main line have been passed by three different Legislatures, two of which were approved by the Governors then in office. The people, on this question, have submitted to the people, and in 1847, in its full favor, the sale; and yet these works, from the defective character of the laws authorizing the sale, the restrictions contained in them, and from other causes, remain unsold. Public sentiment, founded on economical, moral and political considerations, still demands, and the public welfare still requires their sale.

The consideration to be paid, the mode, terms and conditions of the sale, ought to be carefully considered. Just and liberal inducements should be offered to purchasers; whilst at the same time the people should be protected against wrong and imposition. By avoiding the errors of former Legislation, a sale on terms favorable to the State, and beneficial to the purchaser, may be secured.

It is vain to hope for a reduction of the debt, and relief from taxation, without a sale of the whole, or part, of our public improvements. Incumbered with debt, and taxed to support a system, the management of which has been marked by extravagance, expenditure, fraudulent speculation, and a reckless disregard of public interests, the people demand relief and release from these burdens. The press and the ballot box have declared the popular will on this subject, and that will should be obeyed. Duty, and a conviction of its propriety, will prompt me to give a cordial support, to the accomplishment of this object.

In this connection, and whether a sale of all or any of the public improvements be effected or not, the abolition or reorganization of the Board of Canal Commissioners; and the substitution of some other efficient and responsible system of management, are subjects worthy of consideration. Every measure of reform in this regard, calculated to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the supervisory power; protect the interests of the State; and correct the real or alleged abuses of the present system, will receive my approval.

People having in the recent election decided against the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors, it will become the duty of the Leg-

islature and Executive to consider what other legislation may be necessary to control and correct the evils of intemperance. Our present license system, although highly penal, and corrective of many abuses, is still defective. The facility with which licenses are obtained for the sale of malt and other liquors, is an evil that demands reform. The number of places in which these are sold, should be limited by law; and no license granted unless by the courts, and in the manner now required in the case of public inns and taverns, and subject to the same regulations, restrictions and penalties.

The desecration of the Sabbath by a traffic so fruitful of evil, and so demoralizing in its results, is in direct opposition to the law of God, and the moral sentiment of the people; and is a reproach to the age in which we live. A stringent and comprehensive law, remedial in its provisions, and vindicating the great law of the Sabbath, in its physical and moral relations to man, is required not only by the moral sense of community, but would be justified by every sentiment of humanity, every consideration of philanthropy, every impulse of pure and genuine patriotism. The history of intemperance is tears and blood. Pauperism, taxation and crime follow in its train. A remedy should be applied; and public sentiment, with the full force of its moral sanction, will approve all prudent and constitutional legislation on this subject.

The pardoning power—the harmonious blending of mercy and justice in our Constitution—will be exercised with a just regard to both these important principles. With every desire to extend mercy to the unfortunate and repentant transgressor, justice in her stern demands, will not be overlooked by the pardon of the vicious and hardened criminal. This power has been exercised on the criminal, but to aid and promote it. It should be exercised with great caution, and only upon the most satisfactory assurance that it is due to the condemned, and that the rights and security of the public will not be prejudiced by the act. To prevent the abuse of this power, and to protect the Executive from imposition, notice of the intended application should be published in the city or county where the trial and conviction took place.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of subscriptions by municipal corporations, to the support of railroad companies. This is especially true in relation to county subscriptions. The practice should be avoided, or at least not encouraged by future legislation.

Legislation so far as practicable, should be general and uniform. Local and special legislation ought to be discouraged, when the object can be obtained by general laws. Its tendency is pernicious; and general principles, and public good are often sacrificed to secure personal and private benefits. "Omni-bus legislation" being improper in itself, and demoralizing in its influence, cannot receive my sanction. The views and practice of my immediate predecessor on this subject, meet my cordial approval.

Pennsylvania, occupying as she does an important and proud position in the sister-hood of States, cannot be indifferent to the policy and acts of National Government. Her voice, potential for good in other days, ought not to be disregarded now. Devoted to the Constitution and the Union—as she was the first to sanction, she will be the last to endanger the one or violate the other.—Regarding with jealous care the rights of her sister States, she will be ever ready to defend their territory, and the blood of her sons shed out on the many battle-fields of the Revolution, attests her devotion to the great principles of American freedom—the centre-truth of American republicanism. To the Constitution in all its integrity; to the Union in its strength and harmony; to the maintenance in its purity, of the faith and honor of our country, Pennsylvania now is, and always has been pledged—a pledge never violated, and not to be violated, until patriotism ceases to be a virtue, and liberty to be known only as a name.

Entertaining these sentiments, and actuated by an exclusive desire to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our beloved country, the recent action of the National Congress and Executive, in repealing a solemn compromise, only less sacred in public estimation than the Constitution itself—thus attempting to extend the institution of domestic Slavery in the territorial domain of the Nation, violating the pledged faith and honor of the country, arousing sectional jealousies, and renewing the agitation of vexed and distracting questions, has received from the people of our own and other States of the Union, their stern and indignant rebuke.

With no desire to restrict the full and entire constitutional rights of the State, nor to interfere directly or indirectly with their domestic institutions, or the people in Pennsylvania, in view of the Missouri Compromise, the principles involved in it, and the consequences resulting from it, as marked already by fraud, violence and strife; have reaffirmed their opposition to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and renewed their pledge "to the doctrine of the act of 1790, which relieved us from the constitutional means from a grievous social evil; to the great ordinance of 1787, in its full scope and all its beneficent principles; to the protection of the personal rights of every human being under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Constitution of the United States, by maintaining inviolate the trial by jury, and the writ of habeas corpus; to the assertion of the due rights of the North, as well as of the South, and to the integrity of the Union."

She declaration of these doctrines, is but the recognition of the fundamental principles of freedom and human rights. They are not new nor startling. They are taught by patriots, fathers and watchfires of our country's defenders, and learned amid the bloody snows of Valley Forge, and the mighty throes of war and revolution.—They were stamped with indelible impress upon the great charter of our rights, and embodied in the legislation of our best and purest days of the Republic; have filled the hearts and fell burning from the lips of orators and Statesmen, whose memories are immortal as the principles they cherished.—They have been the watch-word and the hope of the millions, who hope of millions now, and will be of millions yet unborn.

In many questions of National and truly American policy; the due protection of American labor and industry, against the depressing influence of foreign labor and capital; the improvement of our harbors and rivers; the National defenses; the equitable distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in aid of education and to relieve from debt and taxation; and in all the questions of the protection of our territorial laws; and the prevention of our foreign paupers and convicts, in all those, we, as a State and people, are deeply interested; and to their adoption and promotion every encouragement should be given.

To the people of my native State, who have called me to preside over her destinies, I return the tribute of my warmest gratitude for the honor conferred; and my pledge to them this day is, that "I will try" to realize their expectations, and not betray their confidence. In assuming the responsibilities of this high office, I would be false to myself and to the feelings that now oppress me, should I hesitate to affirm my unaffected distrust in my ability to discharge its appropriate duties in a manner commensurate with their importance. If I cannot secure, I will labor to deserve the confidence and approbation of my fellow citizens. I do not expect, I

do not hope, to escape censure. Deserved censure I will strive to avoid, all other to disregard. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions; with no ambitions desires to gratify; no resentments to cherish; no wish but for the public good; it will be my endeavor to perform every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and having done this, will abide the judgment of a generous people; assured that if they condemn the act, they will at least award to me the meed of good intention.

With the constitution for my guide; "equal and exact justice to all" my desire; the greatest good of the greatest number my object—and in voluting the aid and blessing of the God of our fathers, and desiring to rule in his fear—my duty and highest ambition, will be to promote the true interests of the State, maintain our civil and religious privileges, defend the honor, and advance the prosperity and happiness of our Country.

JAMES POLLOCK.

## Shipments of Breadstuffs from the United States to Europe.

The New York Shipping List furnishes a statement of the exports of breadstuffs from the United States to Europe, from the 1st of September to the 26th December, 1854, and for the same time in 1853, from which we make up the annexed comparative table:

	Barrels.
To England and Ireland	52,675
To the Continent,	3,117
Same time 1853,	55,792
Decrease in 1854,	1,323,147
WHEAT, 1854.	1,277,452
To Europe,	138,627
Same time, 1853,	5,428,585
Decrease in 1854,	5,289,958
CORN, 1854.	2,481,137
To England and Ireland,	160,929
To the Continent,	2,641,166
Same time, 1853,	931,556

Increase in 1854, 1,709,610

These comparisons show that the decrease in the export of breadstuffs has been general, and that the falling off in the inspections and export of flour at Baltimore, to which we had occasion to refer in making up our annual statement, has been shared in by all the ports of shipment. The figures also show that the stock of flour and wheat in the country must still be large, the acknowledge shortness of the crop not being equal to the reduction of our exports. Against this we, however, must see the fact, that the demand for our breadstuffs in 1853 began on a full stock, whilst at the opening of September, 1854, the quantity on hand was much reduced.

How TO SECURE A LONG LIFE.—Rabbi Serra was asked by his disciples how he obtained such a long life. "Never," he answered "I was easily excited in my house; never did I precede him whom I thought greater in honor and station; never did I think of the law in an unclean place; never did I walk four yards without studying on some part of it; never did I sleep or slumber in a house where they taught the Word of God; never did I rejoice at an evil which happened to my neighbor; and never did I call any man by a nick-name given to him in derision or sport."

"THE FIRST SHALL BE LAST."—The Evansville (Ind.) Journal, says that an old gentleman aged sixty-five years, was married a few days ago, in Knox county, in that State, to his sixth wife, and has only married five women. His first wife is his last wife, and she is now in her forty-fifth year. She has been married three times, and her first husband is her last husband.

## PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Jan. 15.—P. M.

Cloverseed is in steady demand, and further sales have been made from \$6.50 to \$7 per bushel—from wagons at the former quotations.—A sale of 150 bushels was made at \$7.

The Flour market continues exceedingly quiet. The trade is quite moderate and the stock is light, but there is no export demand.—Standard brands are freely offered at \$9.95 to \$10.25 per barrel, without finding buyers, except in small lots for home consumption, and select brands and extra from \$9.75 to \$10.25.—Rye Flour is held at \$6.50, but no sales have been reported. Corn Meal has advanced 25 cents per barrel—300 barrels Pennsylvania sold at \$4.50.

GRAIN.—Wheat is dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1600 bushels good Southern red at \$2.65 to \$2.75. Rye sells on arrival at \$1.25. Corn continues in good demand for export, and 80,000 bushels of fine Southern yellow sold at 96 cents, afloat. Oats are unchanged—sales of 150 bushels good Delaware at 53 1/2 cents per bushel.

## ORPHANS' COURT SALE

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Huntingdon, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry on the premises in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, on Wednesday, February 15th, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following described real estate of David Hudson, dec'd., to wit: A certain messuage and plantation of land situated near the village of Shade Gap, in Dublin township, bounded on the north by lands now owned by James Sherard, on the east and south by lands of the heirs of James Hudson dec'd., and on the west by lands of Briece K. Blair and John Rouse, containing

## 112 ACRES,

more or less, on which is erected two large and convenient dwelling houses, one of log and the other of stone, and a large barn and other out buildings and buildings—between and near to both houses is a strong, never failing spring of excellent water; there are other springs of good water on the premises and also plenty of running water. The farm is principally limestone land, about 80 acres of it cleared and in good cultivation, with a good apple orchard thereon. Also, at the same time and place and in connection with the above, there will be sold 2 acres of timber land, more or less, lying near the farm aforesaid, situated on Piney Ridge, bounded on the East and North by lands of the heirs of James Hudson dec'd., on the West by lands of the heirs of George Hudson, dec'd.

This valuable and desirable property, situated as it is in the heart of a healthy and thriving neighborhood, adjacent and convenient to churches of several denominations, to school houses, mills, stores, and mechanic shops, and within sight of Millwood Academy, which is to be revived in the spring under new and favorable auspices, offers to purchasers a rare chance for investment or speculation.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JACOB S. HUNT, Administrator.  
Jan. 13th, 1855—3 t.

## A MILLER WANTED.

A good miller of sober and industrious habits, wanted at the Vineyard mills, Shirley township, Pa. One with a family preferred.  
S. H. BELL.  
Jan. 18, 1855.

## FOR SALE.

THE Cross Roads Foundry prop. 1 1/2 miles from the property of Henry Bratton, Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., embracing a large two story frame dwelling house, Store house and lot, with a commodious frame Foundry building and lot, all in good order and in a good location, being situated in the neighborhood of the Juniata Iron Furnaces, and an extensive farming community. The said property is also admirably adapted for an extensive carriage manufactory, and the wants of the community require an establishment of that kind. The situation and property is a very desirable one for either of the above businesses. Terms will be made to suit purchasers, and if not sold will be rented. Inquire of BENJAMIN F. PATTON, Agent. Warriorsmark, Jan. 11, 1855.

## A FARM FOR RENT.

A Farm in Licking Creek valley, about four miles from Bell's mills and two from Bell's furnace, containing 450 acres,—about 50 acres cleared—two good orchards of grafted fruit—the whole place well watered, and a large stream of water running through the centre of the place. The soil is good for raising any kind of grain. The place will be leased for one year, the rent to be applied to improving the property. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber in Newton Hamilton, Pa. Possession given on 1st of April next.  
JEREMIAH NORRIS, Jr.  
Jan. 18, 1855—2 m.

## AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Dr. David Diller dec'd.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance on the account of Benjamin F. Patton and John T. Mathias, administrators of Dr. David Diller, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at the Court House in Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. when and where all persons are required to present their claims against said firm, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.  
Jan. 16—4 t.

## 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 ears, 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, Pliers, 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 favorable located for business, with all the machinery, Patterns and Fixtures in good order. Possession given on or before April 1st next ensuing.  
McCULLOCH & ORLANDY.  
Petersburg Jan. 1, 1855.

The Chambersburg and Mount Union Stage Line Revived.

THE undersigned aware that a suspension of the line of Stages over the road between Chambersburg and Mt. Union cannot but 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 Shirlingsburg, 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.—tf.

Juniata Academy and Female Seminary, at Shirleyburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

Seminary.—Rev. JAS. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

Academy.—HUGH J. CAMPBELL, A. M., and A. C. KENDALL, Principals.

THE winter session of these schools opens on Wednesday Nov. 7th, and continues five months.

TERMS.—SEMINARY. Board, light, fuel and tuition—per session \$56.00 Music with use of instrument, per quarter, 8.00

TERMS.—ACADEMY. Board, room, rent, fuel and tuition; per session 52.00 Modern languages—per session 5.00

Fainting and drawing—per quarter, 3.00 to 5.00 Incidental expenses 25

For circulars of information, address the Principals.  
Oct. 17, 1854—3m.

BLANKS!! BLANKS!! BLANKS!!!  
A full assortment for sale at the "Globe" Office.

DEEDS, EX'S AND TRUS. DEEDS, EXECUTIONS, MORTGAGES, SUBPENAS, BONDS, with and without waiver, WARRANTS, LEASES, AGREEMENTS, COMMITMENTS, NOTES relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Cutlery of American Manufacture, just received and for sale by J. & W. SEXTON.

A beautiful assortment of Blankets, large and small, for sale by J. & W. SEXTON.

COD Fish, Mackerel, Herring &c., just received and for sale by J. & W. SEXTON.

## 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 | 500 do 250 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 the second largest list as above.
3. FIFTY DOLLARS to the person who will procure the third largest list as above.
4. TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS to the persons who will procure 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:—Buist on the Rose, Genon's Treatise on Milch Cows, Nefflin's Treatise on Milch Cows, Waring's Elements of Agriculture, Youatt on the Pig.

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:—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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