



Circulation—the largest in the County

HUNTINGDON PA

Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

See New Advertisements.

- 500 laborers wanted.
- Map of Franklin township.
- The good time coming.
- Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute.
- Real Estate in Tell township for sale.

D. P. Gwin has just received a fresh supply of Plain Delains, Persian Twills, Bay State and Waterloo long Shawls. Call and see them.

LEWISBURG AND SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD.—The friends of this road will hold meetings at Spruce Creek on the 19th, at Graysville on the 20th, and at Pine Grove Mills on the 21st instant, at which addresses will be delivered showing the importance of the improvement, and that the investment will be profitable. The citizens of this county, and more especially those in the neighborhood of the route, should feel a great interest in the success of the enterprise, and we hope all will give a helping hand.

Commercial School.

Mr. THOMAS H. POLLOCK, a graduate of the Pittsburg Merchants' College, will commence the instruction of Book Keeping in this place in the course of a few days. Mr. POLLOCK brings with him the strongest recommendations as an accountant and teacher of the science.

A. H. SIMMONS, of the firm of Swaine, Abell & Simmons, proprietors and publishers of the Public Ledger and Dollar Newspaper, died at his residence in Phila., on Sunday morning last, aged 48 years.

By an advertisement in another column of to-day's paper it will be observed that a Map of Franklin township is contemplated. We are pleased that a project of this kind is entertained, and trust that the citizens of the township may endorse it with their patronage. Owing to the want of such maps, a large portion of our population is necessarily ignorant of the features of our county and the location of its prominent objects. This vacuum as far as regards Franklin township, the proposed Map is intended to supply. Though many citizens may be personally acquainted with every part of their township, their knowledge is not superior to that obtained from an accurate map, nor does it supply the necessity for the same—such persons could better appreciate its value. It is intended, we understand, in case this project is sustained, to construct Maps of the other townships of the county.

The Huntingdon Foundry Destroyed.

The Huntingdon Foundry, owned by Gen. R. C. McGill, and lately leased to Cunningham, Forbes & Wharton, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. How the fire originated is not known, but as the hands were casting late in the day it is supposed the fire originated from the castings or the furnace. Gen. McGill's loss will be heavy, as he had no insurance upon either the building, the machinery, or his patterns.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—We yesterday received from our kind and thoughtful neighbor, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, a few feet of pudding and sausage. As pork is scarce and too high for our purse, it is almost a certainty that we will smell sausage but seldom this winter, unless our more fortunate neighbors and friends remember us. Mrs. T. has our thanks.

The Evil of Procrastination.

Have you any business to perform? or have you resolved to commence an enterprise? Then do it to-day—do it now. This day is yours! to-morrow may not be. Four years ago, when the citizens of the North-eastern townships of our county were excited and alarmed by the frequent burnings of houses and barns, one of those citizens had resolved next week to go to Huntingdon and insure his property. Before next week came his barn and contents were a pile of smouldering ruins.

Last Friday, the owner of a valuable property situated in this borough, called on the Agent of an Insurance Company to have the same insured. In order to make an estimate of its value the owner concluded to defer the matter a day or two. That same night it was almost totally consumed by fire; a severe loss to the proprietor and lessees.

Presidential Nominating Convention of the American Party.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 28.—A proclamation has been put forth by the American order stating that at the annual meeting of the national council in June last, it was resolved that a convention for the purpose of nominating a President and Vice President of the United States would assemble at Philadelphia on the 22d of February next, therefore it is proclaimed that the councils in each Congressional district, and each State, council, elect delegates to said convention; and that alternate for each State and Congressional delegate be elected. It is also proclaimed that a special meeting will be held in Philadelphia on the 18th of February to transact such business as may be brought before it.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th, 1855.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Globe.

There is bad news from Kansas, but I hope and believe the danger is exaggerated. It is difficult to conceive how a disturbance of such magnitude could have grown out of a squabble about a squatter's "claim," for that, according to the account, is the origin of the present difficulty. The statement runs—That some abolitionists drove a pro-slavery squatter off his claim and burned down his house; that the houses of other pro-slavery men were burned by a mob; that the Sheriff of Douglas county arrested the ringleaders; that the free-state men demanded their release and had taken up arms to enforce the demand; and that Gov. Shannon, considering the danger imminent, had called out the military.

If this be the true state of affairs in Kansas, it is deplorable enough; but I trust further advice will soften somewhat the grim and terrible aspect this first intelligence wears. Gov. Shannon's despatch to the President is startling; and yet it leaves us room to hope that things are not as bad as represented, after all; for in referring to the large armed force reported to be at Lawrence, he makes use of a qualifying term, and states that "it is said" there is an armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, at Lawrence, implying a doubt in his mind.

The staid old National Intelligencer, which is not often in advance of either telegraph or mail, went off at half-cock the other day and has misled many journals as to the action taken by the government on the receipt of Gov. Shannon's despatch. It stated that the President had authorized the Governor to employ the troops in Kansas to aid in the execution of the laws. The Union of this morning says no such authority has been given; and in order to show exactly what has transpired, it has obtained permission to publish the despatches which have passed between the Governor and the President.

WESTPORT, Dec. 1.—I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of the territory, to protect the Sheriff of Douglas county and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, is at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the sheriff, burnt houses and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired. This is the only means to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Your despatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised.

The country will observe with satisfaction that the President is not disposed to act rashly. He must be satisfied that the troops are indispensable necessary to the preservation of law and order before he will order them out; and if compelled to order them out, care will be taken to keep within the strict line of duty. The government will be sure it is right, and then it will go ahead, and put down insurrection, if insurrection exists, with a strong hand.

The House spent yesterday and to-day in fruitless attempts to elect a Speaker. Richardson, Democrat, continues to receive from 70 to 75 votes. Campbell, Republican Whig went up yesterday to 82, and fell to-day to 48; and Banks, Republican Democrat, has rose to about Campbell's present vote. Nobody can make a respectable guess at the result, although some newspaper correspondents occasionally show what sort of prophets they are by predicting results. Mr. Greeley, who is here, sent home a despatch on Sunday, predicting an election on Monday, the first day of the session. He missed the mark, and the correspondent of the Herald poked fun at him on Tuesday, and himself predicted an election on Wednesday. He, too, missed the mark! The fact is, no human being can form a definite idea of the issue. We may get a Speaker this week, or we may get none this month.

Senator Douglas' friends in this city continue to receive satisfactory accounts from him. He will probably be here next week. Gov. Barstow, of Wisconsin, is among the distinguished strangers now in this city.

HUNTINGDON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8th, 1855.

The first week of the session is ended and the House is still without a Speaker. Yesterday, after the 23d ballot had been taken, on which Mr. Campbell received 75 votes, that gentleman arose in his place and said: "Mr. Clerk—I ask the indulgence of the House for a few minutes. The country is looking upon our proceedings with deep anxiety, and every member is ready to acknowledge the importance of a speedy organization. We have now been voting five days. Twenty-three votes have been taken. I find that, through the partiality of friends, I have received in six of these votes a higher number than any candidate before the House, and in all the votes a greater number than any candidate of the opposition to the administration. Yet, sir, it is obvious to me that it is impossible for my friends to succeed unless I take one of two positions—namely, either to repudiate my well-known position in reference to slavery and Americanism, or in some way, directly or indirectly, to make pledges in reference to the organization of committees which would amount to a sacrifice of self-respect on my part, and make me, in my judgment, a fit object for public contempt. Under these circumstances, and feeling that the interests of the country require an organization, and regarding these interests as paramount to every other consideration, I withdraw my name as a candidate, and, in taking my seat, desire to return to those friends who have stood by me with so much fidelity my sincere gratitude, and to my political opponents who have given me evidence of their personal regards my thanks. My name is withdrawn."

Mr. Banks then became the leading opposition candidate, and to-day, on the 33d ballot, he got up to 100, when the House adjourned. Twelve more votes would have elected him. Richardson stands at 73 and Fuller at 30.

There has been a further decline in the price of Land Warrants, which now sell at 90 to 95 cents per acre.

HUNTINGDON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10th.

The thirty-ninth ballot was had to-day, without making a choice, as follows: Banks 107; Richardson 76; Fuller 28; scattering 15. Necessary to a choice 114.

Threatened Hostilities in Kansas.

From the Washington Union, Dec. 6.

Rumours have passed into circulation to the effect that the President has authorized the employment of the troops of the United States in the Territory of Kansas to aid the local authorities in the execution of the laws. No such authority has been given. In order to show exactly what has transpired, we have obtained permission to publish the following despatches:

WESTPORT, (Mo.) Dec. 1, 1855.

I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of this Territory, to protect the sheriff of Douglas county, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, is at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the sheriff, burnt houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired. This is the only means to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail.

WILSON SHANNON.

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1855.

Your despatch is received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS.

It is to be observed that the present is the first occasion on which the interposition of the President has been invoked in reference to any difficulty arising under the law for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. In fact, there has been great misapprehension in the public mind as to the powers of the Executive in this relation. Those powers are strictly defined by law, and very limited. Under the constitution, it is true, the President is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, but his authority on this subject is to be construed in subordination to the provision of the constitution, which declares that Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Accordingly, Congress has enacted laws applicable in terms to the contingency of insurrection in any State against the government thereof. The present case is one of resistance to the laws of the Territory, that of Kansas, to which the same rule of action applies, however, as in the case of a State, in consideration that by the act of Congress organizing this Territory, as well as others, it is provided that the constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, with exception of a single clause of an act not material to the question. Assuming this, then, the statute provision of the act of 1795, is, that in case of insurrection in any State, (or Territory,) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature thereof, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, or as he may judge sufficient to repress such insurrection. By a subsequent act—that of 1807—it is provided that in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws of any State or Territory where it is lawful for the President to call forth the militia, for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purpose such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect. Among the prerequisites here referred to, it is well understood, is the issue of a proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. The proclamation must undoubtedly precede the actual use of the military force, but not necessarily the measures requisite to prepare and assemble it in order to enforce obedience to the proclamation.

It is further to be observed that the present, in so far as the facts appear, is resistance, not to any law of the United States, but to a law of the Territory, and the power of the President is greater in the former than in the latter case; for, if obstruction to an Act of Congress were involved, the marshal of the Territory might summon the posse comitatus to aid him in maintaining his authority—that is, the entire population of the Territory. But here, and the ministerial officer the sheriff of a county, nothing regarding it can be done by the President until his interposition be invoked for the emergency of insurrection, and at the call either of the legislature or the governor of the Territory. In the former case the President might give direction, but in the latter he cannot.

Hogs at Louisville.—The total number of hogs slaughtered at Louisville thus far, this season, is only 40,000 head. At the same period last season, fully 140,000 head were killed, which makes the operations, up to the present time, 100,000 hogs behind last year. On the 3d inst. there were 11,201 in pens ready to be slaughtered. The prevailing rate is \$6 50 net.

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Roasting the Know-Nothings.

The Democratic people—the independent farmers of Granville and adjoining counties—held a grand mass meeting and barbecue at Henderson, North Carolina, last week, which continued through a couple of days.—Hon. Willson N. Edwards presided, and made an address. Hon. A. W. Venable, Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Pritchard and others, also made speeches. Gov. Bragg was present to meet his old friends of his native place. Letters were read from Gov. Wise, of Virginia, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, &c. The speeches were excellent, and altogether it was an effective demonstration against Know-Nothingism. We have room only to copy the remarks of Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, late member of Congress, as we find them in the Raleigh Register. They are worthy the attention of Whigs. He spoke for more than an hour on the subjects of Know-Nothingism, slavery, the Nebraska bill, and kindred topics.

"He said he found himself in what might be considered a strange company; but he asked and looked for his old Whig friends, and found many of them in a dark corner, concealed from the light of day. He asked them what they were doing—the answer was 'I don't know.' Where had they been? 'I don't know.' What had become of Whig principles? 'I don't know.' He said that as a Whig he had met the Democracy in open day, had contended with them openly before the people, and there were no oaths, no concealments, no mysterious grips on either side. Both parties had labored for the good of the country, and the means they employed were honest, above-board, and known and read of all men. The man who held that virtue was confined to any particular party or sect, was a bigot and a fool. He had found true men in both parties, and honesty and right intent in the masses of the people generally; and he deeply regretted, that so many of his old friends had gone astray into the dark labyrinth of Know-Nothingism. For himself, he was still a Whig on the old issues; but those issues had either been settled, or had been abandoned by his former associates, and new ones had been presented. As against the pestilential isms of the Know-Nothings, and on the great questions of slavery, the constitution and the Union, he was with the Democratic party; he was with that party because he was for his country and for the perpetuation of the Union according to the constitution; and that party, in his humble judgment, was the only one which at this time could administer the government on national principles, and give reasonable assurance that our institutions would be preserved. He spoke from personal observation and experience while in Congress. He had seen, with regret, the great body of the Whigs of the free States maintaining grounds of hostility to the South; and he had seen, also, and had proclaimed the fact everywhere, as due to common justice even, that the Democrats of the same region as a party, and as represented in Congress, were disposed, and had shown a readiness by their vote, to respect the constitutional rights of the south, and to aid in securing those rights to our people as involved in the slavery question. He spoke in terms of high commendation of such Democrats as Douglas, Cass and Toucey, and of such Whigs as Choate, Everett and Farley. He did not pause to ask, in a contest like this, what the true men were called—he looked to acts, not names—to deeds, not professions, and shaped his course accordingly. The Know-Nothings could offer no reasonable assurance that the Union would be safe in their hands. They were not national—they were sectional on the great question which so vitally concerns us all and were, therefore, powerless for good, in this respect, in the very beginning of their movements. In addition to this, they were intolerant and proscriptive, and as such should and must be overthrown before the progress of enlightened public opinion. He spoke at some length, in commanding eloquence, in support of the principles of religious liberty, and in opposition to the narrow and exclusive policy of the Know-Nothings in relation to foreign emigration.

Chloroform and Robbery on the Cars.

Mrs. David Wright, of Toronto, Canada, was robbed on the cars near Poughkeepsie on Thanksgiving night. She was on her return home from Baltimore, where she had been to visit Mrs. Hawkins, the wife of the Washingtonian lecturer. Among the passengers who had got on board the train at Baltimore was a tall, dark-eyed, well dressed, and genteel looking lady, who sat down by the side of Mrs. Wright. "Are you travelling alone?" asked the stranger. "I am," was the reply. "How far are you going?" "To Canada," was the answer. The conversation thus commenced was continued a long time.

They passed through Philadelphia and New York on the most friendly terms, and were burying along the Hudson road, when the stranger inquired of Mrs. W. if she could change a five dollar bill for her. Mrs. W. replied that she could not, and in order to show her willingness to do so had been able, she pulled out her wallet, and displayed three twenty dollar gold pieces, a ten dollar gold piece, some small change and a check. By and by Mrs. W. complained of a pain in the head. "Oh!" said the stranger, "I have some cologne with me, let me put a little on your temple, it will, I think, relieve you." Mrs. W. immediately took the cologne, and remained insensible until the conductor shook her awake and demanded her ticket. It was with the utmost difficulty he could wake her. He finally hoisted the window of the car, and the fresh air relieved the unfortunate woman. She put her hand into her pocket, when to her astonishment and dismay, she found that her wallet containing her money, her ticket and her check had gone, and the strange woman who had been so attentive, had also disappeared.

The gentlemanly conductor endeavored to console her with the promise that he would see to her baggage at Albany. But when they arrived at Albany it was ascertained that there was no baggage there for her. The baggage master said a lady and gentleman (we think at Hudson), and said their baggage directed to Albany must be left there and not taken to the place where they first intended to leave it. In this way Mrs. Wright lost her money, her jewelry, and her clothing. This female robber wore a black velvet bonnet trimmed with scarlet flowers, a dark mantilla, is lady-like in her demeanor, wears a fascinating smile, and is, undoubtedly, the same person who played the confidence game with the merchants and hotel keepers at Baltimore, a short time since.—Mrs. Wright was too sensitive to make known her moneyless situation, and did not eat a morsel of food for nearly two days, when she providentially met her friend, Miss or Mrs. Parker, who furnished her with funds.—*Irion Herald.*

Balance in the State Treasury

Nov. 30, 1855, available \$1,245,697 31
Depreciated funds in the Treasury \$41,030 00
unavailable \$6,672,434 83

LOUIS NAPOLEON IN OUR GRAIN MARKET.

—The Rochester Union states that the agents of the French emperor have been largely engaged this fall in purchasing wheat in the West, on his account. They have purchased 900,000 bushels, of which 650,000 came to Buffalo, and 250,000 bushels to Oswego. All but 40,000 went down the Erie Canal. The same agents are still buying in Illinois and other Western States, to go down the Mississippi and out by New Orleans.

Philadelphia Markets.

DECEMBER 10th, 1855.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The week's transactions for shipment have been limited to some 3,000,000 bbls in small lots, at \$9.25a9.50 standard superfine, \$9.50a9.75 for extra, and \$9.75a10.00 for extra family, showing a decline of 25c per bbl. For home consumption the sales have mostly been within the range of \$9.25a9.50 for common and choice brands, and \$9.50a10.00 for extras. Rye flour—sales at \$6.50 per bbl. Corn Meal continues in demand at \$4 per bbl. **GRAIN.**—Prices of Wheat are fully 10c, per bushel lower, the week's sales only reaching about 35,000 bushels, at from 200a220c. for reds, and 210a235c for white of inferior and prime quality, mostly within the range of 207a215c. for the former, and 215a220c. for the latter, of good quality; the closing sales were at our lowest figures for fair lots. Rye—Sales of about 30,000 bushels, principally Western, at 12c. Corn is also nearly steady, at 70a80c. for new yellow, as to condition, and 100a102c. for old. Oats are rather lower, and about 35,000 bushels sold at 43a44c. for Delaware, and 44a45c. for Penna., closing at our lowest figures.

DIED.

On the 9th inst. CALVIN ARISTIDE R. son of A. A. and C. C. Jacobs, aged 2 years 3 months and 5 days.

500 Laborers Wanted.

500 HUNDRED LABORERS, on Section 39 and 40, of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road, Constant employment, and liberal wages given. The site is healthy and agreeable. THOMAS KEATING, Contractor. December 11th, 1855.

Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Receipts at the State Treasury from 1st day of December, 1854, to the 30th day November, 1855, both days inclusive.

Lands,	\$17,448 15
Auction Commissions,	21,273 75
Auction Duties,	51,926 56
Tax on Bank Dividends,	345,138 09
Tax on Corporation Stocks,	273,631 48
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	1,721,114 79
Tavern Licenses,	82,259 86
Retailers' Licenses,	271,906 95
Sample Licenses,	2,338 00
Pedlers' Licenses,	2,491 97
Brokers' Licenses,	8,068 49
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie Licenses,	17,938 00
Distillery and Brewery Licenses	3,369 35
Billiard Room, Bowling Saloon and Ten-pin Alley Licenses,	2,269 63
Eating House, Beer House and Restaurant Licenses,	16,076 35
Patent Medicine Licenses,	1,941 57
pamphlet Laws,	304 45
Militia Tax,	19,627 79
Millers' Tax,	6,251 19
Foreign Insurance Agencies,	4,185 61
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.,	59,453 23
Tax on certain Offices,	20,889 66
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	117,970 26
Canal and Railroad Tolls,	1,942,376 71
Canal Fines,	40 00
Tax on Enrolment of Laws,	11,985 00
Premiums on Charters,	10,647 00
Tax on Loans,	140,464 33
Interest on Loans,	12,116 29
Sales of public property,	9,125 00
Tax on Tonnage,	161,125 25
Penna. State Lunatic Hospital under Act of 8th May, 1855,	830 92
Escheats,	1,983 79
Accrued Interest,	1,495 07
Colonial Record and Penna. Archives,	28 50
Refunded Cash,	16,783 83
Annuity for right of way,	10,000 00
Fees of the public offices,	4,011 71
Miscellaneous, (including surplus fund,)	9,555 53
Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1854, available,	\$5,390,434 11
1854, available,	\$1,240,928 72
Depreciated funds in the treasury, unavailable	41,032 00
Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.	\$6,672,434 83

Summary of the payments at the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1854, to the 30th day of November, 1855, both days inclusive.

Public Improvements,	\$1,838,791 18
Expenses of Government	330,081 22
Militia Expenses	1,570 55
Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late war with Mexico,	331 50
Pensions and Gratuities,	13,430 41
Charitable Institutions,	78,813 19
Pennsylvania Colonization Society,	160 00
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society,	4,240 00
Common Schools,	240,574 05
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,	260,838 00
Loans,	316,550 60
Interest on Loans,	2,077,039 94
Guaranteed Interest,	24,517 50
Domestic Creditors,	1,629 85
Damages on the Public Works,	29,816 86
Special Commissioners,	251 50
State Library,	2,509 93
Public Buildings and Grounds,	13,466 77
Houses of Refuge,	33,000 00
Penitentiaries,	24,108 00
Escheats,	1,039 05
Penn'a. Claimants under the Acts of 1799, 1802, &c.,	1,799 86
Colonial Records and Penn'a. Archives,	3,217 50
Amendments to the Constitution, Abatement of State Tax, Re-issuing Relief Notes, Mercantile Appraisers,	3,913 83
Counsel fees and Commissions,	60,691 19
Miscellaneous,	1,000 00
	827 14
	10,734 72
	10,858 18
Balance in the State Treasury Nov. 30, 1855, available	\$5,385,707 52
Depreciated funds in the Treasury unavailable	\$41,030 00
LOUIS NAPOLEON IN OUR GRAIN MARKET.	\$6,672,434 83

—The Rochester Union states that the agents of the French emperor have been largely engaged this fall in purchasing wheat in the West,