

a man can't die till his time comes, and that he's just as safe one place as another, I should like to have you charge at the head of your column; and mark me now, don't you fire till the enemy has discharged every gun, then take aim at the whites of their eyes, and having fired, stop for nothing, but grapple them by the throat and make sure work of it."

"Very well, Colonel," says Sucket, "I'm always willing to test my faith by my works."
Accordingly Sucket took his position at the head of his command, which was about 500 strong, and received the fire of 700 of the enemy. He stood it like a man, only winking a little as the balls came whizzing past him in showers. But he obeyed his orders to the letter; and, having received the 700 bullets of the enemy, he advanced forward, poured in a deadly fire, and immediately grappled hand to hand with the foe, which soon decided the fate of the day.

After the action was over, the Colonel remonstrated with him good humouredly, for killing so many of the enemy. "Why Sucket," said he, "this was altogether useless; half the number would have answered every purpose. How came you to cause such a useless waste of human life?" "Don't know how it was, Colonel," replied the preacher, "we only fired once, and I rather think it was because their time had come."
Sucket is still living and preaches to this day in one of the Western States.

National Morals.

The question is an interesting one whether crime and vice generally are actually on the increase in this country, as most journalists confidently assert, and as most people actually believe. That with a rapid increasing population, the number of offenses against the law should be greater is not only probable but certain. But are they in the ratio of the growth of the population? Are they not rather multiplied by slow degrees compared with the rapid accession of inhabitants to the country from births and immigration? Yet we not infrequently hear and read of the great and alarming decrease of public morality that has taken place within a few years in this country. The examples of a few murders among the population of seventeen millions of active, ambitious, energetic, impetuous people, and the instances of breaches of trust and swindling defalcations which have grown out of a corrupt banking system, and confined to persons dealing in monies and engaged in speculation,—these have given rise to the opinion that bloodshed and fraud have alarmingly increased. But we must not so judge. We must look to the amount of existing good and not exclusively to the extent of evil, to arrive at a just conclusion. Is not education beginning to be universally diffused with us? Is not Temperance spreading with marvellously rapid force? Are not good feeling, charity, doctrines of peace and religion extending themselves freely and constantly with us? Is there not increased independence, too, of word and action, and a clearer and more definite view of the spirit ends and aims of republican government? But too many Americans seem unconscious of the superiority of their social forms, their true position and destiny, and without looking to the good, complain of the bad.

Be it remembered that the freer a people are, the more they complain. In India they are slaves and there are no complaints. In Russia no popular chagrin is expressed. Austria is no better. Prussia has some grumblers, being more free. France yet more. In every loyal complaint is considered a birth right of every English subject. In America, the liberty of speech is perfect, and the privilege of fault finding has found vent through innumerable channels. All that is wrong or criminal is blazoned forth in thousands of newspapers for millions of readers; nothing that is bad published in one part of the country, escapes record and notice in every other part, while countless examples of noble, virtuous and fruitful charities which are eminently the result of free and enlightened institutions pass unheeded. They are not out of the way; they are common, ordinary, and therefore unnoticed. Our counsel is,—consider your own country actually and comparatively, before you take part in this cry of immorality and retrogradation in sound feeling and pursuit, that is brought against her.—*Philadelphia Museum.*

A Funny Incident.

The last number of the *Miners' Journal* contains an account of a "little circumstance" that recently transpired at Washington, which is quite too rich to be lost. It is as follows:
"A large number of Mail Contractors assembled at Washington for the purpose of bidding for contracts. While these contracts were pending, a meeting of the Contractors was called; for what purpose, a large portion knew not. Gen. Eaton, of Troy, was called to the Chair, and the meeting was organized, when to land behold, a series of resolutions were introduced, denouncing Van Buren, and landing John Tyler to the skies for his vetoes, &c. The Van Buren men were all taken a-back; their mouths were sealed—because the contractors were pending—all seemed to pass off harmoniously, when the President arose, and addressed the meeting to the following effect:—Gentlemen—I have been caught—I did not know for what purpose this meeting was called. I do not approve of the resolutions, and I wish to be distinctly understood, that I am a Clay man from the shoe strings to the very top of my head; and as regards a National Bank, I go in for that by the Stage load." The scene that followed can better be imagined than described."

Amos Kendall's Extra Globe for the campaign cost one dollar a copy; he now gives his Expositor for thirty cents a copy if you take a lot. Cheap! cheap—dog cheap! Subscribe ye locofocos, one and all—if dollar Globes made converts for the Whigs in 1840, cents and baby-walkers. But won't the thirty cent Expositor gain us a lot of proselytes this year!

The "Democratic Pyramid."—What has become of the "Pyramid of Democratic States," that the Locos used to embellish their papers with? We remember that Massachusetts was the base and Ohio the apex, and a very pretty looking pyramid it was. It differed in one respect, however, from the Egyptian pyramids. They have lasted through many centuries, whereas the "Democratic Pyramid" has turned to Clay.



THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,

Wednesday morning, April 17, '44.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 59, Pine street below Third, Philadelphia), is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

The Huntington Journal has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper in Huntingdon county. We state this fact for the benefit of Advertisers.

"Once more our glorious Banner out Upon the breeze we throw; Beneath its folds, with song and shout, Let's charge upon the foe!"

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HARMAR DENNY,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH MARKLE,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
SIMEON GUILFORD,
OF LEBANON COUNTY.

Whig Principles.

"The principal objects which I suppose, engage the common desire and the common exertions of the Whig party, to bring about, in the Government of the United States are:

1. A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.
 2. AN ADEQUATE REVENUE, with fair protection to AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
 3. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing further restrictions on the exercise of the veto.
 4. A faithful administration of the PUBLIC DOMAIN, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the states.
 5. AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
 6. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.
- These objects attained. I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government."—*Henry Clay.*

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Dickey, Morris, Stewart and Irvin for valuable Congressional documents.

A. K. CORNYN, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Colonel of the 62nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 10th Division, P. M.

DAVID DUFF is also a candidate for the same office.

JOHN BROTHERTINE, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, was on Wednesday last, on motion of S. Calvin, Esq., admitted to practice in the several Courts of this county.

MURDER.—In Philadelphia, on Monday of last week, John Frakin brutally murdered an Irishman named James Leman, and also stabbed the son of the deceased. Frakin has been arrested.

To-day the 18th Legislature has been in session just one hundred days. From hence forward, so long as they continue in session, they work for half price, \$1 50 per day.—*Telegraph.*

Governor Shannon of Ohio has been appointed and confirmed Minister to Mexico. Mr. Bartley, Speaker of the Senate of Ohio, a Loco, and the son of the Whig candidate for Governor, will be Governor Ex-officio of that State, until after the October election.

CONNECTICUT.—Of the members of the House to be chosen on the second trial, the Whigs have carried Danbury, 2 Stanford, 1 Plymouth, 1 Cheshire, 2 Trumbull, 1 Total—7.

The Locos have chosen in Middletown, 2 Meriden 1 Columbia, 1 Sherman, (prob.) 1—5. This makes the Whig aggregate 104, to 83 Loco—21 majority, or 30 in joint ballot.

The Globe acknowledges that Mr. Clay is still the advocate of protective duties, which fact it says is proved "by the unanimous devotion of his friends to the present oppressive tariff!" Who says it is oppressive—who complains of its provisions? no one, but locofoco politicians! The workers of our land; those who toil and spin are asking by petition, that the "present oppressive tariff," as the Globe calls it, might not be modified or altered.

One of the 'crowing' Chapmans has married into the Whig family, as vide the following: At Westfield, Mr. Arnold Chapman to Miss Frances Coon.

The locofocos in Congress are busily engaged doing nothing, and their political associates in our State Legislature are helping them.

The Hon. WILLIAM RUFUS KING, of Alabama, has been confirmed as Minister Plenipotentiary to France; and Gov. SHANNON, of Ohio, as Minister to Mexico.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Court commenced on Monday of last week—present Hon. A. S. Wilson, Esq., President, and John Adams and James Gwin, Esquires, Associates. The following jury trials were determined.

Commonwealth vs. James Kesner and Wiley Freese.—Indictment, Larceny. The defendants were charged with abstracting from the Despatch Stage on the night of the 13th Feb'y. last, a trunk, containing seven hundred and fifty dollars in Gold and Silver coin, the property of William S. Myler "True bill." Verdict—Guilty. Sentence of the Court—that the prisoners each pay a fine of one dollar, pay the costs of prosecution, and that each undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, at hard labor for a term of three years, to be fed and clothed as the law directs. Counsel—for Commonwealth E. V. EVERHART, Esq. prosecuting attorney—for the defendants, S. S. WHARTON, Esq.

Com'th. vs. James Chamberlain. In this indictment, the defendant a licensed tavern keeper, was charged with knowingly suffering and encouraging drunkenness and other disorderly conduct at, in, and about his house. The Grand Jury returned a "true bill." Verdict—Not Guilty, and that the defendant pay the costs of the prosecution. Counsel for the Com'th. E. V. EVERHART and A. W. BENEDICT, Esquires—for the defendant A. P. WILSON, Esq.

Com'th. vs. James Jones, John Jones, John Evans Jones, James Thompson, Washington Jackson Briggs, John Briggs, Jr., John Briggs, Sen. Indictment for Conspiracy and Malicious Mischief. "True bill." Verdict—Guilty of a conspiracy to obstruct the School Directors of Tell township in the discharge of their duties, against all the defendants except John Briggs, Sen., and not guilty on the other counts. Sentence of the Court—that each of the defendants convicted pay a fine of \$10 each and jointly pay the costs of prosecution.—Counsel—for the Com'th. J. G. MILES and DAVID BLAIR, Esqs.—for the defendants, S. M. BELL and A. P. WILSON Esquires. This trial continued from Wednesday until Saturday evening.

The following applications for Tavern License came before the Court, and were disposed of as follows:

- Petition of Alex. Carmon, Huntingdon, Allowed.
- " Geo. Jackson, " do.
 - " John Whittaker, " do.
 - " Peter Livingston, " do.
 - " Thomas Wallace, " do.
 - " Wm. Donaldson, Hollidaysburg, do.
 - " Joseph Hammer, " do.
 - " John Dougherty, " do.
 - " Jas. R. Johnston, " do.
 - " R. F. Hazlett, Gaysport, do.
 - " Samuel E. Barr, " do.
 - " John Lowe, " do.
 - " John L. Moyer, Frankstown, do.
 - " F. McCoy, Williamsburg, do.
 - " Mathias Otto, Newry, do.
 - " Jas. M. Murrie, West tp. do.
 - " John Hirst, Hanor Hill, do.
 - " Jas. Livingston, Salsburg, do.
 - " Michael Siesler, Alexandria, do.
 - " Robert Carmon, " do.
 - " Walter Graham, Yellow Springs, do.
 - " Jas. M. Kinkead, " do.
 - " Jacob McGahan, McConellstown, do.
 - " William Buchanan, Mill Creek, do.
 - " Joseph Forster, Warm Springs, do.
 - " Samuel Frank, Dublin tp. do.
 - " Samuel Jacob, Franklin tp. do.

The County Meeting.

The proceedings of the meeting held at the Old Court House, on Tuesday evening of last week, will be found on the first page of to-day's paper. It was, considering the early state of the campaign, a demonstration after the fashion of the Tippecanoe gatherings of 1840. The meeting was large, and characterized by spirit and enthusiasm. Many of our old and our young men were there from the different townships and boroughs in the county. Our Farmers, our Manufacturers and our Mechanics—our laboring business men of every class, were present, and seemed to glory in the principles cherished and advocated by the Great Whig Party.

Gen. S. M. GREEN, on taking the Chair, addressed the meeting in a neat and lucid speech, in which he stated the object of the meeting, and adverted to the course of the lower branch of the present Congress on the subject of the Tariff. He was listened to with much attention.

After the meeting was fully organized, JOHN BLANCHARD, Esq., of Bellefont, rose by request of the meeting and delivered a most able address, in which he contrasted the principles of the Whig and Locofoco parties in this country. When he was speaking of the Tariff and the inconsistency of the Locos on that subject, we saw that the interest felt in it was not confined to the Whig party only—several old and respectable members of the opposition party, were standing outside of the bar, and listened to the remarks of the speaker with evident pleasure. It satisfied us that PARTY is no longer first with them, and COUNTRY a matter of secondary importance.

We may safely assert that "Old Huntingdon" will do her duty next fall, and give a majority for CLAY and MARKLE far greater than she gave in 1840 for the lamented HARRISON.

LOCOFOCISM REBUKED IN NEW JERSEY.—The Locofocos in the Legislature, employed the most of their time during the late session by gerrymandering the State in such a manner as they conceived would secure their ascendancy; but the People have thwarted their rascally designs, and so far as heard from Whig principles are triumphant! Trenton was divided into four wards so nicely arranged, that the loco legislators thought there was no doubt but they would be able to carry three. The honest citizens thought different however, and they resolved on Monday last to teach those reckless Representatives, that there is power in the ballot box. The result is, the Whigs elected their candidates in three of the Wards and part of their ticket in the other! Well done Trenton! In Middlesex township, also, the Whigs made a clean sweep—electing their entire ticket! Three cheers for New Jersey.

How about the "sober second thought" in our 13th Congressional District? Was free trade, John Snyder, Van Buren, coon skins, log cabins, nummies or tom-fooleries the cause of loco defeat?—*Forum.*

What Industry Cannot Do.

It is often supposed that industry is of chief importance in making a great intellectual reputation for a man. This doctrine is very comfortable. It puts people all on a level, and attributes to each individual the power of raising himself, if he chooses, to any mental height among his fellows. Many a poor fellow, duly impressed with this idea, sets vigorously to work to be a Newton, Shakespeare, Burke, or Byron. Many is the apprentice boy, who fired with the example of Franklin, tries by reading and manifold study, to lay the foundation of a similar reputation. But after many a fruitless struggle; after, perhaps, tears of enthusiasm and tears of regret, he comes to the conclusion that he needs the preception, the judgment and the memory, for a great man. But lo! here we have the learned blacksmith! an example of our own day! How brilliant! how satisfactory! And the erudite Vulcan once assured us in a public lecture, that as he had done, so all can do; that each man can shape and build up intellectual material to the most towering point. Well then, why does not this really great linguist paint like Raphael, or speculate like Locke? Why not take up romance where Scott left it? Because he cannot. He has the talent for languages, and can learn them readily. Thousands of adult students, we dare affirm, have applied themselves with more soul-withering intensity, to the acquisition of all the forms and hues of a single and a certain to our theorist all have it, jumps at his feet of fifty-two tongues, and have severally failed to gain their simple and modest point.

The differences in physical constitution, as apparent to the eye, are slight compared with those pertaining to the mind. The destruction between a snub and an aquiline nose; a blind and living eye; a hunch-back and erect form; between a Hecate and a Hebe, are trivial, compared with the incalculable odds between a dry, sapless, common-place intellect, and the ever rich, impetuously flowing and rare genius. What folly to deny this marvel of genius, or the more diffused gift of talent. He who holds the argument, that "all men are created equal" in mind, outrages his creator by failing to be less than any of the greatest who may be imitated. If determination be triumph, let him not only be a Shakespeare, but a Shakespeare in fifty-two languages, and the master of all schools of art. Human perfection in art requires no life time. Genius, and according to our theorist all have it, jumps at his conclusions after a few years of study.

Many a clever cobbler has been spoiled in aspirations after historic fame, and many a worthy wheelwright has passed his days in the delusion that perpetual motion was within the grasp of his inventive faculties. The time and energies of like classes have been often devoted perseveringly to the accomplishment of purposes in themselves impossible, or which extraordinary intellectual powers alone could achieve. We think there is no danger of discouraging genuine ability, or limiting original effort or production, through the advancement of this doctrine. True genius is always conscious of itself. It requires no external light to reveal its existence to its own preception. It is a fire which spontaneously illuminates its own path. Sir Humphrey Davy never essayed a Child Harold's Pilgrimage, nor did Lord Byron analyze soda and polasse with the expectation of discovering their metallic bases. Each felt his own native strength in his own mental department, and guided by unerring instinct, labored with perfect confidence of glorious success.

We do not mean by all this to repress the spirit of industry. Heaven forbid! We only wish to keep it from going astray, and mistaking its means of usefulness. No amount of puffing and straining will make a bullock of a bullock. Of this fact there are many around us, who seem to have no knowledge. We could name some, almost within a stone's throw, who have all their lives pursued policies with an idea that their statesmanship would grace a legislative hall, but who never yet originated the fraction of an idea upon government. Others have added to the dead weight upon publisher's shelves, under the sweet illusion that a poet's bays had been destined for their brows. How well were it for society if the pains taking of these people, had been duly and solely directed to the ends for which nature made them competent! Those who are carried away by the theory that industry may supply the lack of genius commit a double error. They ultimately disappoint themselves, and deprive society of their exertions in some useful pursuit to which their capacity is equal.—*Philadelphia Museum.*

A Resolution.

Relating to certain resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee at the session of 1827, condemnatory of JOHN Q. ADAMS and HENRY CLAY, referred to in said resolutions.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That so much of the proceedings adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee in 1827 as sustains the allegations, either expressed or implied, of an improper and corrupt combination, or as it has been more generally denominated, "Corruption, Bargain, and Intrigue," between JOHN Q. ADAMS and HENRY CLAY, is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, unsupported by proof, and not believed.

Adopted, January 27, 1844.
D. L. BARRINGER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. M. ANDERSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

A true Copy:
JNO. S. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.—By the arrival at N. York, of the packet ship Queen of the West from Liverpool, the New York Tribune has later advices from that city.

The London dates are not so late by one day as those received by the Montreal.

The cotton market at Liverpool was without change. Sales of 4,000 to 5,000 bales were made.

The Liverpool papers are filled with accounts of disasters and incendiary conflagrations at Ipswich, Naughton, Polstead, &c. A destructive fire also had occurred at Manchester, which occasioned a total loss of over £116,000.

Nothing new from Ireland or France. The repeal meetings in Ireland were still going on.

We have been asked what tribunal has the right to decide the case of the Hon. John M. Niles, who has been prevented from occupying his seat in the United S. Senate, by insanity. His political friends have taken him to Washington, in order that he may take his seat in the Senate, and thereby prevent the Whig Legislature of Connecticut from appointing another in his place. His relatives consider him hopelessly insane, and for some time he has been confined in a lunatic's cell in Utica, N. Y. Jefferson, in his published works, vol. 4, p. 238, gives it as his opinion, that under Article 10 of Amendments to the Constitution, the State Legislatures have the reserved power of declaring a "lunatic, a pauper, a convict of treason, murder, &c. disqualified to occupy a seat in the Senate."

"We all think with reason,
That this will be a great Coon season,

HUNTINGDON BINET & CHAIR WARE ROOM.



Esrs. Cunningham & Burchhoff ESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon, the public generally, and their old friends and customers in particular, that they continue to carry on business in their establishment, one door east of the eastern corner of the Diamond in said borough, where they are prepared to sell, wholesale and retail, all articles in their line of business; such as

From the Millionaire.
Hurrah for the 13th Congressional District!!!!

The American Tariff sustained by the triumphant election of JAMES POLLOCK, the Tariff candidate to Congress by a majority of 868 votes.

We have the heart-felt pleasure of proclaiming it to our friends throughout the Union that the 13th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT is "right side up."

Contrary to the expectations of many of our friends, we have again elected a Tariff Man to Congress from this district by an unexpected majority, in spite of every vile artifice used by a desperate enemy. Within a few weeks preceding the election, Mr. Snyder suddenly turned from a Free Trade man to a Tariff man, and even had the audacity to say that he voted for the present tariff bill twice—he also wrote several letters stating that he was in favor of a Tariff, and that he would go for a higher Tariff than the present one, if only the people would elect him to Congress—some of his friends even went so far as to get a certificate from a Minister of the Gospel, stating in substance that he (Snyder) believed the Bible to be true, and every thing was resorted to by a desperate enemy, but all would not do. The honest freemen could not be gulled by a set of designing politicians, but came out like Freemen—like Americans, to the rescue of their happy country from misrule and oppression, by the triumphant election of JAMES POLLOCK to Congress, by a majority of EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT votes over John Snyder. Well may we say that "virtue has triumphed over vice," and our district saved from disgrace!

The eyes of the people were anxiously turned to the result of this election, and its happy and glorious result, will, no doubt, have a favorable influence throughout the State. We are pleased to see the way our friends at a distance rejoice with us, inasmuch as the victory was unexpected to them. So sure were our opponents of success, that in Harrisburg "every arrangement was made," says the Harrisburg Intelligencer, "for a grand jollification in honor of Snyder's election! Banners and transparencies were actually in course of preparation, and the Painter had already feasted their eyes with a delineation of the Coon on his back and the Chapman Roster crowing over him in proud exultation!" But in the midst of their expectations, the news came upon them like a clap of thunder, that the 13th congressional district had triumphantly elected James Pollock.

This is the fourteenth vacancy which has been filled since the present Congress convened, and every one by Whigs.

The following are the election returns:
Northumberland County.
OFFICIAL RETURNS.

	POLLOCK.	SNYDER.
Lewis	69	150
Delaware	181	116
Turbot	121	21
Milton	161	75
Chilistiquaque	114	90
Northumberland	69	103
Point	55	48
Sunbury	112	94
Augusta	146	179
Jackson	58	113
Little Mahanoy	27	14
Lower Mahanoy	142	23
Upper Mahanoy	3	124
Coal	49	53
Rush	41	67
Shamokin	77	151

Total, 1425 1420

Pollock's majority in the county 5 votes. This is the same maj. that was against Snyder last fall.

Well done Old Northumberland.

Union County.

	POLLOCK.	SNYDER.
New Berlin	75	54
Lewisburg	157	68
Mifflinsburg	25	25
Beaver	204	28
West Beaver	130	25
Buffalo	122	46
East Buffalo	102	24
West Buffalo	76	43
Centre	111	68
Chapman	77	137
Harley	37	38
Middlecreek	64	38
Penna	253	188
Perry	42	59
Union	88	124
Washington	77	101
White Deer	110	71
Kelly	104	7
Centerville	70	31

Total, 1939 1137

The above are not official, but we learn the official gives Pollock 789 of a majority.

"In Union there is strength."

Lycoming County.

	POLLOCK.	SNYDER.
Williamsport	213	184
Fairfield	149	42
Hepburn	52	24
Washington	49	59
Clinton	34	70
Newberry	62	70
Wolf	11	10
Warrensburg	11	10

Total, 1139 1137

The above are not official, but we learn the official gives Pollock 789 of a majority.

"In Union there is strength."

Susquehanna	25	12
Lewis	44	21
Jerseyshore	29	3
Mifflin	3	
Limestone	7	
Cummings	67	48
Muncy Borough	71	48
Muncy Creek	66	42
Moreland	10	73
Franklin	62	18
Lycoming	30	
Armstrong	14	
Loyalsock	15	35
Shrewsbury	15	35
Penn	15	35
Total,	1003	622

The above is not official, but the official vote gives Pollock a majority of 154.

Hurrah for Lycoming! Nobly has she come to the rescue!

Clinton County. OFFICIAL RETURNS.

	POLLOCK.	SNYDER.
Lock Haven	50	76
Allison	39	16
Bald Eagle	81	41
Colebrook	12	10
Crawford	6	21
Chapman	8	28
Dunstable	45	20
Grove	14	22
Green	22	77
Lamar	62	73
Logan	1	49
Lumber	6	12
Porter	55	61
Pine Creek	42	33
Woodward	28	28
Wayne	81	19
Kettle Creek	18	3

Total, 500 589

Last Fall Frick received 728

Snyder " 664

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Furlong, Mr. WILLIAM DRENNEN, to Miss LIVINIA S. PORT—all of Huntingdon county.

Blessed are they that are Married in Leap Year.

NO!!!!!!!!!!!!!! THE HAPPY BRIDE did not in her brightest hours forget the Printers—they will long be remembered—our best wishes. All hands in the office had share; it was decided in the affirmative that it was excellent. May they, and theirs now, and theirs hereafter, have all the happiness through life that can now be imagined.

OH! oh!!! oh!!! oh!!! oh!!! oh!!!

On the 14th inst., by F. B. Wallace, Esq., Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, to Miss MARY DEAN, both of Walker township, Huntingdon county.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of his father, in Barree township, Mr. WM. MMURTRIE, in the 43 year of his age.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

The Iron City Minstrels will give a concert at the Old Court House this (Wednesday) evening, commencing at half past seven o'clock.

At the close of Part 1st, two boys (one ten and the other five years of age) will sing round notes at sight, for the purpose of illustrating the practicability of teaching children the science as well as practice of vocal