



"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon,
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1845.

HUNTINGDON FEMALE SEMINARY.—We are authorized to say that Miss Howe has consented to remain in this useful institution, and that suitable boarding can be obtained for any number of pupils.

✶ In our next we expect to be able to give a full and correct list of the Senators and Representatives of the Penn'a Legislature, and the official vote for Canal Commissioner.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Shunk has appointed Thursday, the 27th of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and praise throughout the State.

LIBRARY.—We see it stated in the last Colonization Herald, that JAMES BROWNE, Esq., of Shirleyburg, in this county, has made a donation of \$60.00 to the Penna. Colonization Society.

The Sons of Temperance.

By permission of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, Standing Stone Division, No. 17, located in this place, and a portion of the members of Fidelity Division, No. 11, located at Hollidaysburg, paraded through our streets on Friday last, in full regalia, and attracted much attention and excited great curiosity concerning the honorable and charitable Order of the Sons of Temperance. They marched in procession to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where a large and highly respectable audience had assembled. In the Church prayer was offered up by the Rev. M. Crowner, a member of the Order and Chaplain of Standing Stone Division.—Rev. W. T. Bunker, another member of the Order, also addressed the Throne of Grace—several of the Odes of the Order were sung by the members—and GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., P. W. P. of Standing Stone Division, delivered a masterly address on the principles, character and objects of the Order of the Sons of Temperance; which, we doubt not, has fully satisfied his numerous audience that this Order, which has recently extended with astonishing rapidity, has supplied that great desideratum which the friends of temperance ever where had so long sought in vain; namely, simple yet permanent organization and union and concert of action, which must lead to and secure the ultimate triumph of the cause of Temperance. The address, we believe, is to be published; and we doubt not but that the reputation of its author will cause it to circulate far and wide, and to be read with avidity wherever the name of Son of Temperance has been heard.

Another public meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, after night, which was opened with prayer. Able and eloquent addresses were delivered by GEORGE R. McFARLANE, P. W. P. of Fidelity Division, by A. W. BENDER, Esq., a member of the Division in this place, and by THOMAS P. CAMPBELL, Esq., acting P. W. P. of Standing Stone. Several of the Odes of the Order were sung by the Division; and the members of Fidelity enlivened and delighted the meeting by a temperance song originally written for them by ROBT. WILLIAMS, that veteran champion in the temperance army.

The performances of the day were received with general satisfaction, and will probably be the means of adding numbers to the Division in this place, where there is yet much material to work upon.

Bishop Potter.

The new Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania visited this place on Thursday last, and consecrated the new Church in the morning and administered the rite of confirmation in the afternoon. His sermons were listened to with interest and pleasure, and we trust, with profit to many of his hearers. In this his first appearance among our people he has made a very favorable impression upon them. We had often heard him spoken of as a man in every way worthy of the high and responsible station to which he has been called by the Church—as one endowed by nature with talents of a superior order, which he has improved by extensive and deep study and experience—and as a Christian whose precepts have always been exemplified in every station in life by his fervent piety. Consequently we had formed exalted opinions and high hopes of him; which, we are glad to say, have not been disappointed by his visit to us. The selection of Dr. Potter has indeed been a fortunate one for the interests of the Church committed to his charge; for, in the beautiful words of Cowper, he is a man

"whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, and whose doctrine and
whose life
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause."

✶ The Globe shouts "triumphantly" over the success of the "regular democratic members," and the Locofocos in some townships have held jollifications over the result of the late election. They deny that it is any thing but a Locofoco victory—they had nothing to do with the Division question, they tell us, but went for the regular ticket.

The Whigs of the Big District, however, say "the Division candidates have been elected"—and this result settles the question of Division. Do they expect the Whigs to reward them for their treachery? Or do they calculate that the Locofocos will help them in a new county where they say the Whigs will rally triumphantly. What a silly conclusion—to suppose the Locofocos need the services of these Whigs no longer. The question of Division is not settled so easily, as long as the Whigs of the Big District can be gulled at pleasure.

OHIO—Ever True.

An election for members of the State Legislature took place in Ohio contemporaneously with ours in Pennsylvania last week. It resulted in a conspicuous victory for the Whigs; who have elected a large majority of Representatives—having gained five members since last year, when the House was theirs, against a gain of one for the Locofocos. Twelve Whig Senators and six Locofocos hold over. That body, half elected annually, is also no doubt Whig. Ohio is a State which has felt the practical effect of Locofoco measures. That party had the ascendancy for many years—destroyed the Banks—ruined the Currency, and left the People without a circulating medium. They called the Whigs to their relief last year—"the Whigs always rise as the country sinks," say the Locofocos—who re-organized the Banking System, and gave the People a sound, convertible Currency. The Locofocos this fall again raised the humbug, hard-money cry; but the People were not to be bamboozled again, and they have given the Whigs more help. Ohio has "done better!"

✶ ALL HONOR TO THE "BUCK-EYE BOYS!"

✶ The Hollidaysburg Register man verifies the adage—

"He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day;

but we have no desire to do any political fighting after the election with any one who skulked it before. His "armor of Bell-mettle" shall not be disturbed by us—we shall let him alone—in his glory!"

The Tariff.

We direct the reader's attention to the following letter. There can be no doubt but that its author is the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, a prominent member of the late Congress. Mr. S. was ranked among the ablest defenders of the Tariff in the House; and this letter proves that the writer is able to enlighten the public on the important question of reducing the present Tariff of duties.

UNIONTOWN, (Pa.) SEPT. 30, 1845.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States.
SIR: I have just seen your circular containing forty questions addressed to certain manufacturers of the United States, from which it appears that the present Administration have determined to reduce the present tariff (if they can) to a uniform standard of twelve and a half per cent.

This being an important official paper, the foundation of a hostile movement against the protective policy, it has doubtless been the joint production of the President and his Cabinet, or (if draughted by yourself) has been submitted for their consideration and approval.

Regarding it in this light, I beg leave to call your attention and that of the public to some portion of this important circular.

The 20th, 30th, and 31st interrogatories I consider the most important, as indicating the precise standard to which the President and his Cabinet have determined to reduce the tariff of 1843, viz: to twelve and a half per cent. horizontal; that is, twelve and a half per cent. upon every thing alike.

That the people may judge for themselves I copy these interrogatories and answers from the circular as far as they go:

Question—"29th. If the duty upon foreign manufacture of the kind of goods which you make were reduced to twelve and a half per cent. with a corresponding reduction upon all the imports, would you continue to manufacture at reduced prices?"

"30th. If it would cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?"

"31st. Is there any pursuit in which you could engage from which you could derive greater profits, even after a reduction of the import duties to twelve and a half per cent?"

"Twelve and a half per cent. on all imports," seems, then to be "the revenue standard to which you, as the organ of the Administration, propose to reduce the present tariff. Now, sir, having indicated your 'revenue standard,' viz: twelve and a half per cent., I have only to regret that you did not at the same time indicate the amount of revenues required. Allow me, sir, to supply this omission. You will want at least twenty-four millions of dollars a year; the Treasury estimates make it nearly twenty-seven millions.

Now, sir, permit me in turn to propound a few questions, which I hope will be answered for public satisfaction through the official organ of the Government, "the Union," editorially or otherwise.

1st. Would twelve and a half per cent. assessed upon all the imports of the present year, including tea, coffee, and the free list be sufficient to pay one half of the amount of revenue required at your standard of twelve and a half per cent.?

[It would not, and you know it. Our whole imports for consumption amount to less than one hundred millions of dollars a year; for the last four years the average is less than ninety millions.—Twelve and a half per cent. upon one hundred millions would give twelve and a half millions of gross revenue, and deducting from this three millions for expenses of collection, drawbacks, bounties, &c., and you have left but nine millions and a half net revenue, instead of twenty-four or twenty-five millions—the amount required.]

2d. What increase of foreign imports would be required to supply this deficiency of revenue, say fifteen millions?

[Answer. One hundred and twenty-five millions. The whole of the specie in the United States is estimated at about seventy-five or eighty millions of dollars. So that all the specie in the United States would not pay, by forty-five millions of dollars, for the increased imports required to supply one year's revenue at twelve and a half per cent., the "standard" proposed by the present administration.]

3d. Reduce the tariff to twelve and a half per cent. and how will you supply the Revenue, now scarcely sufficient at an average duty of thirty-four and a half per cent.? Will you supply it by direct taxation, exchequer bills, borrowing, or bankruptcy?

[These are hard questions, but they must be answered. The People demand it.]

4th. When all the specie in the United States

will not pay by forty-five millions for the foreign imports required for revenue the first year under your system, and when the banks of course suspend and break, and their paper becomes valueless, how are you to pay for the next year's importations, having neither money nor credit left?

5th. Will not a reduction of the Tariff to twelve and a half per cent. (less than has ever been thought of or seriously suggested before) effectually ruin every mechanic, manufacturer, and farmer in the United States? At twelve and a half per cent. what will become, sir, of—

The Shoemakers who are now protected by a duty of 60 per cent.
Tailors, who have 50 do
Blacksmiths 43 do
Saddlers 35 do
Tanners 45 do
Tinners 35 do
Iron-masters 75 do
Woolen manufacturers 40 do
Cotton do 100 do
Glass-makers 120 do
Paper-makers 70 do

And the Farmers, who are protected by the following duties:

On Wool 40 per cent.
Wheat 40 do
Beef and Pork 80 do
Spirits 120 do
Cheese 95 &c.

Reduce these protective duties to twelve and a half per cent. and will not all these be sacrificed and ruined together?

6th. When the mechanics, manufacturers, and farmers are thus destroyed, our specie all exported our banks broke, and their paper worthless, what a bankrupt people by asking them "If twelve and a half per cent. will cause you to abandon your business, in what way would you employ your capital?" The only answer they can give you is this: "Sir, your policy has left us without capital and without employment; we must therefore beg, and when all are beggars, whom, sir, are we to beg from?"

But, in conclusion, permit me in all seriousness to inquire, when it is manifest that twelve and a half per cent. upon our whole imports, including tea and coffee, would not yield one half the revenue required to carry on the Government, why expose yourself and the administration to ridicule, if not to execration, by talking in an important official paper about reducing the Tariff to twelve and a half per cent.?

In the present and prospective condition of the revenue and expenditures, would it not be much more consistent and sensible to talk of increasing rather than reducing the tariff to "the revenue standard?"

But enough for the present, I may address you again shortly, but would be glad in the mean time to see some satisfactory answer to the foregoing questions in the official organ of the Government at Washington. It is due to the Public, and ought to be given. Yours, very respectfully,

A. STEWART.

Mackenzie's Book.

As there are many persons at a distance from the place of publication of this celebrated book who will never know its contents except through the newspapers, and then imperfectly, it would be well (says the New York Express) for the press generally to state that, in connexion with other works, it discloses the following facts:

1st. That for twenty-five years the State of New York has been under the control and in the hands of a body of men who have openly upheld and carried out measures producing, at times, great distress and general bankruptcy, destroying the property of the widow and the fatherless, when these very men were convinced, and admitted, privately, that these measures were hostile to the interests of the country.

2nd. That while they were originating and consummating the destruction of the United States Bank, and, in the Legislature at Albany and in Congress at Washington, were declaring that that institution was unconstitutional, dangerous to the liberties of the people and hostile to a Republican Government, they were concocting means to charter another bank of the same kind, to be established in the city of New York.

3d. That, in their confidential intercourse with each other, they condemned the measures which they publicly approved as legislators and rulers.

4th. That they were in the habit of using their offices and political power to turn the elections, by means of betting on the result; and that one great end in view, in their whole political course, was to make money by gambling with the means which their position furnished them.

5th. That while they were engaged in political hostility to banks, they were constantly increasing their numbers and charters; and one of them who was, on account of this hostility, chosen by Mr. Van Buren as Sub-treasurer of the city of New York; recommended the charter of a bank, the profits of which were in part to be devoted to political purposes, and in maintaining the ascendancy of the Locofoco party.

6th. That they had the utmost contempt for the People of their own party, and considered them as mere dupes—instruments in their hands for the accomplishment of their own confessed purposes of selfishness and baseness.

7th. That at a time of almost unequalled pressure in the money market, when the Government at Washington had their drafts on the New York Custom House dishonoured, these men had of the moneys of the United States nearly a half million of dollars, with which they were gambling, by raising and depressing stocks, upholding insolvent banks, and furnishing means to carry on the elections; and that the Government lost nearly the whole of this money.

8th. That nearly all of the men named in Mackenzie's book as prominent in these measures—that is, thirty out of forty—are now high in office and in the confidence of the party, and control the appointments at Washington.

The effect of these disclosures on the Whig party has not been to place these men in any more favor-

able light than previously, nor have the revelations created surprise generally. The effect on the Locofoco rank and file, at first, was chagrin at the discovery that they had been the mere dupes and tools, in sincerely upholding and applauding men, who as preachers were admitting, behind the curtain, that they had no sincerity in what they preached, and were laughing at the ease with which they gulled their deluded followers. But they felt and feel far more anger towards Mackenzie, as the instrument of their exposure in being thus duped, than towards the author of the imposture.

As to the question of the morality of making the disclosures, and the dispute about private correspondence, that is a matter for the parties to settle with Mackenzie. The public are not to be diverted from the disclosures themselves by a discussion on this point. The widows and orphans who, in thousands, were left homeless and penniless by the hypocrisy and knavery of the Albany Regency, will here find recorded the confessions of the authors of their sufferings, and the wickedness of their motives in producing them.—National Intelligencer.

✶ The St. Louis New Era says, that the Mormons profess to be ready to sell out and move before the Rocky Mountains next Spring. Six thousand, with their rulers, will start early in the season. They are said to be busily engaged in trying to sell out their lands and improvements, and making other preparations for departure.

From the Mobile Herald we learn that there is a powerful religious revival in Tuscaloosa and adjacent country, and that among the distinguished converts are numbered the Hon. Mr. Belser, and Hon. W. L. Yancey, members of the late Congress of the United States.

Nearly one hundred offers have been made for the contract to construct the Navy Yard at Memphis, Tennessee. The Department has made no decision on the subject.

For the "Huntingdon Journal."

MILITARY.

MR. CLARK.—Sir: I had the pleasure of attending an "Encampment of Volunteers" on last Wednesday and Thursday, 22d and 23d inst., at Warriorsmark, in Huntingdon county, under the command of Major A. Stephens. The tents of the Volunteers and Officers were pitched upon a beautiful mound or hill a little South of the village, overlooking the entire country, and presenting to the eye a magnificent prospect truly, of "Mountain and Valley"—the rugged hills and highly cultivated farms—the little town lay as it were at your feet, whence every evolution of the military could be seen distinctly—and as

"Distance gives enchantment to the scene," the effect was imposing. And cast your eye when you would upon the town, it would fall upon spectators, in crowds, in the streets. The weather was deliciously fine—the night clear and frosty—the day soft and balmy—a more lovely season could not have been selected for such an occasion. Joy inflated every bosom; the old and the young, the robust and the invalid, the rich and the poor, from many miles round, had gathered themselves together to see the "Soldiers."

The encampment consisted (if I recollect right) of the "Warriorsmark Fencibles," Capt. Lindley Hoops, "Warriorsmark Cavalry," Capt. Andrew Adleman; Bald Eagle Light Infantry, Capt. John Hunter; (This company had the sobriquet of "Wild Cats," and from their elastic tread and fierce bearing, seem well to deserve the name.) The whole, as I have said, were under the command of Major A. Stephens; R. F. Hazlett, Adjutant; John Burket, Brigade Major; all splendidly equipped and mounted appeared to be efficient officers.

Brigadier General S. Miles Green, in full dress, with Major Burket, as Aid-de-camp, appeared in the field on Thursday morning, escorted by a troop of Cavalry. As this was understood to be the great day of the "Encampment," the neighborhood seemed to have sent out its whole population. Before forming the Battalion in order for review, the gallantry of Capt. Hoops, of the "Warriorsmark Fencibles," induced him to accompany a superb Brass Band, consisting of some seventeen members, from Duncansville, to escort from the village to the field a bery, or rather a multitude of ladies.—(By the way, this "Band" is worthy of special notice. The members from the youth up, are worthy gentlemen, full of fun, and the music they make is equal to any I have heard West of the Delaware.)—Well, here come the ladies, in double file, some one hundred and thirty of them, preceded by this fine band, playing "Jockey to the Fair." They were arranged in front of the tents; and immediately back of them, as a rear guard, stood some four or five hundred men—all spectators.

General Green then ordered the Battalion to prepare for a review. The review was passed handsomely, in my opinion, but not to the satisfaction of the General. He pointed out several instances, in which proper etiquette had not been observed; and as the encampment was for the express purpose of "improvement in military tactics," he enforced upon the officers and men the necessity of strict attention to every military requisite. The review was again passed; and, although not much of a military man myself, I at once saw the difference. The Battalion was then put through some evolutions by the General, after which he addressed them in a speech of some length, on the necessity of rigid discipline, order, the exalted station and post of a "citizen soldier," the responsibility resting upon him, the fraternal feeling that should always characterize him, &c., and wound up by humorously observing that, although they might not be called to the borders of Texas or Mexico, or to participate in any war, in which our country might be involved, which he at all times deprecated, yet there was that within their view, and almost reach, that was sufficient to nerve any man, and make a coward a soldier!—Our fair country women!!

In the afternoon, the troops were reviewed again, when the different companies were drilled by the respective officers.

This was a small encampment, as to soldiers—but not as to spectators—I have visited several

lately, but have not seen any where so much good feeling and harmony prevailed.

On Friday morning the usual ceremonies of "the morning parade," "striking tents," escorting distant companies on their way home, &c., took place; when "Camp Warriorsmark" broke up, to the regret, no doubt, of many a "Lad and Lassie."

It was really pleasant to see stout, trim, athletic young men, present themselves before the different companies of their choice, and hear the Captain call out, "Fellow soldiers Mr. —" proposees himself as a member of our company; you will show your assent by 'Shoulder Arms'!! and in a moment some sixty bright muskets were brought to a "Shoulder!"

It seems that an encampment was contemplated at Old Town, Clearfield county, about this time, which took off many companies whose presence was anticipated at Warriorsmark.

The good citizens of Warriorsmark deserve to have encampments there—they are hospitable and kind—spare no expense and think nothing a trouble to accommodate a soldier, friend, or stranger. Their kindness shall long be remembered by a visitor and looker on. VIATOR.

The Trade in Lucifer Matches.

It is wonderful to notice the immense progress that has been made in this trade within a few years. A London paper informs us that eight years ago, there were only 40 people engaged in the manufacture in that country, who made 120 gross per week. Now there are 25 masters in London who make, on an average, 2,000 gross each week, or 50,000 gross in all. They employ 350 men and 600 boys. In the making of the boxes alone, there are nearly 6,000 women and girls constantly employed: they consume 45,000 square feet of timber to make this quantity. This is only the number made by 25 makers. There are a great number of other makers in London, and likewise in the provinces, as Bristol, Manchester, Liverpool, Norwich, Leeds, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Weymouth, who likewise manufacture great quantities, but the exact quantity we have not been able to ascertain; but it may be safely said that there are now employed in England, in this branch 500 men, 1200 boys, 11,000 women and girls, using 90,000 square feet of timber per week, and making weekly 100,000 gross, or 14,400,000 boxes, or the enormous quantity of 720,000,000 matches. The first thing which strikes the inquiring mind is, where and how is this immense quantity consumed? though the consumption is rapidly increasing, and the manufacturers cannot make them fast enough. One firm alone in Manchester have orders on hand for more than they can make the next five months, beside their regular orders.

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✶ The following we copy from the U. S. Journal, the organ of the "Young Democracy" published in Washington city. Let the people of this county smoke it.

"Huntingdon county is gloriously redeemed. She has elected two democrats—one of these, Mr. Gwinn, is in favor of a revenue tariff; and this too, in an 'Iron' county, where last year the Whigs had fifteen hundred majority! Mr. G. is one of the best debaters in the State."

Our readers will no doubt laugh over this paragraph, but they must admit that there is as much reason to claim Mr. Gwinn's election as a free-trade or revenue tariff victory, as there is to claim it as a Locofoco or Division triumph.

Florida Election.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday before last gives the only returns of the Congressional Election which had then been received—as follows:

Brokenbrough (D.)	Cabell (W.)
E-cambia 48	109.
Santa Rosa 60	125 maj.
Jack-on 00	125 maj.
Franklin 59 maj.	00
Leah 00	43 maj.
Wakulla 00	11 maj.
St. John's 172	97
Columbia 202	160

HYMENIAL RECORD.

"Here the girls and here the widow
Always cast their earliest glance,
And, with smileless face, consider
If they, too, won't stand a chance
To make some clever fellow puzzle
In bliss, and often too—in trouble."

MARRIED.—At Harrisburg, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. De Witt, Mr. JAMES CLARK, Editor of this paper, to Miss ELIZABETH S., second daughter of Mr. John Buffington, of Harrisburg.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Wm. T. Bunker, Mr. DAVID GROVE, to Miss SARAH WRIGHT, both of Henderson township.

OBITUARY RECORD.