



One country, one constitution, one destiny. Huntingdon, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1845.

JACOB MILLER, Esq., Register and Recorder, was sworn in and entered upon the duties of his office on Monday last.

Thanksgiving Day. Was observed in a becoming manner by all our citizens. The stores and shops were all closed, and a large attendance given to the ministrations of the Sanctuary.

In connection with this subject, we would remark, that from the pinching cold weather we have experienced for the last four or five days, it is evident that winter has fairly set in. A great many signs have been adduced by the weather-wise, evidencing an unusual severe winter—in none of which, however, we have much faith; yet, if it should so turn out, we hope those blessed with the abundance of the good things of this life will not forget that the "poor we have always with us," and that their wants should be attended to.

Railroad to Pittsburg.

We publish in to-day's paper an able article from the Harrisburg Argus, on the subject of granting the Right of Way to the Baltimore and Ohio R.R. taking strong grounds against that measure, and in favor of the road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

We see by the U. S. Gazette, that the Philadelphians are waking up to the importance of having a railroad communication from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. A committee was appointed, says the Gazette, at a recent meeting, to take action upon a project to bring the subject fully before the citizens, and we now learn that arrangements have been made to call that meeting for the tenth of December, in the Museum Buildings.

We observe by the Harrisburg papers that our friend HUGHES, of the Washington House, has been giving an entertainment to some of the choice spirits of the town—the editors of course, being all there. Our friend Bernier of the Wächter, a German paper, is "ecstasied about the fine oysters and other good things" served up on the occasion, and actually in puffing the affair makes his dutch paper talk plain English.

SHOW.

There was a plentiful fall of this cooling commodity on Sunday and Monday, and the prospects of fine sleighing and lots of fun for the young folks exceedingly good. We know something about these things—we were young once ourselves. Our advice, therefore, to all is—"go it, while you're young."

We see by our exchanges that our old friend and fellow type-sticker, GEO. F. HUGHES, has taken the helm of the "Democratic Arch," published in Franklin Venango county, Pa. Mr. H. is a ready writer, and notwithstanding our political differences, we sincerely wish him the "tallest kind" of pecuniary success—such as will render his present location a "permanency" of consequence to himself and his interesting family.

Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS is suffering severely from ill-health. The career of this truly great man is drawing to a close.

ECLIPSE.—A contemporary states that the eclipse on the night covered 10 1/2 inches on the North part of the moon. One of our exchanges wonders how many inches would constitute a total eclipse.

The Right of Way.

Those who advocate the right of way through Pennsylvania, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, generally acknowledge, that the extension of this Railroad to Pittsburg, will injure our state works, but contend, that if the company are not allowed to construct the Road to Pittsburg, they will reach the Ohio river, through Virginia at Parkersburg, and by this means do a much greater injury to the Pennsylvania-trade. In a former article we have shown, that the Virginia route would be so circuitous, so long, so expensive, and would possess such high grades, that it would never be made; and if it were made, it could not successfully compete with our state works, for heavy tonnage, nor with a Continuous Railroad to Pittsburg, for light goods or passengers.

But there is another reason why the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will not be extended to Parkersburg. THE STATE OF VIRGINIA WILL NEVER PERMIT IT. The Hon. Louis McLane was at Richmond during the whole of the last session of the Virginia legislature, urging that body to grant the company the right of way, and using as an argument, that if it was not granted, it would be extended to Pittsburg, to the great injury of the interests and trade of the State of Virginia. It is well known, that double song which was sung to the legislatures of both States, was well understood by both, and the project of diverting the trade from the State works of Pennsylvania, or from the James River and Kenawha Improvement in Virginia, in the State of Maryland, entirely failed. Pennsylvania refused to pass any bill at all, and Virginia passed one, compelling the company to make Wheeling, and not Parkersburg a point, to purchase the Winchester Railroad, and to relinquish the Virginia subscription to the stock. This route was deemed impracticable and the conditions impossible, and the company, as was expected, refused to accept the law.

The same arguments will probably be used before the legislature, of both States, at the coming sessions at Harrisburg and Richmond, and so far as Virginia is concerned, the prospect of success may be judged of from the following commentary, from the Richmond Whig, on an article which appeared, in favor of the project, in the New York Railroad Journal, asserting that the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio road to Pittsburg, would hasten both the Pennsylvania and Virginia improvements.

"Fine reasoning this! How will it promote the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, now in agitation, for Baltimore to reach Pittsburg first, by her Railroad, and tapping the Ohio trade at that place, carry it to Baltimore! And how, pray, is it to promote the completion of the Railroad from James River to Guyandotte, that Baltimore reaching the Ohio first, at Parkersburg, has tapped the trade of the River at that Point, and trained it off to Baltimore! More absurd and undemonstrable propositions were never addressed to the common sense of two great communities, and they are so plainly so, that the Railroad Advocate, does not bring forward one single argument, plausible or implausible to sustain them. It contents itself with the mere assertion of them, as if its authority were enough without argument, to overthrow the plainest deductions of reasoning and the force of self evident facts.

"Virginia and Pennsylvania have heretofore refused to be duped by this reasoning and we have no doubt will continue to refuse.

"The just claim alluded to, (which however, is no just claim at all,) has already been granted by Virginia. The Baltimore company have the right of way to the Ohio, at Wheeling. But reversing the alge that 'beggars have no right to be choosers,' and the other one, that you 'should not look a gift horse in the mouth,' she arrogantly claims the right to select her own terminus on the Ohio, not merely disregarding the interest of the Virginia works, but with the view to supplant them. We hope it will never be submitted to."

Such are the views of the Richmond Whig, and our readers may judge whether it is likely, that this proud old Commonwealth, will ever grant the right of way, from any point on the Ohio river below Wheeling, for a Railroad through her borders, designed to take the trade of the Great West directly to Baltimore. From Richmond by the route of the James River and the Great Kenawha to Guyandotte, a Railroad could be constructed through the heart of Virginia. The James River Improvement is now partly constructed and at great expense. Her capital and the capital of her people is already invested. The route is a noble one, connecting her capital by a short and easy route with the Ohio at a point, which can be reached at all seasons by steamboats, and which would make Richmond a great commercial city, and bring capital, enterprise and mechanical skill into this highly favored Commonwealth. Virginia will look to her interests.

What then becomes of the argument, in favor of allowing the company to construct its road to Pittsburg, before one is constructed through the whole length of Pennsylvania? It falls to the ground, if Pittsburg wants a Railroad, let her energies be directed to one of which the State railways shall form a part, and she will succeed.—Now is the time to concentrate all the efforts of the Commonwealth, and the trade of the Great West will be secured to Pittsburg and Philadelphia forever.—Harrisburg Argus.

The North American is about to be removed from Duck street, to the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. This paper has been greatly improved and is ably edited, our old friend JAMES S. WALLACE being, we believe, one of the editors. The articles are well suited to the present age, full of life and spirit. A weekly paper is printed in connection with the daily at two dollars a year.

A friend of ours, who has been taking the Journal for about four months without paying for it, (just by the way of encouraging us!) sends it back marked 'refused.' We shall deviate from our terms in this case, as the gentleman can neither read nor write, notwithstanding he is the Sheriff of a very respectable county "down the river."

Mr. Calhoun and Oregon.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says that on the Oregon Question Mr. Calhoun, as a Senator, "will take the stand that he has always taken—neither relinquishing his title, nor pressing it to a collision with Great Britain. Adopting a wise and masterly inactivity, he will leave the claim to work itself out." Every body knows Mr. Calhoun's policy on this question. While having nothing to do especially with the "nation" of South Carolina, he can contemplate the whole with an eye of a statesman, and the feelings of an American. He has expressed himself on the question already as becomes his age, his experience, and his lofty position, and he will not be likely to depart from his course.

We have occasion to know, however, that Mr. Calhoun has, since his visit to Louisiana, expressed himself freely in regard to the Oregon Question. He does not doubt as to the right of the United States to the territory, and he has no doubt that the right can be asserted and sustained, without the least disturbance of the present happy state of peace and commerce between the United States and Great Britain. But at the same time Mr. Calhoun fears that the Cabinet will be regarded in its language and conduct relative to the claim of Great Britain, and will thus expose upon Congress the necessity of a course, which might be easily avoided, and which will be full of misery and woe to the people of both countries.

Mr. Calhoun looks at the Oregon Question, then, as liable to precipitate us into war, not because war is necessary, but because prudence is wanted.—U. S. Gazette.

The editor of the Perry Freeman is informed that we have no disposition whatever to forget our "old acquaintances" since we have taken a partner. We think however that friend Baker is mistaken in not receiving the Journal "since the wedding," or else the papers miscarried. The addition, however, run short, for two numbers in succession—the young man who "lets down" not being aware that our subscription list had been increased about fifty names, and the "single" exchanges being the last "jacked up," had of course to suffer. We shall be careful to avoid using our co-temporaries so shabbily in future.

I hear that the negotiations, says the Washington correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, are to be reopened with Mexico, and rumors say that the appointment of a Minister to that Republic (!) has been, or will be, tendered to Mr. Sibley, of N. O. He has rendered peculiar and very important services to Mr. Polk, or the party, for which he is probably thus to be rewarded. Speaking of appointments, I may remark, that should Mr. Harris be appointed charge to Buenos Ayres, he will be the second occupant of the editorial chair of the Constitution who has been taken from it to fill a diplomatic post.

The following, from the United States Journal, a loco-foco paper published at Washington city, is a decidedly good hit at the "organ" of President Polk:

Tax Oregon Question SETTLED.—We just position of the Oregon Question, we fear as we can understand its puerile twisting, is that our right is "clear and unquestionable" to all of Oregon that Great Britain does not claim! We find it impossible to keep up with all the changes of the organ upon this subject, as our paper is published only once a day.

Rev. Dr. Bethune, now of Philadelphia, has received a call from the congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Eighth street, the present pastor, Rev. Dr. McAuley, having resigned his charge, his health forbidding him to retain it.

An affray occurred in Fayette county, on Wednesday last, between Mr. Thomas Evans, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hayden P. Bliss, which resulted in the death of the latter. The affray took place at Evans' dwelling, whither Bliss had repaired. Bliss commenced an altercation with Evans, which the latter snatched a rough and heavy conculter and fell on Bliss, cutting and mangling his head in a most brutal and shocking manner. Bliss died almost instantly. Evans immediately fled, and has not yet been apprehended. They were both heads of families.

The Magnetic Telegraph.

We understand that the Magnetic Telegraph, intended to operate between this place and Philadelphia, will be completed in a few days. The posts are all up, and the wire is being rapidly attached. Our citizens will now have an opportunity of conversing with their friends in Philadelphia at any moment of the day they may think proper, and our business men can, if they please, know the prices of produce, &c., &c., in the city every hour of the day. The arrival on our coast of Steamships and the news brought by them, will be known here long before it can be issued from the papers in New York, inasmuch as a connecting line of Telegraph between that place and Philadelphia will soon be completed.

The terminus of the Telegraph at this place will, for the present, be in the building occupied by the owners of the Passenger Cars, at the Depot on the Pennsylvania Canal.—Harrisburg Reporter.

A Seduction Case.

During the last week a seduction case of great enormity was tried before the superior Court, on which a verdict of \$6,000 damages was awarded. The suit was brought by Mr. Jacob Coppenhaver, now of Frederick, against Samson Pelter, of this county, for the seduction of his daughter, a girl of seventeen years of age. The parties are reputed and hitherto acknowledged brothers-in-law, though Pelter essayed to prove himself a "filius nullius," and the niece had been taken to his house under the pretext of being a nurse and companion of his sick daughter. The verdict in the case is considered a very just one, and Pelter is well able to pay it.—Staunton, (Va.) Spectator.

The New York Courier says that the exports of flour from that port to London and Liverpool, in the first eleven days of this month, amounted to 14,092 barrels; of cheese to 910,731 lbs; and of wheat 16,848 bushels. The shipments since have been large, every packet going out full of these articles.

Applications for Banks.

At the next session of the Legislature applications will be made for re-chartering and incorporating the following Banks: The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank asks an increase of its present capital, half a million of dollars, \$1,250,000. Bank of North America, renewal, 1,000,000. Western Bank, renewal, with 100,000 increase of capital, 500,000. Bank of Commerce, renewal, 450,000. Doylestown Bank, renewal, 100,000. Farmers' Bank of Reading, renewal, 500,000. Girard Bank; new, 1,000,000. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Allentown, new, 100,000. Dauphin Bank, new, 300,000. Tioga County Bank, new, 250,000. The Bank of Manayunk, new, 250,000. The City Bank, new, 500,000. The Allegheny River Bank, new, 100,000. Pottdown Bank, new, 100,000. Reading Savings Bank, new, 50,000. Farmers' Dept. Bank Pittsburg, new, 100,000. Southern Insurance Co., Phil. new, 200,000. \$6,300,000.

His anti-Bank Excellency—Gov. Shunk—of course, will deal out hot vengeance upon the whole batch of these "wouldest-corporations" in his message. We shall see how the Bankbusting democracy of the Legislature will "follow in his footsteps." Without doubt there will be, as usual, a quantum sufficit of virtuous denunciation levelled against these Institutions—plenty of food for buncombe. For our part, if we could exert any influence with the Whigs, we should advise them to go against all Banks, and thus give the Democracy the full benefit of their wise policy. In our opinion this could be decidedly the best party policy they could adopt on this subject. It would be the most effectual way of ridding the people of the humbug which has been so successfully practised upon them by the Democracy, to the detriment of the public interests.—Penny Gazette Intelligence.

Execution of Jabez Boyd.

The execution of Jabez Boyd, for the murder of Wesley Patton, took place at Westchester, on Friday afternoon last, in the presence of the appropriate number of spectators allowed by law. It is said that he manifested, during the preliminary arrangements of clothing him, and fixing the rope round his neck, which was done while in the cell, the most consummate composure and assurance. The shirt or dress was somewhat tight upon which he remarked, "You've made it too little." He walked with a firm step to the gallows, and made a short speech, in which he said that liquor, bad company, and the devil, had brought him there, and had induced him to commit the crime. That he had committed burglaries in Philadelphia, and had been in the Penitentiary five years; and concluded by exhorting the people to repent and find forgiveness for all their sins. He expressed himself willing to die, and assured the audience that he had renounced his life, and was prepared to go to heaven.

LAW AND ORDER.—The New York Sun says:

The late decided course of the State authorities and the Courts of Justice in Delaware county, have done much to bring men back to their sober senses and sustain the majesty of the laws. A traveller through some of the anti-rent districts, reports all quietness and order where one year ago were violence and bloodshed. This is the result of enforcing the just laws of the State. The remedy has been severe, the punishment to offenders painful, but the lesson will be every where attended with the best effects.

STRAY BABY.—The Worcester Transcript says,

that on a rainy night, two or three weeks since, a little child about two months old was left under the eaves of a dwelling house in Oxford, occupied by Abijah Davis and his wife, a worthy but childless couple, somewhat advanced in years. The little one not fancying the continual dripping of water from the roof, began to squall most lustily, which soon aroused the inmates of the house. It is needless to say that the little fellow was taken in pretty well drenched, and is now an adopted member of the family, who are extremely overjoyed at their good fortune.

Complimentary.

An English paper, in commenting on the various Rail Road speculations in that country, says: "We have before us the names of individuals figuring as Directors in half a dozen or more concerns, for whom it would be impossible to find out a jail in which they have not been prisoners, and a crime of swindling of which they cannot justly be accused."

The Albany Journal of Monday says: "There has been a perfect avalanche of Flour pouring into our city yesterday and to-day. Every thing that could float has been loaded and forwarded to Albany. The basin is crammed. We venture to say that at least 40,000 barrels are to-day afloat in our harbor!"

"The last news from Texas stated that a young Lieutenant had been killed by a spear falling on his head. A letter received at Boston says: "His name is Merrick, a Lieutenant, having graduated from West Point but two months since. It must have deep affliction to his parents residing in Ohio. He was much beloved and respected by his brother officers, and the loss is severely felt in the company."

Prison Business.

The State Prison or Penitentiary of Louisiana is easily managed, it would seem. The following paragraph, from the New Orleans Times, shows how:

"The Penitentiary at this place is leased for five years, to several gentlemen from Kentucky. They pay nothing to the State; they take all the material on hand from the State at a fair valuation, and retain the material they may have on hand, at the expiration of their lease. The State also loaned the lessees \$15,000, at six per cent. interest, to enable them to make a beginning in the manufacture of bagging and rope. It is understood the system works well, and that it will be quite profitable to the lessees. The most profitable branch carried on is the cotton factory, and it would be still more so, if the factory were enlarged sufficient to employ the entire force of the Penitentiary."

Destruction of Wheat.

By a letter received by a gentleman from Col. G. M. Kinkle of Buffalo, Iowa, dated October 23d; 1845, we learn of the appearance of a curious insect, which is doing great damage to the wheat. He says, "notwithstanding the luxurious harvest of this season, there is every appearance of a severe pestilence of a curious kind here. About the 1st of September there was a singular kind of insect made its appearance in most of the farms over the country; its first appearance is a small black bug on the surface of the ground, and on some farms the surface for some inches deep would seem to be alive with them. Some farmers, who have sandy land, say it seemed as though every grain of sand was becoming alive. In a few days after their first appearance, they climbed upon the corn, wheat or what ever green things is in their way, and then turn into a small fly, about half the size of a house fly, and suck the substance from the stalk of the grain until it withers away.

Many crops of fine winter wheat, which came up and looked prosperous, has been entirely destroyed by them, so that the farmer has been compelled to sow it over again. The curiosity of it is, no one ever saw such a bug or fly before. It baffles the ingenuity of all to tell what it means. Notwithstanding we have a frost every night, and have had some hard freezes, yet as soon as the sun is up and warms them, they go to their work of destruction again.

They not only eat the young wheat above ground, but kill it at the roots. If they increase another season as they have this, they will sweep every thing before them."

A Flare up among the Locos.

The Locofocos of Cleveland have come out with a Petition to the President against T. P. Spencer who received the appointment of Postmaster of that city. They say he is neither "honest nor capable" but has "defrauded the Government of its just dues" and asks of the President the appointment, in his stead, of Geo. C. Dodge. What is worse than all, and more sinful than any thing else, and which we hardly know how Locofocoism can get over—they say he lay inactive during the whole of the campaign of 1844. By what kind of trickery could such a varlet have got into office? Did he never lie—steal—forge documents and publish them as genuine—steal letters and publish them? Why the rascal is no Locofoco at all.—Put him out!—Pittsburg American.

Loss of the Steamboat Reindeer.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, the steamboat Reindeer, Captain Paxton, from Louisville to New Orleans, was rounding to at Sweeney's wood yard, about 12 miles below the mouth of Red River, she struck a snag, and in a few minutes afterwards sunk. The vessel had a mixed freight of cotton, hemp, stock, &c. The stock was principally saved, as were a few bales of cotton stowed above deck. There were some sixty or more cabin passengers aboard, who all got off safe. It is believed that none of the deck passengers were lost. At sundown the boat lay with her bow nearly on a level with the water; at the stern the water was several feet deep in the ladies' cabin. She was settling deeper every hour, and had careened so much that it was feared she would turn bottom upwards during the night. The snag upon which she swung was below the surface, and was supposed to be a cypress knee projecting at right angles from the bank. It struck her about 20 feet from the stern. The Reindeer was a new boat—this was her second trip. She was built at a cost of \$19,000, and was insured for \$8,000. The principal loss falls on the captain. The cabin furniture was mostly saved, and the captain thought that the engines might be got out.—The vessel is a total wreck, and every thing beneath the hatches it is supposed will be lost. Before she went down she was made fast near the shore by large hawsers. Should these part, it was thought she would careen and slide into deep water. The passengers of the Reindeer were taken off by the Rodolph and J. M. White.—N. O. Picayune.

Outrage in Greene.

The Chenango, N. Y. Telegraph says—The outrages lately perpetrated in Greene, in this county, create an intense excitement, and astounded the community in the midst of which they were committed. They were shrouded in impenetrable mystery, and it was supposed that Mrs. Burdick, the woman who was seized and carried into the swamp, and left with logs upon her to die, would not recover, fears were entertained that the murders or investigations, or both, would not be brought to punishment.

But, contrary to expectations, Mrs. B. partly recovered her physical energies, though her reason remained unseated. She was sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and under the treatment of the Superintendent, Dr. Brigham, her mind was restored. We understand a few days since she returned to her friends in Green.

A thousand and one rumors reach us, bearing upon this matter, but we reject all save a simple fact, which comes well authenticated. It will be recollected that these outrages were believed to be intimately connected with the disappearance of Mrs. Bolt, something less than two years since, who was most undoubtedly murdered, and that a motive, in this connection, existed, which prompted the murder of Mrs. Burdick, supposed to be in possession of knowledge which would criminate somebody as the author of the crime. Since the restoration of her faculties, we hear that she has made disclosures, on oath, which have led to the arrest of John Johnson, a wealthy citizen of Greene, on whose farm in Triangle, Broome county, the Bolt family resided, at the time of the abduction or murder of Bolt's wife.—Johnson is now, it is said, confined in the Binghamton Jail.

The Albany Citizen of Saturday adds: Johnson, of Greene, Chenango county, who is now under examination in Broome county, on a charge of having abducted

or murdered Mrs. Bolt, is nearly 76 years of age, and estimated to be worth \$70,000. It appears by the evidence already adduced that Johnson had, on a certain occasion, criminal intimacy with Mrs. Bolt, and that to hide his guilt she was murdered or abducted. Mrs. Burdick being supposed to have knowledge of Johnson's guilt, an attempt was made, our readers already know, to get rid of her. Johnson is defended by John A. Collier and Daniel S. Dickinson.

THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.

FLOUR AND MEALS.—The animation noticed in our last review, has been succeeded by a comparative calm, both buyers and sellers awaiting the receipt of further European advices. A few weeks sales reach about 8000 bbls. Superfine at \$6 a 6 1/2; for common to good brands, closing to-day firmly at the latter rate. Rye flour has further advanced.—Sales of several parcels at \$4 75 a 4 87 1/2 per barrel. Corn Meal is in good demand. Sales of 2500 bbls. Penn'a, at \$3 50 a 3 62 1/2 per barrel.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat continues good, and prices are steady. Sales of fair to prime Penn'a red at \$1 23 a 1 28; white do at \$1 30 a 1 32; Rye—Further sales of Penn'a at 75. Corn has been in fair request. Sales of Penn'a at 73 a 74, for round, and 72 a 73 for flat valley. Oats—Are steady in price. Sales of Penn'a at 43.

IRON.—There is a fair inquiry, but the stocks prevent large operations. Prices are very firm. Sales of 400 tons Pig, in lots, at \$28 a \$28 for Anthracite and \$32 a \$34 for Charcoal Iron.

PROVISIONS.—In Western Pork there has been little doing. Prices, however, are steady. Bacon has been in limited request at 84 a 84 for Hams; 74 7/2 for Sides, and 64 a 64 for Shoulders. Lard has been in fair demand at 84 a 84 cts, chiefly at the latter price. Butter—Free sales in tubs and kegs at 12 a 14 cents per lb. Cheese, has been in demand, with sales of 2000 boxes Western at 8 a 8 1/2 cts, now held higher; 1500 boxes were purchased in a neighboring port for this market, at 8 a 8 1/2 cts.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed has been in brisk request, and all that could be had was taken at \$5 75 a \$6, chiefly at the latter rate; and subsequently, a lot of prime free at \$6 1/2 per 64 lbs. To-day, holders ask \$6 a \$6 25. Week's sales \$500 bushels. Flaxseed has also been in request. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1 31 a \$1 33—now held higher.

WHISKEY.—In hds. is worth 25 a 25 1/2, and in bbls. 26 cts.

OBITUARY RECORD.

From DEATH no age nor no condition save, As goes the freeman, so departs the slave, The chiefain's palace and the peasant's bower, Alike are ravished by his haughty power.

DIED: In Henderson township, on Monday morning last, (of Dropsy) MARTHA, consort of John Simpson, dec'd., and daughter of Mr. John Postlethwait, aged about 33 years.

On the 21st inst., in the vicinity of Huntingdon, Mr. JACOB CLAUBAUGH, aged about 35 years, leaving a wife to mourn his loss.

On the second inst. Mr. JOHN HIGHT, of Henderson township, aged about 22 years.

Pennsylvania Intelligencer.

The "INTELLIGENCER" will be published during the ensuing session of the Legislature, once a week, on the following terms:

- A single copy, \$1.00
Three copies, 2.00
Five copies, 3.00
Ten copies, 5.00

Payable in all cases in advance! The price of subscription for the year is TWO DOLLARS, but \$1.50 will be taken if paid in advance; or ten copies for \$10, in advance.

The paper will contain full and correct reports of Legislative proceedings; the proceedings of Congress on all subjects of general interest; and the general news of the day, foreign and domestic. A portion of our columns will be also devoted to literary and miscellaneous items; and the Farmer will be weekly supplied with a review of the city markets, and other agricultural matter. In short, our paper shall be made interesting and useful to all classes of readers, and we hope to receive such an accession to our subscription list, as will remunerate us for our trouble. Address, C. McCurdy, Harrisburg, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH.

The session of the Legislature which is just at hand, we have reason to believe will be one that will excite much interest amongst the people of the Commonwealth, and induce a desire to obtain accurate reports of its proceedings through a paper published at the seat of Government.

We have engaged intelligent and competent Reporters for the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall publish in the Telegraph full and impartial reports of the same up to the latest hours of publication, and send to subscribers at the rates specified below.

We shall also be enabled to give the latest Congressional Intelligence, with the Political news at Washington, having engaged intelligent and experienced correspondents at Washington City, for that purpose.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be published Semi-weekly, at \$2 for the session, or \$3 for the whole year.

SIX copies of the paper will be sent to one office for \$10 during the session, or for \$15 the year; to be paid in advance.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be sent to subscribers once a week at \$2 per annum, and will contain Literary, as well as General, Legislative and Congressional news.

CHEAP SESSION TELEGRAPH.

For the purpose of placing the Proceedings of the Legislature within the reach of every one, we have made arrangements to issue the Telegraph once a week at the low price of ONE DOLLAR for the session, in all cases to be paid in advance. The weekly session Telegraph will be made up of the Legislative, Congressional and General News that appear in the semi-weekly paper, and will be issued from the press every Monday morning.

Persons procuring FIVE subscribers and forwarding \$5, shall receive a copy for their trouble. THEO: FENN.