of this omission is, probably, to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1846, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the meantime there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with this Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them, but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy, so auspiciously resumed, will be continued. Great care should be taken, however to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will, in most cases, be lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of the branch of the public service committed to his charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigtion; all these enterprises, and the means, by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the Navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river from the confines of Peru to its month. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is complete.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment should be preceded by a system which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh and degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependant upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitles it to the continuance of your fostering care

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his Department during the last fiscal year from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time was less by $1,431,696 than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year, the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless, question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls residing in the United States; to revive with certain modifications the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of conterminous States or territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshalls; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico, to defend her citizens against the Indians, "with equal diligence and energy as our own;" for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the Army and Navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statues of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have finally been acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiencey and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the capidity of speculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective; and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either promise, give, or offer to give to any of those officers or clerks a bribe or reward touching or relatiug to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation to the present day to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle-field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt; and, if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining the "balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and his oppressor anywhere without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motives of a conscious weakness. For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it.—Men of the Revolution who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor" to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled to insinuate it. The truth is that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities but to the permanent safety and interest of the country.

They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force, that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republican form of government than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality, "The National Convention 'declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the executive 'power to give orders to the generals of the French "armies to aid all citizens who might have been "or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty." Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her government was changed from a republic to an empire; and, finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exited dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendency of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose government was at variance whose institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms.—Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progres. Within the last half-century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the hightest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life.—This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuits, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws.—But whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvemet of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national powers and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The later are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterpise without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed.—Therefore let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutulate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognized. At home we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and pirvilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrasments and alarm. I entered upon its ardous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble abillity, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1852.

THE JOURNAL.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Dec. 16, 1852.

A. W. BENEDICT, ESQ., POLITICAL ED.

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to receive advertisements; and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

New Advertisements.

A Farm of 850 acres of linestone land for sale in Woodcock Valley.

A Furnace for rent in Shirley township, this county.

Registor's Notices, Sheriff's Sales, Administrator's Notice, Court Proclamations, &c., &c.

See also Card of King and Moorhead, Wholesale Grocers, Pittsburg.

Presidents Message.

It is very rare that any State paper, emanating from any of the Departments at Washington, has met with such universal commendation as the Message of Pesident Fillmore.

Every Whig will read it with pleasure, and pride that he is a Whig; and every honest republican, of any party will read and rejoice that we have had such a good man as our Chief Magistrate; and few we think of any party will object to the recommendations of the message. Perhaps a few who are the ultra progressives—the *flibustiers*—may sneer at his views relative to Cuba,—but it surely is only a *few*.

After alluding to the amicable relations between Her Catholic Majesty, and our Government, notwithstanding some small difficulties which have been engendered by the folly or madness of some interested individuals. The President informs us that "official notes were received from the ministers of France and England inviting the United States to become a party with them to a tripartite Convention, in which the three powers should disclaim now and for the future all intentions to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba." Which invitation was respectfully declined as the measure would be of "doubtful constitutionality, impolitic and unavailing." This was exactly right. We as a nation owe it to the memory of Washington to make no entangling alliances. We as a nation the President says "entertain no designs against Cuba" and he considers its "incorporation into the Union at present fraught with serious peril," and in a few words he demonstrates the truth of that opinion. We ask in all soberness, what could we do with such a population as inhabits that Island? They have no sympathies with us—no kindred ties; strangers in every thing—speaking a different language; and would it not be certain to revive all the bitter elements of a sectional strife, which it is hoped are now happily compromised.

It is useless for us however, to allude to each topic in the message. It should be carefully read; and digested, then each will know what are the doctrines of a Whig President. Thus they can the better weigh and value the measures of their opponents. We have written a few words about Cuba, because that is a subject which is likely to be agitated, and will be sure to *agitate* a portion of our people.

The Christmas Brother Jonathan.

The appearance of this elegant holiday Pictorial will astonish every body this year. It is really the most spirited and beautiful sheet of pictures ever issued in America, or anywhere else. The principal engraving is *The Christmas Turkey*—a series of adventures in turkey life—in sporting life—in gaming life; and illustrating other curious manœuvers, winding up with a genuine Christmas Dinner. There is an acre of beautiful pictures besides this, which we have not room to note. It is enough to say it is by far the pretiest sheet ever issued from the Brother Jonathan establishment. B. H. DAY, 48 Beekman street, N. York, is the publisher. Price 12½ cts. per copy, or ten for one dollar.

Dedication.

The Mill Creek Methodist Episcopal Church will be dedicated, by Divine permission, on Sabbath 26th inst. Rev. Thos. Bowman will be present, and Wm. R. Mills, and other clergy are expected.

Pardons.

Our readers, no doubt, will remember, with what well assumed virtuous indignation, the presses of the Loco Foco party assailed Governor Johnston, for what they were pleased to call, the abuse of the pardoning power. On every occasion, without being acquainted with the facts in the case, every "puppy, whelp, and hound, and cur, of low degree, that could find room in the columns of their party papers, for their slang, was yelping at the Executive for pardoning convicts. Aye, and *we know* that some of the pets of the present State Administration, after it was in power, made it a special point of duty, to hunt for the number of pardons issued at the close of the last State Administration, to win some party praise, by his dirty work, and then gave the world the benefit of his toil, in a tabular statement. The people being called upon to condemn the monstrous abuse.

False, unscrupulous, and contemptible, as were those assaults, the assailants dared not to charge any one of the pardons to *party* prejudice, or to serve party ends.

Now, we wish our readers, and every honest man of all parties, to know what is done by the Bigler Administration.

George F. Weaver, and John Orth, editors of the "Harrisburg Democrat," were a few days since convicted of libel upon George Bergner, of the Harrisburg "*Watcher*," and sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and be imprisoned one month,—the libel, it is said, was of purely a *private character*. They were immediately pardoned by *Gov. Bigler*. This is a kind of licenced ruffianism, that has not for some year disgraced Pennsylvania. We had hoped better things of his Excellency. And we are led to believe that, the act is the result of the importunities of others, who care not for the position in which they place the Governor.

We have looked in vain, to see this disreputable pardon of party pimps, for party libels censured by some of the political puritans, who howled so frightfully, only one year ago over the power then execised by Gov. Johnston, in cases when the ends of justice were fully statisfied.

The Magazines.

The Dec. Nos., of Godey and Graham, which complete the volumes for 1852, are on our table, and fully sustain the high reputation of the enterprising publishers.—The first Nos., for the coming year will appear early in Jan. '53, and promise to be superbly rich both in matter and illustrations. The subscription price of these unrivalled periodicals is now only $1,66 a year to clubs of 10 or 20, with an extra copy to the person forwarding the names; while the postage, by the late law, is but six cents a quarter. Thus, for less than $1,75, subscribers to either work will receive, during the year, about 1350 colsly printed pages of choice literature and from thirty to forty fine steel engravings, besides a large number of less costly illustrations of things beautiful and useful! The plates alone are worth four times the money.

Harper will furnish both magazines, one year, to single subscribers for $4,00.

BLACKWOOD for Dec., has been received. It contains The Golden Age; Fictions for French Firesides; Restrictive Tariffs of Foreige Countries; Pilgrimage of the Flagellants; Queen Mary; A Moral from Walmer; The Holidays; Part 26th, Varietieties of English Life; and the conclusion of Katie Stewart.

EDINBURG REVIEW.—Contents; Joseph de Maistre; Life and Letters of Mr. Justice; Japan; Fruits of the Irish Peasantry; Cholera and Quarantine; Pardloe's Life of Maria de Medici; Representative Reform; Artillery and Ships of War; The late Elections and Free Trade. See Terms in another Column.

☞The Nov. Nos., of the School, and Farm Journals are filled, as usual, with good articles on their appropriate subjects. The Farm Journal has been removed from Lancaster to Chester.

Vote of Thanks.

At a recent meeting of the JUNIATA FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Burgesses and Councilmen of the borough of Huntingdon, for the various enactments and appropriations in our favor—and to the citizens of said borough and vicinity, for their liberality in contributions in aid of our enterprise, and for their co-operation and assistance in many other ways, the thanks of this Company are due, and are hereby respectfully tendered.

It was ordered that the above resolve be published in the "Globe" and "Journal."

SAMUEL G. WHITTAKER, Secretaty.

☞ Prayer should be the key of the day, and the lock of the night.

No. 5. A remarkable cure of Consumption in Franklin county, Pa., by Dr. J. W. Cooper's Indian Vegetable Cough or Consumptive Syrup; prepared only by C. P. Hewes.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—I certify, that about four years ago I caught cold and was taken with a cough which lasted until 3 months since. To get rid of it, I applied to no less than five skilful physicians, and from their medicine found no benefit. For four years I took physic, but the cough never abated. It was frequently so excessively bad, that I could not rest day or night—any sleep that I obtained, I got in a sitting posture. After Dr. J. W. Cooper came to town, I was induced to apply to him. About the begining of July I did so, and took his celebrated and infallible Medicine for Consumption, &c., for some time, when to my great joy I was entirely cured. For about three months I have been free from every symptom of my old complaint, and feel perfectly restored to health. I am led to give this certificate from a disposition I have to make the merits of his medicine known, and not from any solicitation on his part, he having never spoken to me on the subject.

BENJAMIN STUART.

Chambersburg, Dec. 18, 1837.

We know the above to be correct.

TH. COULTER, JNO. B. STUART.
JAMES ADAMS, ANTHONY NIROD.

DR. COOPER would here state, this INDIAN VEGETABLE COUGH, OR CONSUMTIVE SYRUP, is the only Medicine he has ever used for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Whooping-cough and Consumption; and that this Syrup is prepared now only by C. P. HEWES.

T. Read & Son, Huntingdon; G. W. Brehman, McVeytown; and J. M. Belfore, Mifflintown.

THE MARKETS.

HUNTINGDON, Dec. 15, 1852.

Flour, per bbl.,	$4,50 a $5,00
White Wheat,	90 cts per bu.
Red "	85
Corn,	40 a 45
Buckwheat,	40
Oats,	33
Butter,	15 cts. per lb.
Tallow,	10
Lard,	10
Eggs,	12½ " " doz.
Potatoes, per bu.,	37½ a 50
Beef, per cwt.,	$4,00 a $5,00
Pork " "	5,50 a 6,00
Dry Apples, per bu.,	$1,00

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1852.

Flour, per bbl.,	$5,50
White Wheat, per bu.,	1,17
Red " " "	1,10
Clover Seed, " "	5,50 a 6,00

MARRIED.

In Huntingdon, on Wednesday morning Dec. 8th, by Rev. Lowman Hawes, the Rev. WILLIAM R. BINGHAM, Pastor of Great Valley Church, Chester Co, Pa., to Miss. NANNIE D. ALLISON, of Huntingdon.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., ANGELNE, daughter of JOHN B. LOGAN near Scottsville, in the 12th year of her age

FARM FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Private Sale, a farm situated in Woodcock Valley, 14½ miles from Huntingdon, and 2 miles from Marklesburg, and known as the Smallman, Tract. It consists of **850 Acres** of land, of which about 250 acres are cleared, fenced, and under cultivation, and the balance is well timbered. The property is well watered, several streams passing through it. Nearly the whole tract is Limestone Land and can be made to yield largely. The improvements are Three Dwelling Houses and a Barn.

A large portion of the purchase moned will be allowed to remain secured by a mortgage on the property.

Apply to Miles & Dorris, Huntingdon, or Jacob Cresswell, Trough Creek.

Huntingdon Dec. 16, '52.-tf.

FURNACE FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent his Furnace, for one or more years, on such terms, as shall be an inducement to those desirous to enter into the business.

EDWARD FURNACE

is situated in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, 1½ miles from the Pennsylvania Canal; and connected with it there are tenant houses, enough to accommodate the necessary hands—Wood convenient and plenty—Fossil Ore in abundance, within one ½ of a mile, and other Ore 2 miles from the Furnace; all the Banks well opened and in good working order. Inquiry can be made of Martin Bell, B. F. Bell, A. K. Bell, Blair county; John S. Isett, Spruce Creek; A. W. Benedict, Huntingdon, or of the subscriber, at Vinyard Mills, or Wm. M. Bell, Edward Furnace. Possession given immediately.

SAMUEL H. BELL.

Wm. M. Bell will sell Eight Mules, Horses, Carts, Ore Cars, Wagons and Beds, all the numerous articles about a Furnace. The Mule team is a very excellent one 8 years old. Apply to WILLIAM M. BELL,

Dec. 16, '52.-3t. Edward Furnace.

PETITION.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Huntingdon, at January Term, 1853.

The petition of William Christy, of the borough of Alexandria, in the township of Porter, and the county of Huntingdon, respectfully showeth:

That your petitioner is provided with the materials for the accommodation of strangers and travelers at the old tavern stand in the borough of Alexandria, and prays your Honors to grant him a license to keep a public house of entertainment, and your petitioner will pray, &c.

WILLIAM CHRISTY.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough of Alexandria, do certify that the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain travelers or strangers, &c.

N. Cresswell, John N. Swoope, Carens Patterson, James Yocum, Nicholas Isenbarg, James S. Fleming, James Foster, John Bisbin, B. Athertone, John Gayhagen, F. Kline, Philip Piper, Francis Conner, Michael Richardson. Dec. 16.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of NICHOLAS TROUTWINE, late of Barree township, Huntingdon co., dec'd.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the above Estate, all persons knowing themselves indebted will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL TROUTWINE,
SOLOMON TROUTWINE,
Administrators.

December 16, '52.-6t*