

The Hon. John McCulloch will please accept our thanks for a copy of "The Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution," and also for other public favors.

Next week there will be no paper issued at this office. Our hands having been faithful all summer, want to take some recreation. The number missed will be made up.

We are compelled, on account of the press of other important matter, to defer the publication of several communications we have on hand, written for the Journal. Our correspondents must excuse us. They shall appear as soon as we can make room.

We must also inform our correspondent B. at Shirelysburg, that his article with the Gov's address shall appear in our next issue. We could not make room this week. We did not get the President's message in time to insert it in our last, and had to do it in this issue, which prevents us from accommodating a number of our correspondents. Have a little patience—we shall give all a hearing as soon as possible.

An esteemed correspondent, whose article cannot appear this week for want of room, recommends that meetings be held in each township in the county to appoint delegates to meet in Convention, at Huntingdon, sometime during the first week of the January Court, to make such arrangements as are necessary to have this county properly represented in the State Temperance Convention, which is to convene on the 26th day of January proximo, at Harrisburg. Good idea that, if it can be attended to.

To Business Men. The columns of the Huntingdon Journal possess superior facilities to such as have a desire to advertise. Its circulation is larger by several hundreds than that of any other paper in the county, and its columns are spacious. The job-type of the office are of a very extensive and beautiful selection—un surpassed in the whole interior of the State. Barium said it was "Printer's ink" that made him successful and wealthy in the world, and are there not others who wish to become so? Send your cards and advertisements then and the Journal will make your business extensively known among the people.

Ourself. The Journal establishment not being disposed of, we have the pleasure to announce to our readers and others, that we will continue, as heretofore, the Editor of the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL. And in endeavoring to discharge the duties incident thereto, we shall be guided by the same principles as formerly. The cherished doctrines and usages of the Whig party, shall in us always find a bold and fearless advocate; and our determined purpose not to convert our columns to the advancement of individual or factional interests, have undergone no change. We are well aware that we cannot please every body, and we shall seek to attain no such object, for we are confident we would signify fail in the very effort to do so.

The duty of an editor of a public journal, is to pursue the course he believes to be right—the course he thinks will secure the greatest good to the majority of those for whom he labors—and this we can truly say we have endeavored to do to the utmost extent of our knowledge and ability. That we have erred in many instances, we are free to admit—all men err, and we are justly liable to do so as any body else. Politically, we have no enemies to punish nor friends to reward—we shall as heretofore, regard all as standing on the same common platform, and shall strive to advance the interests of the whole party,—and keep our readers booked up in the general news and passing events of the day.

From the Greensburg Intelligencer, May 26, '53. Conguing in Church. The weather for a week past has been quite cool, and, too unpleasant. Besides being cool, and unpleasant in that way, it is exceedingly changeable. On Wednesday, the 18th, the thermometer stood between 80 and 60 in the shade most of the day. The next day, overcoats and furs were necessary to comfort; and on Friday morning there was quite a hard frost in this vicinity, though nothing was seriously injured thereby. As a consequence of these sudden changes, many people are afflicted with bad colds and coughs. We observed a lady at Church the other evening so much annoyed with a bad cough, that we really felt alarmed for her safety; so much so, that it was with some effort we could refrain from "talking out in meeting," and recommending her forthwith to procure a bottle of Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, to give her immediate relief—to be had at John McClelland's store. For sale in Huntingdon by Thomas Read, & Son, and by Druggists every where.

Graham's monthly Magazine for January 1854 comes to us laden with a great variety of interesting and instructive matter, containing also quite a number of expressive and beautiful plates. It has over the usual number of pages. Graham should find a welcome place in all the reading families in the vicinity.

We have received at this office a monthly periodical called "The People's Journal," published in the city of New York, by Alfred E. Beach, No. 86 Nassau St. Terms—50 cents only, for six months—at the end of which time you have a volume containing about 200 pages, with ever two hundred engravings.—The present December number contains seventy-two engravings, and all too of an interesting nature. This is the second issue of the first volume.

There is a protracted meeting now in progress in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place. It commenced on last Saturday evening and, we understand, will continue until after Christmas.

The Journal. In the publication of the Journal thus far, we have met with unanticipated success—more indeed than we had even dreamed of when we first took hold of it. And that the course the Journal has hitherto pursued, has been warmly approved, manfully and nobly sustained by the Whig party and the people generally, is an admitted fact on all hands. It has been open, frank, and independent—faithfully laboring to advance the general interests of the whole community, and zealously striving to secure again the ascendancy of Whig principles and Whig policy in the State and National Administrations.

Since we have had charge of the paper, the list of subscribers has been almost doubled, which, of itself, is evidence sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced mind that the Journal has obtained a favorable standing among the people and is well appreciated by the members of the party. It has endeavored, and will continue to do so, to adapt itself to the condition of every class of the community, and has been no respecter of persons. The interests of the farmer—the laboring man—the mechanic—the professional man—the merchant—the lover of science and education, and the politician, have alike been cared for, and we have no doubt this has been the grand secret of its unprecedented success.

During the last nine months it has not lost over one half dozen regular subscribers, and the quantity of its paying advertisements has been steadily on the increase. But we think it may be said the Journal has deserved all the support given it, for the reason, that in addition to having been faithful to its pledges and its principles, it has been considerably enlarged and materially improved, which was of course attended with a heavy expense, and is acknowledged to be a better paper now than it ever was.

We are heartily thankful to those who have taken an interest in the prosperity of the paper, and hope their zeal in the good cause may never grow less. The Journal shall endeavor to do its duty, and its patrons should also endeavor to do theirs.

Nebraska Country. The settlement of the Nebraska question will be among the important and exciting subjects for discussion and deliberation during the present session of Congress. The important questions connected with it are:—1. What shall be the boundaries of the new territory? 2. Shall there be one or two territories? 3. Shall the Missouri Compromise be insisted on to operate over the whole country, or the Wilmot proviso be inserted, as in the Oregon Bill, to operate upon the country North of the line of 36° 30'. The Administration will seek to avoid the Slavery question by postponing it, that is, by keeping the country South 36° 30' an Indian country, thus separating it from a Slave State, and leaving it in the occupancy of Indians, among whom may be found, at present, bodies of the Creeks, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Choctaws. It will also seek to organize its territories North of 36° 30' and on the basis of the Missouri Compromise line.

Missouri seeks to avoid having a free territory on her Western borders, and hence the interest manifested by that State in this question. Iowa, which is the proposed Northern boundary of Nebraska, also manifests a like interest in the question, and would prefer to see the new territory free. Mr. Johnson comes here as a Delegate from Nebraska. He is not received by the House; is elected by a doubtful power, and by a few hundred votes, the laws of the United States, not admitting of any settlement in Indian Territory, except in the form of permission, to settle from the government directly or from its authorized officers. Mr. J. was elected over a Mr. Guthrie who took the ground before the people that there should be no slavery in the territory. Mr. Johnson, on the other hand, took the ground that the people in organizing a government for themselves should be allowed to have slavery, if they so elected.

The Old Year. A few more days will close the year 1853.—To us it seems but yesterday since we witnessed the last New Year Morning. How time passes! We take no note of it, and before we are aware, our heads have blossomed for the grave. There are indeed very few of us who can truly say we have passed through 1853 as we should. When we look back we see many things in our conduct which we should have avoided—many things too carelessly passed by which should have been classed among the number of our good deeds.

But the year of 1853 will not die away without having left its impress on the page of time. Europe has been convulsed by threatening wars—what has taken a riot—Gen. Santa Anna has been proclaimed Dictator of Mexico—the Whigs have been victorious—the "Hards" have been triumphant—and Pierce's Message was seen floating on the surface of public opinion!!!

Our latest advices from Mexico state that Gen. Santa Anna has been proclaimed Dictator for ten years, with the consent of all the principal States and cities, except Orizaba, which wanted him to be perpetual Dictator. In 1824, Mexico adopted a Constitution for the government of her people similar in features to that of the United States, but the condition of the governed seemed not to have been adapted to the principles of free institutions, and from that period to the present, Mexico appears to have been gradually relapsing again to her old forms of government.

DEBT OF TEXAS.—A resolution, the New Orleans Picayune states, has been introduced into the Texas Legislature, declaring what is known as the scaling system as the fixed policy of the State. A bill has also been introduced fixing the 1st of July, 1855, as the period before which the holders of the public debt, of the five million fund, reserved by the United States, as creditors to whom the duties on imports were pledged shall file the releases required by the proviso of the boundary act, or their claims shall be annulled and cancelled. Judging by the tone of the official paper, the Austin Gazette, these compulsory measures to bring the creditors to a final settlement speedily are likely to pass both houses.

Col. Benton declines serving as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives, to which post he had been appointed by Speaker Boyd. "Old Bullion" is too cunning for the Washington democracy—he can't be placed in a position in which it may be said he is in the least countenancing the measures or schemes of Pierce's Administration or any of his tools.

Rev. Lowman Hawes delivered his parting discourse to the congregation on last Sabbath evening. He contemplated leaving to-day to embark on his foreign tour.

The Press Triumphant. An individual by the name of Isaac N. Ellmaker, of Lancaster, lately prosecuted Edward McPherson, editor of the Independent Whig, for libel, and the Grand Jury of that county, subsequently, ignored the bill. It has become literally almost impossible, in this age of intelligence and free speech, to gag the public press by means of libel suits. The press, as it has been truly remarked by one who devoted a long life to the development of free thought and the advancement of republican institutions, is the "Palladium of civil liberty," and the time has now gone by—and thank God for it—when corrupt politicians and Julius Cæsars, occupying high places, can transact their damnable deeds with impunity.

It is the duty of a public journal to scrutinize the conduct of all such endeavor to impose on the integrity and industry of the community, and to hold up in blazing colors, the characters of all those public functionaries who attempt, either directly or indirectly, by their official influence and patronage, to abridge the poor man's rights and reduce his standing in society. We trust the press will be sustained by its growing intelligence of our citizens, in its efforts to purify the great body politic, by preventing the election of incompetent and corrupt incumbents. Let its influence once be curtailed or commence a retrograde move, and the light of liberty will begin to grow dim. The darkness of barbarism will follow in quick succession, and the world will speedily relapse into the condition, in which the seventh century found it. As knowledge extends her borders, let the freedom of the press become extended, and as the principles of civil liberty become more intelligible, or better understood, let the power of its "palladium" be properly exerted in their preservation, and it will never again receive Sinai thunders to awake the intellect of man.

Foreign News. Our latest advices from the Old World are by the steamship Niagara. For the present all hostilities between Turkey and Russia have been suspended, but it is supposed the fighting will again soon be resumed. It is stated that the Czar of Russia has signified his willingness to enter into a project of peace, and that the French Minister at London, had returned from Paris with a draft of a treaty agreed to by France and England, and that the other powers had been invited to join.

It is also said that the Sultan of Turkey is satisfied to give diplomacy another chance to effect terms of peace, and has accordingly given orders to Omar Pacha, on the Danube, to restrain his ardor for the present. A Turkish sympathy meeting has been held at Glasgow, attended by three thousand persons, to which Gen. Kossuth sent a long letter containing his views of the struggle.

Rumor assigns the 27th day of January proximo, as the time for the coronation of the Emperor and Empress of France. The ceremony will be performed by the Archbishop of Paris. The marriage of the Emperor of Austria is appointed to take place on the 29th of April next. The Turks are still successful in their operations in Asia. This nation has been singularly fortunate in her movements in the present struggles—success has crowned almost every effort.

Thirty Third Congress. Since this body has assembled very little of importance has been transacted of an interesting nature, except the introduction of a few bills, the appointment of House and Senate Committees and the election of Capitol officers. As soon as it gets properly under way, and does some business, we shall lay it before our readers, so that they can form an idea of what the SOLOSA of the nation are doing.

The following are some of the bills and resolutions introduced: SENATE.—A bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska. A Resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of having the United States Statutes revised and collated. Mr. Seward has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad through the territories of the United States, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution has been introduced into this body providing for the purchase of Mount Vernon, for the use of the Government. The homestead bill which had been introduced was reported back by the chairman of the Committee—a bill making a grant of land to the States and Territories, for the benefit of indigent insane persons—a bill to extend the time for the payment of duties on railroad iron. Other homestead bills by Messrs. Dawson and Grow—a bill authorizing the construction of six steam frigates under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, and appropriating \$3,000,000, for the purpose.

Whig State Committee. Pursuant to public notice the Whig State Committee met in Philadelphia on Tuesday, the 13th inst., and fixed on the 15th day of March, 1854, as the time, and Harrisburg as the place, for the meeting of the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Supreme Court.

In our opinion this is too soon for the Convention to meet, but trust, since the matter has been settled by the proper authority, that every effort will be made on the part of the Whigs to secure and preserve harmony among themselves, and to infuse a disposition to be ready for energetic action immediately after the adjournment of the Convention. Let every man be ready to put his shoulder to the wheel—ready to buckle on his armor to fight valiantly for the success of the principles of his choice, and a glorious redemption of the good old Key- stone State from her thralldom of locofoco corruptions and abominations. If we wish to succeed we need have a thorough organization of the party.

Our friend Jones of the Hollidaysburg Register seems to have been somewhat "caffoozled" last week in not having received in due time, according to previous arrangement, a package containing the President's Message. What's the difference—no use in grumbling about that—the message is a mighty poor thing at any rate—the people are no wiser now as to what the policy of Pierce's Administration is than they were six months ago.

ADMITTED COURT.—The Hollidaysburg Register states that an adjourned Court will be held on Monday, the 25th of January proximo, for the special purpose of trying the case of ejectment brought by Thomas Jackson, against the Heirs of Mrs. Summerville, to recover back the land near that place which they recently recovered from him.

The President's Message. Our comments on this document shall be short. Pierce has had a fortunate career, but a short one. The green laurels which so gorgeously decorated his brow, only a little over a year ago, have withered and faded. The glory which illumined the spacious and wreathed halls of Congress on the 4th of last March, has been dimmed by the imbecility and want of point in this his first annual message, and by the innumerable blunders of his shallow minded Cabinet, during the past summer. Bronson brought him down one step—the election in New York and Massachusetts another—his message another—and the election of Beverly Tucker, over Armstrong, the Administration's Candidate, for printer to the Senate, another. He has run his race. What a striking illustration is his case, of the transitory nature of all earthly fame!

Fifteen months ago his praises were chanted by the lips of thousands of our citizens—eloquence had well nigh exhausted herself in lauding his virtues and his talents, and philosophy even was made to worship at his shrine—but now his glory has departed—the star of his greatness has set—many of his warmest friends have forsaken him—and the American people see they made a grand mistake in elevating him to the position of Chief Magistrate of the Republic. His message is short and verbose, lacking point and clearness on every subject hinted at. All its features are deeply veiled in mysterious shadows, and from its perusal we rise without feeling that we have learned anything new.

The Boston Courier thus comments upon the message:—"The message is the poorest thing that ever proceeded from a President of the U. S. when his duty called upon him to look Congress in the face. And that nobody may mistake our meaning when we pronounce it emphatically poor, we proceed to say that it appears to us totally deficient in courage, manly spirit, decision, self-respect, sincerity, straight-forwardness, and that honest resolution to follow the path of duty at all hazards, which ought to characterize both the language and the actions of him who occupies the elevated station of President of the United States."

The Boston Journal in noticing it says:—"Instead of a bold, manly avowal of the policy and doctrines of the Administration, we have vague generalities, bare statements of facts which have been made known to the public through the columns of the press weeks and months ago; and a grouping together of words apparently with the design to leave the reader as much in the dark in regard to the views of the administration, on the matter of which they treat, as he was before he read them."

The New York Courier and Enquirer says:—"The President's Message is a document which may repay perusal, but can hardly exact any respect, there is hardly enough of it to read anything. As an exposition of State policy it is needless and shadowy; as a piece of composition it is faulty in spots and inelegant throughout, as a compendium of facts touching the great interest of the country, it is in many respects scant and unsatisfactory. Its chief importance lies in its meagre figures; its chief attractiveness in its voluble declamation. Monotonous annals are said to be the best proof of a nation's prosperity; this document is sufficiently common-place to assure the most distrustful."

The Boston Atlas says:—"Those of our readers who may care to wade through the document will not find much to repay them for their pains. It is heavy, obscurely written, verbose, and at least twice as long as its topics require."

A Just Verdict. Shortly after the late election Col. John Piper, of Hollidaysburg, prosecuted McPherson and ALBURN, editors of the "Alleghanian," a guerilla sheet professing to be Whig, published at Ebensburg, for LIBEL. Week before last the Cambria County Court commenced its Session, during which these libellers were tried and rightfully convicted by a jury of their own selection, in manner and form as the indictment stood.

They were publicly charged with wilfully circulating lies and slander against Col. White, the Whig nominee for the Senate, and his supporters, and now a jury of the country, of their own choosing too, has sustained that charge. The testimony in the case clearly proved that the Locofocos had absolute control of the press and types of the Alleghanian office during the late Campaign. The evidence given by Mr. Litzinger conclusively showed that O'Neil, a Locofoco, paid for and carried away the slanderous and lying matter issued from the office. Thus follow Whigs, it is very manifest what were the motives of these mercenary editors of the Alleghanian, in publishing the tirade of abuse and lies they did against Col. White, and asserting that his political principles were not orthodox. Not a word they published should have been believed.

Printer to the U. S. Senate. The election of Beverly Tucker, editor of the Washington Sentinel, was wholly unexpected on the part of the Pierce Administration, and has greatly mortified and alarmed its friends. Armstrong, editor of the Union, was the Administration's candidate, but the "Hards," assisted by the Whigs, beheaded him and thus gave the favorite son of the "Granite State," with his heterogeneous cabinet, a sly dig under the ribs. It is said this is nothing compared to what will follow. The whole matter was agreed upon in caucus, among Tucker's friends, but kept a profound secret. The following is the vote:—

For Armstrong.—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Cass, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Gwin, Hamlin, James, Johnson, Norris, Pettit, Shields, Slidell, Walker, Williams. For Tucker.—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Bright, Brodhead, Chase, Clayton, Cooper, Drexler, Dixon, Evans, Everett, Fish, Fox, Hunter, Mason, Pearce, Pratt, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Thompson, of Ky., Wade, Weller, Wright.

State Teachers' Convention. The First Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in Lancaster city, commencing Tuesday, December 27th instant, and will continue three or four days in succession.—The friends of education generally throughout the State will be present, and all who feel themselves interested in the cause are respectfully and urgently invited to attend, and take part in the discussions and deliberations. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion by distinguished educators, and much important business will be laid before the Association for its consideration.

The Canal Commissioners have reduced the fare on the State Roads to half price for teachers and others wishing to visit the Convention. It is said the Pa. Rail Road Company will agree to this liberal measure also. It is right.

Hon. Thos. Corwin has been elected President of the Cincinnati and Cleveland shortline railroad.

Estimates of the Secretary of Treasury for the Fiscal Year. The following report comes from the U. S. Treasury Department: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1853. SIR:—Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 27th July, 1846, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, as follows:—

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, expenses of Courts, and deficiency in revenues of Post Office Department, \$10,264,182 90 Pensions, 853,500 00 Indian Department, 1,009,162 50 Army proper, &c., 10,151,458 95 Military Academy, 166,281 00 Fortifications, ordnance, &c., 1,734,331 00 Naval Establishment, 10,234,265 19 Steam Mail service, 1,496,250 00

Total, \$35,909,134 51 To the estimates are added statements showing the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, made by former acts of Congress of a permanent and indefinite character, as follows, viz: Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs and compensation to Post Office Department for Mail service, \$4,571,910 14 Arming and equipping the Militia, 200,000 00 Civilization of Indians, 10,000 00 Pensions, 358,000 00 Interest on the public debt, 3,115,896 00

Total, \$8,285,716 14 The existing appropriations not required for the service of the present year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1854, as follows:— Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, \$2,355,243 05 Pensions, 664,572 95 Indian Department, 765,309 34 Army proper, &c., 1,983,157 55 Fortifications, ordnance, &c., 115,000 00 Naval Establishment, 98,843 53

Grand total, \$51,069,277 12 There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations which may be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to \$90,497 16. Accompanying the estimates there are sundry papers furnished by the several departments containing explanations in regard to them. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES GUTHRIE, Sec'y of the Treasury. Hon. Speaker of House of Representatives. The following additional appropriations are required to complete the service of the present fiscal year and previous years, viz: Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including deficiency in the revenue of the Post Office Department, \$1,332,344 23 Pensions, 136,400 00 Naval Establishment, 103,902 77

Total, \$1,472,647 00 Statement of the advances from the Treasury on account of the expense of each Custom House in the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1853:—

Account. Passamunquid, Maine, \$23,281 50 Portland and Falmouth, " 24,412 00 Salem and Beverly, " 26,983 09 Boston and Charleston Mass., 27,124 87 Providence, R.I., 26,224 34 New Haven, Connecticut, 22,937 00 Oswego, New York, 20,681 07 Niagara, " 11,171 39 Buffalo Creek, " 16,166 60 New York, 792,667 45 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 142,706 00 Baltimore, Maryland, 173,657 44 Wilmington, Delaware, 22,286 90 Norfolk and Portsmouth, Del., 22,928 64 Charleston, South Carolina, 65,910 82 Savannah, Georgia, 32,356 50 Mobile, Alabama, 28,596 48 New Orleans, Louisiana, 201,608 90 Brazos de Santiago, Texas, 13,941 13 Detroit, Michigan, 26,784 51

The grand total for all the cities is \$2,245,017 16

The Fire Eaters and Free Soilers. Franklin Pierce was elected for and elected as a champion of the Compromise measures, and proclaimed himself pledged to the maintenance of those measures in his inaugural Address. Yet, notwithstanding all these things, his first act was to select Jefferson Davis, a Fire Eater, and Robert McClelland, a Free Soiler, as members of his Cabinet, the former being in favor of Secession because of the outrages the Compromise measures perpetrated upon the South, and the latter regarding the same measures as an abominable outrage upon the North.

Thus did Franklin Pierce, who was elected President, because General Scott could not be trusted on the Slavery question, commence the fulfillment of his pledges in relation to the Compromise measures. This was his mode of "chaining the perpetrator to the Union, and swearing with renewed zeal to maintain its honor untrammelled." Nor did he stop here. One of his next acts was to place John A. Campbell, a Fire Eater, who like Jefferson Davis, is in favor of Secession and an opponent of the Compromise measures, upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, following that up, as has been said by the N. Y. Post, with fifteen out of the seventeen diplomatic appointments from the Slave States, who were of the same stripe as Campbell, among whom were Pierce, Scott, Edward D. Leon, and John N. Daniel. Having thus provided for the Fire Eaters, how could he do otherwise than take care of the Free Soilers—John A. Dix, Isaac V. Fowler, John Cochran, and others in New York, and others of like political complexion in other States, had prominent positions awarded to them by him, to keep up the equilibrium, we presume, between the two factions.

Truly the Fire Eaters and Free Soilers have monopolized the offices. The fact cannot be denied. The Washington Union, the organ of the Administration, acknowledges the fact, and defends it by apology, or explanation or excuse for this policy, so opposed to the principles of the Baltimore Platform and of the inaugural, that President Pierce intends to buy up Secessionists and Free Soilers with office, and arrest the great Anti-Slavery movement in the North, and Secession doings in the South, by throwing a sop to the leaders. The Union Democracy have the paper resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, and the declarations of the inaugural, and the Washington Union, and the Democrats spit upon and reject both from the secure cover of office and of official position and influence.

MUCH IN LITTLE. Breatling its last—the old year. The Court will commence on Monday the 9th day of January 1854. The Philadelphia Sun has dressed itself in new type—it looks well. One of the very best Whig papers published in the State—THE DAILY NEWS. The navigation still continues open, and it is said there is a heavy business doing. It is said that the goods at the Crystal Palace, are valued at \$5,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA. Dec. 19, '53. Flour per barrel, \$6.00 a \$6.00 Clover Seed, per bushel, 75.00 Red Wheat, per bushel, 1.20 White Wheat, per bushel, 1.20 Rye, per bushel, .75 Corn, per bushel, .50 Buckwheat, per bushel, .44 Oats, per bushel, .44 Flaxseed, per bushel, 1.00 Hay, per ton, 8.50 Butter, per lb., 15

BALTIMORE. Dec. 19, 1853. Flour per barrel, \$6.00 a \$6.00 Corn Meal, per bushel, 75.00 White Wheat, per bushel, 1.20 Red, 1.20 Oats, per bushel, .46

POISONING. Thousands of Parents who use Vermeife composed of Castor Oil, Colomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundation for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c. In another column will be found the advertisement of Hohenack's Medicine, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their Children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hohenack's Liver Pills. "Do not Deceive," but ask for Hohenack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOHENACK'S, as none else are genuine.

MARRIED. At the Railroad Hotel, on the evening of the 14th inst., by Rev. W. M. Deaton, Mr. JESSE HICKBARTH and Miss AMELIA ANN EASTER, both of Spruce Creek, Pa. At the same place, and at the same time, and by the same, Mr. GEO. W. GRUFFITH and Miss SARAH SHULTZ, both of Spruce Creek. At the same place, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., by Rev. Lowman Hawes, Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER to Miss SARAH JAMES, both of Spruce Creek.

On the 14th inst., on the evening of the 15th inst., by Rev. W. M. Deaton, Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER to Miss SARAH JAMES, both of Spruce Creek.

DIED. On Friday the 9th inst., in Altoona, SAMUEL OSKER, son of J. K. and C. E. Bellman, aged 1 year and 8 months. WHISKY constantly on hand and for sale by the Barrel, at the cheap rate of J. BRICKER.

STRAYED from the Farm of the subscriber, a BAY COLT, rising three years old. The Colt was last seen between Huntingdon and Jacksonstown. A liberal reward will be given for information as to where he can be found. JOHN ROSS, McVeytown, Milton co., Dec. 21, 1853-34.

NOTICE. ALL persons interested, will please take notice that the Notes and accounts of Dorsey & Maguire, and also of James Maguire, will be placed in the hands of Alexander Post, Esq., for collection, after the 24th inst. JAMES MAGUIRE. Dec. 21, 1853.

Rail Road Notice. THE Stockholders of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, are hereby notified that the election to be held at the Town Hall, in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the second MONDAY, (and 9th day) of January next, to elect, by ballot, Twelve Directors, one of whom shall be President, to serve for the ensuing year. By the 8th Sec. of the General Rail Road Laws, it is enacted that "No Stockholder shall be entitled to vote at any Election, nor at any general or special meeting of the Company, on whom shares or shares any installment or arrearages may be due more than thirty days next preceding said election or meeting." By order of the Board of Directors. Hunt. Dec. 21, 1853-34.

PETITION. To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, at January term. THE petition of William Christy respectfully represents, that he is well provided and provided with room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies, situated in the borough of Alexandria, in Porter township, known as the "Grand Stand" said borough, &c., &c., and therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public Inn or Tavern, and he, in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. WILLIAM CHRISTY.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE. In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of JANUARY NEXT, the Real Estate herein described, to wit:—A tract of land situate in Port township, in said county, adjoining lands of Abraham Spick on the East, lands of Norris heirs on the South, and lands of Jacob Hoffman and Robert Hoffman on the West, containing 460 Acres, be the same more or less, and being thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, a Mill and a Leg Barn, about 100 Acres of which are in the hands of Charles Shaffer, Moses Hamer, and Jacob Shovalter, and Jacob Litzinger, and containing 30 Acres, be the same more or less.—To be sold as the property of Patrick Lang, late of said township, deceased, by the Administrator. Sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, at the dwelling house on the tract first above described, commonly called the Oswalt Tract, and will thence be adjourned to the wood land tract. TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, one third thereof within one year with the interest; one third at and immediately after the death of the Widow of said dec'd., and the interest on the said one third to be annually and regularly paid to said Widow during her life, to be secured by bond and mortgage. December 14, 1853-34. JOHN KERR, Adm.

HUZZA FOR TURKEY!! J. W. SEXTON has just received a quantity of fresh supply of FINEST WATER GOODS, which they are determined to sell at lower prices than can be purchased at any other establishment. Give us a call.

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Scotch and Plain Velvet Ribbons, by J. W. SEXTON. JUST received and for sale, Mackerel, Cod Fish, Plaster, Salt, &c., &c., by J. W. SEXTON.

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