Huntingdon Journal.

PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, December 19, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, SAM. G. WHITTAKER. } EDITORS.

FLOUR

A few barrels of splendid flour for sale. Inquire at the "Journal Office," immediately.

MAP OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of our esteemed friend Wm. Christy, Surveyor, in another column. Mr. Christy we are confident, will get up a map worthy old "mother Huntingdon," and we do hope our citizens will show such encouragement towards this enterprise, as may procure its speedy completion.

Mr. Christy was formerly County Surveyor, and is a splendid draughtsman. Let every citizen of the county become a subscriber.—See advertisement.

The Post Office Department.

The entire receipts of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, are stated at $6,373,044, being an excess of $350,000 over the receipts of the previous year. But the extension of the mail service and the increase in the expense of transporting the mails, have been proportionally increased, and caused the outlay to exceed the revenue. So that there is yet something wanting to render the Post Office a self-sustaining department. Taking into view its benefits to all classes of people there is no service to which an appropriation should be more cheerfully accorded.

Bearding the Lion.

The Grand Duke Constantine seems to have some of the vigor and boldness of his father, the Emperor Nicholas. It is stated in a Paris paper, in a letter from St. Petersburg, that in a council of war he proposed to arm and equip the whole fleet of Cronstadt, Revel, and Sweaborg, to embark 20,000 men of picked troops, to make sail at a propitious hour, to force a passage through the Allied squadrons, or await their departure, and the moment they left the Baltic to effect a landing in Scotland or England. The Empress opposed the enterprise, and the Emperor hearkened to his wife's advice.

State Military Convention.

By arrangement of military gentlemen in different parts of the State, a Military Convention is proposed to be held in Harrisburg on the third Monday (21st) of January, for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of our militia. This convention was suggested by a meeting of military men in Pittsburg, and we have no doubt the suggestion will be heartily responded to in other parts of the State. Our Volunteers deserve more encouragement at the hands of the State than they now receive.

Sunday Work.

In Mifflin county, recently, a Justice of the Peace summarily convicted a number of persons for an infraction of the Sunday Law, in doing the work necessary to keep in blast the anthracite furnace of Etting, Graff & Co. The case was remanded to the Court of Common Pleas of the county, by writ of *certiorari*, and this tribunal, after a careful reviewal of facts, reversed the decision of the Justice of the Peace. Judge Wilson, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said that he was satisfied that the injuries consequent on the stoppage of the blast of such furnaces for twenty-four hours out of every seven days, would be so great and general as essentially to be fatal to the manufacture of iron in this country, and that the act of assembly prohibiting worldly employment on the Sabbath does not impose a fine for the work necessary to keep a furnace in blast.

Must Read and Write.

Connecticut has adopted a constitutional provision which disfranchises all in that State who are not able to read and write. This seems to be in consonance with the growing sentiment of this country. Ignorance is at war with the *genius* of our institutions; and a person who is not able to read the Constitution or laws of the country, it strikes us, would not make a very competent person to pass upon the merits of legislation. Such is now the progress among us that there is no longer any excuse for utter illiteracy. The poorest child has opened to him the means of education, and all are invited to come and partake freely at the fountain of knowledge, without money and without price. Those who neglect this offering cannot expect to become good and useful citizens. It is the duty of every one in a free land like ours to be diligent in reading, so that he may make himself acquainted with the current history of the times, and exercise the glorious privileges of a freeman with intelligence and independence.—Knowledge among the people is the only safety for prolonged Liberty, and ever good citizen should foster its growth.

Fame vs. Woman.

"Mr. Editors:—Have you read Fanny Fern's new work, entitled "Rose Clark?" If you have not you miss a treat. I hope you will give the enclosed paragraph, which I clip from "Rose," a place in the Journal. CALLIE.

"Fame is a great amount to a true woman's heart. The fret and tumult, and din of battle are not for her. The vulgar stare for which there is no preventive, save the unrecognizing one of *honor*; the impertinent tone of familiarity, supposed to be acceptable by those to whom a woman's heart is yet a sealed book; what are tears to oppose to such bludgeon weapons? No, the fret and din of battle are not for her; but if, at the call of trumpet-tongued necessity, she buckle on the armor, let her fight with what good courage her God may give her, valuing far above the laurel crown, when won, the loving hearts for which she toils—which beat glad welcome home."

We are happy to inform our fair correspondent "Callie" that we have the book, but not yet through it. Whilst we are no believer in Woman's Rights, yet we nevertheless think Fanny takes the right side of the question.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Cincinnati papers of Thursday last give the particulars of the explosion of the steam fire engine "Uncle Joe," on Wednesday. The Engineer was thrown up some seventy feet, and killed instantly. His name was John Winterbottom, an Englishman. He left a wife and infant child. Alexander B. Latta, Benjamin Gilman and Jeremiah Brandt were scalded—principally about the face and arms. Horace English was hurt in the side (not supposed severely) by some missile. The Engineer's legs were entirely cut off. Just before the explosion the bursting of a hose had dispersed the crowd, or the calamity would probably have been still more serious.

Gov. Clark, of New York, has pardoned Wm. Kissane, on the official application of the Governors of Ohio and Indiana, and the solicitation of two ex-Governors of Ohio, the District Attorneys of several counties in that State, and about a hundred and fifty other prominent men of the West. Gov. Clark's letter of pardon to Kissane gives as a reason of his clemency that the ends of public justice may be better served by his pardon; from which we infer there are a number of persons yet to convict who may be brought to justice by Kissane's evidence, if he is not disqualified by a term in the penitentiary.

In Congress, on Saturday, the House again failed to organize; two ballots for Speaker were had, with the same result as before. Previous to the balloting Mr. Hickman, of Pa., offered a resolution, which, after debate, was laid on the table to the effect that no person shall be considered a candidate for Speaker who shall not be supported as such on the 60th vote, and after that time all but the two highest candidates be dropped: a choice then to be made between them, and the one obtaining the largest to be the Speaker, provided he receives a majority of the quorum present.

A letter from Kansas territory to the New York Post, gives an alarming picture of the threatening position of affairs at Lawrence.—Both parties were preparing for actual war.—The Free State men were gathering from the the country and, drilling, the forming of intrenchments were quite active. Preparations on both sides have been going on for a week with vigor and thoroughness, and the demands of the assailants were so ultra that all hope of a compromise was deemed furtile.

Warren C. Ayres, a Boston broker, and Oliver King, a hotel-keeper of Lowell, Mass., charged with robbing the American express of fifty thousand dollars in gold, belonging to the Government, at the West, on its transit eastward. W. C. White, the express messenger who had the gold in charge, has also been arrested, and a fourth person is also in custody.

Dr. S. S. Guy has been elected a delegate to the Philadelphia American Convention from the 2d Congressional District, New York. His competitor was a Mr. Walker, but the latter being suspected of a partiality for "Live Oak George," his chances, it was evident, were desperate. Dr. Guy is an out and out Fillmore man.

The St. Louis Intelligencer hints in terms not to be mistaken that the major part of the excitement in regard to the Kansas flurry was gotten up by David R. Atchison to influence his election to the U. S. Senate from Missouri. It further says: "We give it as our unqualified opinion that there will be no war in Kansas."

An extra session of the State Council of Ohio Americans will be held in Columbus on the 3d of January next. It is for the purpose of having "a frank and manly expression of sentiment" on the "great question now at issue before the American people." In Ohio the American party consider *wool* the paramount question.

The Glasgow Northern Times states that John S. Orr, *alias* "Angel Gabriel," who has played not a few tricks in Greenock, Liverpool and elsewhere, sailed a few days since in the ship Adam Carr, for Demerara, his native place. He owed the means of reaching his home to the kindness of a friend in Glasgow.

In some parts of Pennsylvania the crops of corn are said to be greater in the aggregate than at any time before in fifteen years. One field, owned by Dr. Wm. Ragon, of Washington county, made one hundred and twenty-two bus. per acre.

Barnum, it is rumored, has failed. He had endorsed for Jerome & Co., an extensive clock firm in Connecticut, who are reported to have an abundance of stock on hand to cover their liabilities, but the clocks won't go!

Twenty thousand barrels of flour have recently been purchased in Detroit, at an average of $7,75. It is all destined for the Crimea and was bought for the British Government.

Counterfeit $20 notes on the bank of Gettysburg are in circulation.

A fire in New York city on Saturday morning in Canal street, destroyed six buildings, the total loss being $150,000.

Nicaragua Affairs.

General Walker had, at the last dates from Nicaragua, received another reinforcement from California, consisting of a rifle company of fifty men, who were taken from San Francisco to San Juan del Sud by the steamer Uncle Sam. This increases his American force at Granada to three hundred and seventy-five men, besides which he has over three hundred native troops, making in all some seven hundred men. California will no doubt continue to be the main source of supply for his forces, as he is well known and popular there, and has very active and efficient recruiting officers; while on the Atlantic side Kinney obstructs the entrance to Nicaragua, and the United States authorities seem disposed to frustrate all attempts at emigration thither. There is but little fear now that Walker can be disturbed in his authority by assault from without, and if it be true, as alleged, that the President of Honduras has arrived at Granada to propose a new confederation of the Central American States, with Walker at the head as military commander, we may expect important events in that region. In these doings Kinney, who flourishes here so magnificently on the strength of what he was going to do in Central America, plays but a small and insignificant part. The bold and daring Californian has made himself master of the situation, and everything now looks fair for the inauguration of a durable government in that distracted country, under the auspices of a superior race of conquerors.

Pay of Jurors.

There is a general murmuring among the Jurors who attend court, at the inadequacy of the *per diem*. The law allows one dollar per day, and six cents mileage going and returning. This is barely sufficient to pay the landlord's bill, and not enough to pay the boot-black. A juror comes to town and is obliged to send home his horse and vehicle because he can't afford to be out of pocket. A Juryman who is obliged to neglect his farm at home—to leave his plough, his hay-field, or his seeding—complains very justly that he is obliged to serve the public at great inconvenience, and be out of pocket. Frequently he is subjected to great loss by neglecting his own business, for Court *always* comes at a "busy time," and the Judge *never* will "excuse" him unless he takes physic and makes himself sick! The pay of a Juror should be $1 50; this would pay his tavern bill, and leave a small balance at the end of the week, to buy a dress to take home to his "better half," and a few nick-nacks for the "little ones." His "welcome home" would be none the less cordial for these little acts of remembrance to the domestic circle. We commend this subject to the attention of members of the Legislature; and most cordially recommend them to cut down their own pay to the old standard of $3 and to raise that of Jurors to $1 50 and witnesses also to a dollar.

The pay of a witness, which is only 62½ cts. per day, is insufficient to pay his boarding bill. It is manifest that paying one dollar per day, of a tavern bill, and receiving but 62½ cents in return, is serving one's country under difficulties; in fact it's a *bore*, and we wonder why our good citizens have not moved in the matter long ago.

THE DARK DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS.—This is the time for the "dark days before Christmas" so often spoken of, and which come around so regularly about this season, when the sun is in no hurry to get up, and when "night sets in ere afternoon is out." On such days as these, when heavy wintry clouds veil the face of his solar majesty during the few hours he deigns to favor us with his presence, light is at a premium. On such days the dwellers in close courts and narrow alleys have to hug close to their windows to ply their needles even at mid-day, while gas lights are kept constantly burning in back offices, and in the inner recesses of city storehouses. "The dark days before Christmas" add nothing to the troubles of the dwellers in luxurious homes, or to the cares of those who have gaslights to dispel the gloom. But the "dark days" are dark days indeed to those whose lives are a constant struggle with poverty. There is little enough of light and cheerfulness for the very poor, even when the sun shines brightly, and the air is mild: but when heavy clouds hide the sun and snow flakes fill the air, the "dark days" become terrible. Dear food, scanty toil, and many wants come with winter, and the "dark days" are a type of the sorrow that comes in its train.

Outward darkness only serves to make inner darkness more bright and cheerful, and to many the "dark days before Christmas" have a [illegible] who only exchange the outer darkness for a gloom more intense when they go within their own poor homes. Those who have light to spare should let some of it shine in the dwellings of their less fortunate fellows, and cheer them through the "dark days," both before and after Christmas.

WALKER IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—It is said that a plan has been started by Walker and others to combine all Central America under one government. It is the old Central American Confederation revived, and seems likely to succeed. Honduras and San Salvador send Commissioners to consider the plan, and Costa Rica and Guatemala will be compelled to come into it, if unwilling. Gen. Walker will have a large empire there yet; and, if he can induce the Anglo-Saxon race—the Yankees in particular—to settle there in sufficient numbers, it will yet become a powerful and prosperous republic. Its commercial position is of great advantage, and its soil and minerals of great value.

☞ There is a young sprig in this town who is trying to make a great man of himself by writing letters to politicians and distinguished men at a distance. During a late trip east we had an opporiunity to see one of these delightful epistles. It of course represented the writer as the head of his party in this vicinity.—Those who receive such letters would do well to understand that the writer has no sort of influence here, and is considered a nuisance in the party. He is a very little man at home.

☞ Mr. Wm. Pickering, near Spartapolis, Va., was butchering, and in the effort to stick a hog which had been shot, the knife was forced against his own throat severing one of the main arteries of his neck! The artery was tied up and the wound dressed, and he was tho't to be in a safe condition; but it again commenced bleeding and could not be stopped before death ensued.

☞ The Chicago Democrat of Tuesday, says that a woman arrived at that place a few days previous, with the dead body of her husband, which she was taking east for burial. On the route she fell in with a young man, and, on the arrival of the cars at Chicago, they went off together, leaving the dead body of the husband in the depot, where it has remained since.

☞ We must again ask the indulgence of our esteemed friend and correspondent H. C. B.—for the non appearance of his eloquent remarks on "*The Higher Law.*" The delay has been unavoidable. Next week we hope to make all right.

☞ There are now but two licensed hotels in Harrisburg, and these licenses expire in January. The Court last week, designated several wholesale dealers and grocers who will be allowed to sell by the quart, or in larger quantities.

☞ A Paris correspondent of the N. York Tribune speaks of a lady who received intelligence from the Crimea of the death of her lover, her father, her brother and uncle all by one post. Such is war.

A BACHELOR'S HUMANITY.—The story of Dr. Kane's intended marriage with one of the Fox girls is denied. He contributed towards the education of the young lady, thinking her worthy of a better employment than spirit rapping, "from pure motives of humanity."

Review of New Books.

THE KANZAS REGION.—By Max Green. Fowler and Wells, New York, Publishers.

The word *Kanzas* has become extremely familiar to the public eye, from the fact that matter enough to fill an octavo volume or two is presented daily in the papers on subjects connected with the politics of that Territory. But with politics we have nothing to do. Our more useful but less pretentious task is to dispense information, derived from the excellent little work before us, "Max. Green's Survey of the Great Kanzas Region." To that country thousands are looking as their future home. Already the tide of emigration sets Kanzas-ward, and just as soon as the political destiny of the Territory is settled, it rival, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois in the rapidity of its advancement.—Mr. Green's work appears at the right moment. It makes us acquainted with the value and importance of Kanzas at the very time when its political character is to be decided for many generations.

The Territory of Kanzas contains eighty-one millions of acres, of which about one fourth is barren or mountainous; The remainder fertile in various degrees. The greater part of the arable land is prairie of Illinois, and in no respect inferior to it. The climate, however, more nearly resembles that of Virginia, without its sultriness in the hot months.

A wide distribution of the work at the present time will be of service in many ways; particularly for the purpose of showing the precise quality of the bone for which two great parties are contending.

GEOFFREY MONCTON.—By Mrs. Moodie. De Witt & Davenport, New York.

The brilliant author of "Roughing it in the Bush," has produced a work worthy of her genius, and one which will make her still better known and appreciated in every family of intelligence throughout the land. Good as all her other stories are, this far exceeds them all in beauty of conception, and the thrilling interests which is excited for the unfortunate victim of an uncle's treachery.

The heroine of the story, the sweet Margaret, is a beautiful creation of all that is lovely and feminine in woman, such a one as we may imagine the author to have been herself in her youth, ere hardships and trials had dimmed her eye and furrowed her brow, but it is evident that all this has neither chilled her heart nor rendered her insensible to anything that is beautiful in nature or art. There is a charm about her writings that carries us along like magic, till reaching the end we unconsciously exclaim "is this all?" and with regrets we lay aside a volume which has held us entranced from title page to finis. By a liberal arrangement on the part of the Publishers, the work will be printed first in this country, the author receiving a copyright, and the proof sheets sent to Bentley, of London, to be issued simultaneously with its appearance here.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL.—The Journal for December is before us, and is replete with interesting matter. We hope that the Teachers of our county will patronize this work.

THE INVENTOR.—As a scientific work the Inventor stands among the best. The December No. is a rich production.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.—We commend this brilliant paper to the notice of our readers. Frank deserves the public favor for getting up this elegant work.

THE STUDENT.—This excellent little work for December, is on our table. It is the very book we would recommend to students. $1 a year. Calkins & Co., N. Y.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I notice in the last issue of your paper a call for a meeting of the *Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute* on the 24th and 25th days of the present month. This call purports to be "by order of the Executive Committee," which is certainly a mistake. There is, in fact, no such committee in existence, *Mr. Baker* being dead, *Mr. Hall* having ceased to act, and the vacancies never having been filled.

The *very late date* of the call is another reason why I think there is something wrong.—The constitution of the Institute expressly declares that the arrangements for these meetings shall be made, and a programme of business to be transacted, published *at least six weeks before the time fixed for such meeting*; and a portion of these preliminary arrangements devolves on the *Board of Managers*, who, in this case, appear not to have taken any action whatever.

The unsuitableness of *the time fixed* for this meeting is another presumptive, if not positive evidence of a mistake somewhere. Christmas is a day of general pleasure-taking, and teachers, with all their self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of their profession, can hardly be expected to forego the enjoyment peculiar to this season. They, like other people, will desire relaxation from business, and the luxury of visiting and entertaining their friends, attending parties, &c. The little coterie of teachers in the town of *Huntingdon*, who can enjoy their friends and the meeting all at home, may be pleased with this arrangement, but I apprehend that very few teachers in other parts of the county, will feel suited, or find it convenient to attend. I hope, therefore, that the meeting will be adjourned to a more fitting season, *and* that the requirements of the Constitution will be observed in its future announcement.

Birmingham, Dec. 14, 1855.

☞ In some parts of our State the corn crops are said to be greater in the aggregate than at any time before in fifteen years. From seventy to ninety bushels per acre is a common yield.

☞ A New musical Instrument for Churches which promises to take the place of Organs, has just been manufactured by a Boston firm. It is called the Organ Harmonium.

AWFUL.—Between the 1st of August and the 1st of November, there were in the United States eight railroad disasters, by which sixty persons have lost their lives, and one-hundred and fourty-four wounded.

☞ The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, at the last term, in the case of Franklin Whitney, decided that being found drunk three times within six months does not make a man punishable as a common drunkard under the statute.

☞ Judge Stuart, of the Supreme Court of Quebec, has decided that American coins are not a legal tender in the British Province

☞ Rumors of peace from Russia.

News of the Week.

Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the Reports at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1854, to the 30th day of November, 1855, both days inclusive:

Lands,	$17,119 15
Auction Commisions,	21,273 75
Auction Duties,	51,926 56
Tax on Bank Dividends,	345,138 09
Tax on Corporation Stocks,	273,631 48
Tax on Personal and Real Estate,	1,721,113 79
Tavern Licenses,	82,259 86
Retailers' Licens	271,997 95
Sample Licenses,	2,358 00
Pedlars' Licenses,	2,191 97
Brokers' Licenses,	8,098 49
Theatre, Circus and Menagerie Licenses,	7,938 60
Distillery and Brewery Licenses,	3,369 35
Billiard Room, Bowling Saloon and Tenpin Alley Licenses,	2,269 63
Eating-house, Beer-house and Restaurant Licenses,	16,076 35
Patent Medicine Licenses,	1,941 57
Pamphlet Laws,	304 45
Militia Tax,	19,627 79
Millers' Tax,	6,254 19
Foreign Insurance Agencies,	4,185 61
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c,	59,453 23
Tax on certain Offices,	20,889 66
Collateral Inheritance Tax,	117,970 26
Canal and Railroads Tolls,	1,942,376 71
Canal Fines,	40 00
Tax on Enrolment of Laws,	11,985 00
Premiums on Charters,	10,647 00
Tax on Loans,	140,463 33
Interest on Loans,	12,116 29
Sales of public property,	9,125 00
Tax on Tonnage,	161,125 25
Penna. State Lunatic Hospital under Act of 8th May, 1855,	830 92
Esch eats,	1,983 79
Accrued Interest,	1,495 07
Colonial Record and Penna. Archives,	28 50
Refunded Cash,	16,783 83
Annuity for right of way,	10,000 00
Fees of the public offices,	4,011 71
Miscellaneous, (including surplus fund.)	9,555 53
	$5,390,434 11
Balance in the Treasury Dec. 1, 1854, available,	$1,240,928 72
Depreciated funds in the treasury, inavailable	41,032 00
	$6,672,434 83

Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Summary of the payments at the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1854, to the 30th day of November, 1855, both days inclusive.

Public Improvements,	$1,838,791 18
Expenses of Government,	339,081 22
Militia Expenses,	1,570 55
Pennsylvania Volunteers in the late war with Mexico,	321 50
Pensions and Gratuities,	13,439 41
Charitable Institutions,	78,813 19
Penna. Colonization Society,	160 00
Penna. State Agricultural Society,	4,240 00
Common Schools,	240,574 65
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	260,838 00
Loans,	316,550 60
Interest on Loans,	2,077,039 94
Guarantied Interest,	24,517 50
Domestic Creditors,	1,619 85
Damages on the Public Works,	29,816 86
Special Commissioners,	251 50
State Library,	2,599 93
Public Buildings and Grounds,	13,466 77
Houses of Refuge,	33,000 00
Penitentiaries,	24,168 00
Escheats,	1,039 05
Penna. Claimants under the Acts of 1799, 1862, &c.	1,799 86
Colonial Records and Penna. Archives,	3,217 50
Amendments to the Constitution,	3,613 83
Abatement of State Tax,	60,691 79
Re-issuing relief notes,	1,000 00
Mercantile Appraisers,	827 14
Counsel fees and Commissions,	10,724 72
Miscellaneous,	10,858 18
	$5,387,707 52
Balance in the State Treasury, Nov. 30, 1855, available	$1,245,697 31
Depreciated funds in Treasury unavailable,	41,030 00
	$6,672,434 83

Standing Committee.

Mr. Cass moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the Standing Committees. This being argeed to, he remarked that it has been usual to dispense with the election by ballot, as required by the Rules, and he expressed the hope that in order to expediate business, the same course should now be pursued.

Mr. Hale objecting, the Senate proceeded to ballot, with the following result:

Committee of Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Sliddell, Clayton, Weller and Fish.

Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Toucy, Pearce, Staurt, Brodhead and Crittenden.

Commerce—Messrs. Hamlin, Dodge Staurt Seward, Clay and Benjamin.

Manufactures—Messrs. Wright, Allen, Harlan, Wilson and Trumbell.

Agriculture—Messrs. Allen, Hunter, Thompson, of New Jersey, Harlan and Wade.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Weller, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Jones, of Tenn., Pratt and Iverson.

Militia.—Messrs. Houston, Dodge, Bell, of N. H., Thompson, of Ky., and Briggs.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Fish, Bell, of Tenn., Thompson of N. J., James, and Slidell.

Public Lands—Messrs. Staurt, Johnson, Foot, Clayton, Pugh, and Mallory.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Briggs, Thompson, of Ky., Foster and Wilson.

Indian Affairs—Messrs, Sebastain, Rusk, Toombs, Reid, and Bell of Tenn.

Claims—Messrs. Brodhead, Fessenden, Geyer, Iverson, Yulee, and Wade.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Evans, Reid, Hale, Foster, and Durkee.

Judicary—Messrs. Butler, Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Toombs, and Pugh.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Rusk, Collamer, Adams, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, and Yulee.

Roads and Canal—Messrs Slidell Bell of N. H., Biggs, Durkee, Jones of Tennessee, and Wright.

Pensions—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Sumner, Thompson New Jersey, Seward.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Allen Mason, Pratt, and Ried.

Patents—Messrs. James, Evans, Staurt, Brown, Thompson of Ky., and Fessenden.

Retrenchment—Messrs. Adams, Fitzpatrick Fish, Biggs, and Crittenden.

Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones of Iowa, Collamer, Bell, Sebastian and Biggs.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans, Foot and Wright.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Bayard, James, Hunter, Thompson of N. J., Pratt Hale.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Collamer and Wade.

Library—Messrs. Pearce, Cass and Bayard.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones of Iowa and Sumner.

The first named of the gentlemen on each of the committees was elected chairman.

☞ Rumors of peace from Russia.

COUNSEL.—But few of the reading public are aware how continually an editor is called upon to advise his patrons on every subject, from politics to the breed of cattle. Through the whole range of our duties none has perplexed us more than to tell our readers what to take for a cure when they are sick. Hitherto this has been a severe trial to all our skill, but it will not be hereafter. We have been taking, and have seen the evidence from others that have taken Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. They need but a slight trial to convince the most skeptical how far they are superior to the other medicines we have had in use. They have one single property of great importance to the sick and that is *they cure.—Boston Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour.—There is little or nothing doing today; standard brands are freely offered at $8-50 without finding buyers, and sales are limited to small lots taken for home use, within the range of $8 50a10 50 for fair retailing to extra and fancy brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull at previous quoted rates; a sale of 200 bbls of the latter, Penn. Meal, was made at $1 per bbl. Grain—Wheat continues very scarce, but the demand is limited, and only 150a160 bushels found buyers, mostly in small lots; at $1 90a2 for reds and $205a2-10 for white of fair and prime quality, including 600 bushels Penna. at our highest figures. A sale of damaged was also made at 90c.—Rye is more active and about 10,000 bushels Western were disposed of last evening and this morning, at $1 25, including a few small lots, mostly Southern, at $1 20. Corn is in steady demand, and 4000a5000 bush. new white at 79c, 1000 bushels prime Southern yellow, very dry, at 85c, and several lots, part Penna, at 78a80c, as to condition. Oats are quiet, and about 2000 bushels sold, including good Delaware and fair Penna, in lots, at 42c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAP OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

The undersigned purposes publishing provided sufficient encouragement be obtained, a Map of Huntingdon County. Said Map to be constructed by actual survey of all the public Roads, Railroads, Rivers, Streams, Canals, Township Lines, &c., and every place of note contained in said county carefully shown in their respective places, and the name and place of residence of nearly every business man in said county, and the branch of business followed by each one respectively, and the place marked where nearly all the farm buildings stand, and the proprietor's and occupant's names. Said map to contain from fourteen to eighteen feet of measuring, and to be finished in the most modern style and workmanlike manner, &c. WILLIAM CHRISTY.

Dec. 19, 1855.—tf.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

There has been opened in the Hall formerly occupied by the "Sons of Temperance" in the Borough of Huntingdon, a School under the above title, in which, is proposed to be given a thorough course of instruction and Practice in Single and Double Entry Book-Keeping. Also lectures on Commercial Law, will be given in regular course, by the most talented members of the Bar.

Students can enter at any time, a day or evening Class, or both if they wish. For any other particulars, address personally or by letter

T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1855.—3m*

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at the Orphans' Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for said county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 16th day of January, to wit:

1. Henry B. Mytinger, Guardian of James Stewart, minor son of Anthony J. Stewart, late of Morris township, dec'd.
2. James Maguire, Guardian of James McCahan, minor son of James McCahan, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
3. James Maguire, Guardian of Margaret McCahan, minor daughter of James McCahan, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
4. The General Guardianship Account of John Scott, Esq., Guardian of the minor children of Greenberry Dorsey, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
5. John Scott, Esq., Guardian of Ellen P. & Mary M. Dorsey, minor children of Greenberry Dorsey, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
6. John Owens, Esq., Guardian of Walter K. Beatty, minor son of Hugh Beatty, late of Wayne township, Mifflin county, dec'd.
7. Alexander Magee, Executor of Elizabeth Parsons, dec'd., who was the Administrator of Joseph Parsons, late of Tell township, dec'd.
8. The Final Account of Daniel Piper, acting Executor of Jacob G. Hayett, late of Porter township, dec'd.
9. The Supplemental Account of John Robb, Executor of William D. Robb, late of Porter township, dec'd.
10. George W. Hazzard & Elizabeth Pheasant, Administrators of Zachariah Pheasant, late of Union township, dec'd.
11. John K. Metz, Esq., Administrator of William Marlin, late of Brady township, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

Register's Office.
Huntingdon, Dec. 14, '55.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1855, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial District of Pennsylvania composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria, and the Hon. Thomas F. Stuart and Jonathan McWilliams, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed, to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital or felonies of death and other offences crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter sessions, will be held at the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of January, next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectfully appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, and the 79th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 23d day of November, 1855, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held in the Court House in the Borough of Huntingdon, on the third Monday (and 21st day) of January, A. D., 1856, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses and suitors, in the trial of all issues are required to appear.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, and the 79th year of American Independence.

JOSHUA GREENLAND, Sheriff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Medical Notice.

DR. C. L. KELLING of Mechanicsburg respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he will be found at Mr. Robt. V. Stewart's on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of January, for Consultation.

Persons afflicted with *Cancers, wens, or Tumors* will call the first or second day.

Dec. 19, '55.—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Tuesday the 15th day of January next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, Henry Comproper, of in and to a certain lot of ground, situate on the North side of Hill street in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting fifty feet on Hill street and extending back two hundred feet on Charles street, to Washington street, having thereon erected a large log weatherboarded house, two stories and a-half high with back building 45 by 14 feet, with a new building fronting on Charles street, erected for a carpenter shop. The said house and lot known as the Dopp Tavern property, and numbered 215 in the plan of the said borough of Huntingdon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Comproper.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of said defendant, of, in and to a piece, parcel or farm of land in Cromwell township, in the county of Huntingdon, containing 183 acres more or less, about 90 acres of which are cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a one and a half story log house, a small one story log shop, and a log barn, together with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Laird.

ALSO.

All the Defendant's right and interest in and to a tract of land in Barree township, Huntingdon county, containing 20 acres, more or less, bounded on the East by Thomas Cromwell and on the South, North and West by Gough's heirs, having thereon erected a two story log house, a small frame barn with other out buildings; about 28 acres cleared and under cultivation.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Catharine Ash.

ALSO.

All the Defendant's right and interest and estate, in and to the following described tract of land situate in Cass township, Huntingdon co., bounded on the North by lands of James Norris, West by Jacob Barger, South by Jacob Drake, and containing 196 acres, be the same more or less, with about 50 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a two story log house and small stable and saw mill.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Crotsley.

ALSO,

All the right and interest of William Stitt one of the Defendants in and to one lot of ground in the village of Schrarsville, Huntingdon county, one fronting 57 feet 8 inches on Hudson street, and extending back at right angles 90 feet to Ashman street, bounded by lands of George D. Hudson on the East, having thereon erected a two story log house. The other fronting 57 feet 8 inches, on Hudson street, and extending back to Ashman street 90 feet, having thereon erected a small frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Stitt and Elias Swoope.

ALSO,

A certain lot of ground adjoining the borough of Birmingham, containing about one acre more or less, adjoining a lot of John Owens, Esq., on the west, the public road leading from Birmingham to Waterstreet on the south, lands of Shoemberger on the north and east, on which is erected a Brick Building, seventy feet in length, and 35 feet in depth, three stories high, with stone basement.

Seized, taken in Execution and to be sold as the property of the Mountain Female Seminary.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of the Defendant, Thomas Wallace, of, in and to a piece and parcel of meadow land, situate on the margin of Stone Creek, in the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining a lot of George Jackson on the North, a lot of William Morris, on the South, another lot of said defendant's, in the same enclosure on the West, and said Creek on the East, containing seven acres and sixty-four perches, be the same more or less.

ALSO—A lot of ground situate at the south-eastern corner of Church street and St. Clair street, in said borough, fronting ninety-six feet on St. Clair street, and extending back from the same two hundred feet, to the alley in the said borough, and western boundary of the said above mentioned and described lot. Bounded on the North by Church street, and on the South by a lot owned by the widow Bawn, including the whole of lot No. 173 and part of lot No. 172 in the recorded plan of said borough.

ALSO—Four contiguous lots of ground, situate in said borough, bounded on the North and West by the Reuben Parsons, on the East by the Warm Springs road, and on the South by a lot of the Hon. James Gwin. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are represented on a map of said lots, divided on the 14th day of October, 1854, for the defendant by J. Simpson Africa, Conty Surveyor, containing each four acres, and No. 4 containing about three acres, be the same more less.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Wallace.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the Defendant, Richardson Read, of, in and to all the Real Estate late of his father, Thomas Read, dec'd., (who died intestate) to wit: The undivided one-fifth part of all the real estate which was owned and claimed by the said Thomas Read, dec'd., immediately before and at the time of his death; that