Now whilst we deprecate the idea of Church establishments by the State, we must never forget the indebtedness of the latter to the former for its progress in liberal principles and civilization.

It is not true as politicians in the pride of their hearts too frequently say, that man by unassisted reason is a progressive being, and that the light of nature alone has brought us up to our high position amongst the nations of the earth. And had the President consulted either ancient or modern history with an unbiased heart, instead of reducing the claims of that "higher law" upon our regards, he would as an honest politician have employed all his character as a man, as well as all the influences of his high office to enhance it in our estimation.

What progress had our Anglo-Saxon fathers made from the days of their father Jephthah, save, in moral and intellectual darkness, down till the 3d century; when a few rays of light from that "higher law" fell upon the dark region of North Britain, whence it was carried from the Clyde to Inland, and thence by Columbo to Iona, where he established a school with that "higher law" for its basis, and from whence diverged those rays of light by which the native darkness was rolled back from the British mind, until, as is well known, its light and its tendency to promote human liberty, was a principle cause of the retrenchment of despotic power, during the reign of Elizabeth and James I; and that it was by virtue of this law, working in the hearts of the British subjects, that the tyrannic Stewart dynasty was driven from the throne of England, and the world freed from a set of monsters. Our President could not have lived for over half a century amongst the children of the Puritans in the east, without learning from them, that it was because their fathers were so inspired with love for "that higher law" and consequent hatred of despotism, that they were constrained to leave the land and the graves of their fathers, brave the dangers of the deep, the howling wilderness, [illegible] our fair inheritance is the result, and the price of their toils and privations.

Did not our whole race with the single exception of the Waldenses, sink deeper and deeper into moral and intellectual darkness, from the fourth to the sixteenth century, simply because a corrupt hierarchy sealed the Bible against the understanding of the people; until despotism in church and State, with all its poisoness and deleterious tendencies became intolerable, and until a Franciscan monk snatched that life-giving despot from the monastery where for ages it had been hidby a dishonest priesthood?

And is not the grand result written upon every page of modern history? Europe was electrified, the proud hierarchy tumbled, thrones rocked to their centres, light shot athwart the gloom of ages; and school-boys can now sing joyfully the result of that glorious reformation in eulogies to the civil and religious liberty they now enjoy.

Contrast the benefit and blessings enjoyed by those nations who make that "higher law" the basis of their civil policy, with those who are denied its influence. Contrast republican France with republican America. The history of the former is written in blood, because they rejected the Bible with that "higher law," repudiated the Sabbath, denied the existence of God, and worshipped a courtezan. And what has been the result? Their soil has been sotted with their blood, they break one yoke only to have a more galling one placed upon their lacerated shoulders. At one time we see them in throes for liberty, bestowing eulogies on their own ideal goddess; at another time electing an Emperor, who at their expense may indulge in fantastic balls and masquerades, spend millions of their hard earned money at his pleasure, and send hundreds of thousands of their fellow subjects to perish in war to gratify his vile ambition. Whilst the American republic is in the enjoyment of peace and happiness, and we can assign no reason for the difference, save that the former disregard the "higher law" and the latter have made it the very essence of our civil institutions, the germ of which was written in the Mayflower before its immortal deposit was landed upon the Plymouth Rock.

Travel from South Africa to Greenland, and from Prince William's Sound eastward to Kamschatka, and you find nothing but intellectual darkness and moral waste, save here and there a spot of moral verdure, made such by the light of that "higher law" which men in high places too frequently learn to despise; partly because they frequently mingle with those foreigners whose skeptical minds are poisoned with French and German *isms*, so destructive to true liberty; and partly because that "higher law" comes in conflict with their depraved hearts and wicked aspirations.

Now in conclusion we have only to say that when thousands of the ministers of this "higher law" earnestly, but respectfully prayed that Congress, would not give unbounded license to slavery, they should not have met the rebuke they received from men, only fit to disgrace the high position to which they were called and carry out the wishes of such a President as Franlin Pierce. Yours, H. B. C.

☞ The Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington gets sixteen dollars a day for his services, and mileage like other members. No wonder a good many are willing to accept the post. We would take it [illegible] ☞ Next year—1856—is [illegible] Year."—

Huntingdon Journal.

PROTECTION

Wednesday Morning, January 2, 1856.

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

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of this sterling periodical is already before us, and gives evidence of the renewed spirit and enterprise which will characterize its production for the coming year. For the parlor, Graham's Monthly is certainly the book of the country; and although no fete has been tendered to its editor or publisher, where men of small calibre may puff each other into notice, it is not saying too much to suggest that the feast of intellect provided within its covers is not surpassed by any of its rivals.

The terms offered in favor of combination subscriptions to this work are of the most favorable character, and we cheerfully commend it to our readers, as well worthy their patronage.

OFF-HAND TAKINGS & CRAYON SKETCHES.—We have received from Messrs. DeWitt & Davanport, the above named book, by George W. Bungay. This is a work containing sketches of the most influential and prominent men of the day. And we consider that Mr. Bungay has fulfilled every requisite, and that he has embraced in his work all of the information, or given us in every instance that peculiar description which we could desire. We regret that our limits forbid such an examination of this work as it deserves. Meanwhile we sincerely commend it to the public, and hope that it may have an extensive sale. It is for sale at Colon's Book Store.

A PRESENT.—We received from Messrs. Taylor & Cremer, last week a basket of their premium apples, for which we return our profoundest acknowledgments. Such apples, are of the right stamp, and the nursery of Taylor & Cremer is the place where the trees to produce them, can be procured.

THE FARM JOURNAL.—This valuable periodical comes to us for the new year full of interesting reading. The price of this work is but one dollar per year, and we believe a dollar could not be more profitably invested, than by a subscription to the work. Try it friends.

☞ The announcement contained in a late despatch from Washington, that six prominent Whig Senators had "signalized the final dissolution of their former party, by solemnly resolving to stand aside from all party organizations," turns out to be false. The Pierce party *did* attempt to bribe them to this course, by inviting them to meet the Locos in caucus, with the understanding that they should be treated precisely the same as 'Democratic' Senators, so far as concerned the distribution of places on the committees, but the proposition was respectfully declined.

THE DEATH FROM FLOGGING IN BOSTON.—Wm. Summer is the name of the young man who died near Boston on Tuesday from the effects of a severe beating, alleged to have been inflicted by F. Dalton and E. O. Couburn.—The deceased was only 19 years of age, and a cousin of Senator Summer. Dalton and Coburn charged the deceased and a young man named Porter with flirting with their wives. It is alleged they induced the young men to visit the residence of Couburn by letters pretending to be written by the ladies, and that on their entrance into the house the two husbands, who were in waiting, inflicted upon them a most unmerciful beating. They have been taken into custody since the death of Summer, having previously been admitted to bail for the assault on Mr. Porter.

BIBLE BURNING.—A great excitement was recently produced in Kingston, Ireland, by a most revolting and atrocious scene entered by the Redemptonist Fathers,' a body of five or six Roman Catholic clergymen, who it seems after celebrating mass and preaching in the chapel of that place, brought their mission to a conclusion by presiding at the burning within a few feet of the public throughfare, of a large pile of Bibles, &c., which they had ordered their audiences to collect for the purpose. The pile consisted principally of Bibles, but not exclusively—the orders of the Redemptonists, having been for a collection of bad books generally, and the Bible in their estimation, is the worst of books for the people to read!

FRENCH AND AMERICAN ALLIANCE.—There is a report in Paris that Mons. De Morny is about to marry a young American lady without fortune. M. De Morny is generally regarded as the son of Queeen Hortense, the mother of Napoleon 111. He executed the *coup d'etat* of the2d of December. He was at that time Minister of the Interior. He retired from his place through dissatisfaction at the decrees which impoverished the family of Orleans. He has become President the second time of the Chamber of Deputies. He has a fortune of fifteen millions of frances, acquired in speculations, and which he is disposed, as is said, notwithstanding his former bachelor connexions with the court, to give to this young and obscure American lady.

☞ A suit was brought in Jersey City last week against the New York and Erie Railroad Company, by Lewis Barnum of Jersey City, for an overcoat which was stolen from his seat in the cars on that road. The train stopped at Port Jervis, and the Plaintiff seeing a notice posted up in the cars that passengers, in order to keep their seats, must have some article of baggage of wearing apparel in them, left his overcoat there while he went into the refreshment saloon. Upon returning he discovered that his overcoat had been stolen. The company declined to pay for it; he sued them, and the Justice decided in his favor. New Jersey has immortalized itself by recent decisions concerning lost overcoats and stolen umbrellas.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.—The last Fulton *Republican* says: "Some time since a young man hailing from Staunton, Va., arrived at McConnellsburg, where after remaining a week or two, he was united in marriage to a lady of quite respectable family residing in that vicinity. For a week or ten days all "went merry as a marriage bell," until on last Sunday night a week, when a stranger dropped down at B. D. McDowell's Hotel hailing also from Staunton. On Monday morning the stranger inquired the whereabouts of the lately constituted husband, and on receiving the information repaired to the house. When he found the object of his search, (who it appears had no desire to see him) he told him that his errand was to revenge the wrongs of a sister who had been betrayed by him under the promise of Marriage. He then coolly drew from his breast a revolver and presented another to the betrayer, telling him that only by the death of one of them could the stain on his family's name be wiped away. The bridegroom, however, not liking the idea of having six holes bored in his earthly tabernacle refused the proffered instrument of "honor," acknowledged the corn, and showed such evidences of cowardice, that he completely unmanned his foe, who, pocketing his revolver, returned to his hotel, and in a short time departed. Various surmises are still afloat on the probable result of this romantic affair, and among the rest, our notion is that the Virginian should have "winged his man," or at least shot him a couple of times through the *calf of the leg*.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—Were a Liverpool steamer not due a day, or a California remittance of gold half a million less than usual, it would create greater anxiety than does the delay of Congress in organizing for business.—But there is one view of this battle in the House—the war in a triangle—suggested by the Boston Advertiser, which rises to an importance that no indifference to public affairs can ignore. The House, distracted as it is, may be called upon to elect the next President, and the same partizan division which impede the election of a speaker, must embarrass the selection of a President. In case of the failure of the Electoral Collages to choose a President the election devolves upon the States, through their representatives in the popular branch of Congress, and sixteen of them must unite on a candidate to receive his success. The State delegations stand 15 Republican, 10 Democrats, 4 American and 3 divided. Those who remember the agitating scenes of 1824 will regret to anticipate a recurrence of such a crisis.

WEAR A SHAWL.—If you want to be in fashion, wear a shawl: if to ladies, an attraction, wear a shawl; if to sheep and cows, a terror, or like shanghais in full weather, or even rags upon the heather, wear a shawl; if your hips are badly moulded or your shirt and vest unfolded, or unpleasant to behold, wear a shawl; if you are courting some fine linnet, wear a shawl—you might wrap your lassie in it—in your shawl. Its like charity on pins, and hides a multitude of sins—although its causes grins—does your shawl. If you want to be a dandy, wear a shawl—or have a cover handy, wear a shawl. In a word, it is a most useful article, as you may wrap your feet, head, body, knees, make a seat, a blanket, a bed, a muff, a pillow, a wrap-rascal or a Scotch plaid of your shawl. In our perambulations through the town, we notice some very tasteful articles of shawls for gentlemen. They are most fanciful in style and colour, and can only be excelled by the fanciful manner in wich they are worn. Wear a shawl by all means—or if you can't wear a shawl—wear a blanket—wear something ridiculous, and be in fashion.

A STRONG CASE OF GRIEF.—About the strongest and loudest "cryin" we ever heard of is related by Professor Longfellow in his late poem of "Hiawatha." It is as follows:

"And he rushed into the wigwam,
Saw the old Nokomis slowly
Rocking to and fro and moaning,
Saw his lovely Minnehaha
Laying dead and cold before him,
And his bursting heart within him
Uttered such a cry of anguish
That the forest moaned and shuddered,
That the very stars in heaven
Shook and trembled with his anguish."

This is a "heap" stronger than the "huge great grief" which Katy Darling's lover bore about him, and rather too much, we think, for an "Ingin." But we suppose Professor Longfellow knows—we suspect he was "thar," and saw the stars shake. Probably they had the "agur and fever." Suppose they didn't take quinine.

PRE-EMPTION LAWS AND FOREIGNERS.—On inquiry at the General Land Office, the Washington *Union* learns that there is no law of Congress giving away the land in Kansas and Nebraska to foreigners. The 12th and 13th sections of the act of Congress, approved July 22, 1854, direct the unsurveyed lands to be exposed to sale, from time to time, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States, which sections are now in full force.—Lands are not only not given away to foreigners, but they are excluded from the benefits of the pre-emption laws, which, in their operation, are confined to citizens of the United States.

A YANKEE POPE.—As an additional inducement for Americans to subscribe money to send over to Rome, to help to build a College there, the organ of the Most Reverend Bishop Hughes gives out, as if "by authority," that,

"The day may even come when *an American will wield the double sceptre, seated on the Seven Hills*, and the fact be merely noted as an item by the historian, that one—the first—of a new nationality, and from the New World succeeded in the order of that perfect and unbroken Apostolic line which reaches back to, and was founded on PETER."

[When it comes to that "Sam" may be permitted to run as the opposition candidate.]

A GREAT CLAIM.—Ferdinand St. John, the descendant and inheritor of the titles of the late Lord Bolingbroke, and has commenced suit for the recovery of four thousand acres of land, comprising some of the finest farms in Ontario county, New York. To make good his claim Mr. St. John has to prove himself an American citizen, and to do this he will have to renounce his title of nobility, which he seems to [illegible] of less importance than [illegible] land [illegible] recovery.

New York Correspondence.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1855.

MR. EDITORS:—

There has been the deuce to pay here, for two or three days. The steamship *Northern Light* has been forcibly detained by the Government; and some three or four hundred emigrants to Nicaragua have put on shore. John McKeon, the U. S. District Attorney has gone a good deal out of his way to effect this; that gentleman having conceived, of late an intense horror of fillibustering, or anything that bears the most remote resemblance to it, although it is worthy of remark that he was a member of the New York "Irish Directory," whose professed object was to collect money with which to supply munitions of war to the people of Ireland, for the purpose of waging war against their Government *de facto* with which we were at peace. Whatever may be thought of the righteousness of the course pursued by Walker, it is certain that his Government is *now* the established Government of Ncaragua, and is much more entitled to recognization than was the Government of Texas under Houston, in face of the protests of Mexico. It is thought here that no permanent opposition will or can consistently be made to the colinization of Nicaragua.

Christmas was more generally observed here this year than for year past. There was no business doing. The weather was sloppy, miserable; but every place of amusement in the city was crowded from pit to dome. Thousands as usual, were spent in toys for the young ones, who have doubtless already destroyed nine-tenth of them. The advertising columns of the city press are full of book advertisements; the advertisements being, for the most part, much more ably written, and certainly more interesting than the books, which are mainly holiday gift books, with gnilt edges and red covers intended exclusively for center tables. No one ever reads them. I am happy to be able, however, to chronicle the publication by A. Barney, of this city, of an entirely original set of philosophical charts which I saw in use in the Normal School a few mornings ago. Frank G. Johnson, M. D., of Brooklyn, is the author of these charts. Having devoted a good many years of my life to teaching, and thinking myself no mean judge of a schoolbook or school apparatus, I took it upon myself as a matter of course, at all times, to investigate comment freely upon all educational aids.—Johnson's Philosophical Charts will greatly facilitate the acquisition of Natural Philosophy. There are ten charts in all and about 300 drawings or diagrams, illustrative of the leading principles of mechanics, optics, astronomy, and the other sciences included in the term Natural Philosophy. Boys have advantage, now-a-days, that they didn't have when I went to school; but somehow the young vagabonds don't seem to appreciate the fact.

Some hundred years ago, nearly every article of wearing apparel including gloves, hats under-clothing, was made to the order of the purchaser, who was personally measured for it. In some of the old fashioned towns of Europe, the "oldest inhabitants" still adhere to the ancient custom, and cannot be induced to look at any ready-made articles of dress. But the *beau monde* of the rising generation, on both sides of the Atlantic, have long since fallen into the habit of purchasing most of the above named articles at clothing store ready-made. Article after article, formerly made to order, was gradually brought into the market ready-made and found hosts of fashionable purchasers; only one man held out, and he was the old-fashioned tailor of the better classes. He alone successfully defied progress. His position was regarded as impregnable. Ready-made coats, vests and pantaloons were manufactured nearly exclusively for seamen and the other working classes. A few houses did a small business in medium goods; but no man who pretended to dress well ever thought of buying a coat, vest or pantaloons ready-made. A few years ago, however, Mr. Devlin, the head of a clothing house of D. Devlin & Co., of this city, conceived and carried out the idea of entirely revolutionizing the clothing trade, by engaging the most scientific cutters and the neatest sewers employed on custom-work by the first tailors of London, Paris and New York, and devoting himself mainly to the manufacture of the very latest, the most fashionable, and every way the very best ready-made clothing. He concluded also to keep on hand the better grades of medium work, but to have nothing at all to do with inferior or slop-made work. Mr. Devlin's plan succeeded so well, that his increased business soon compelled him to vacate the building he occupied in Nassau St., and to erect the magnificent marble palace on the corner of Broadway and Warren St., in which the business of the house is now transacted—a business of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 per annum, and the most extensive of its kind in the world. R.

EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA.—A Paris correspondent of the New York Post says Marshal Pelissier has demanded permission to evacuate the Crimea forthwith. He declares that it is impossible to continue operations there, on account of the want of water for the horses of the army. The Russians have poisoned the wells, and, he asks, what is the use of keeping an army of one hundred and sixty thousand men shut up in their intrenchments? It will be sufficient to leave garrisons at four or five points: but there is much fear here in regard to the moral effect of an evacuation of the Crimea. The matter is still undecided. It is probable, however, that the advice of Marshal Pelissier will be adopted. It is also said that England wishes next spring to undertake alone the maritime expedition against Cronstadt, reserving to herself, however, the privilege of demanding the aid of an army for disembarkation in case of necessity.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—The New York papers represent many of the Insurance offices in that city as unworthy of confidence. The sufferers by a recent fire there now find their policies worthless, the companies having exploded, or gone into liquidation a short time before the fire that there was hardly time to transfer the risks to safer companies.

The increasing number of Insurance Companies should teach people great caution in regard to them. It is hard to pay heavy premiums for policies, and repose in fancied security till a heavy loss occurs, and then find the policies worthless.

TAXATION ON MOUSTACHES AND BACHELORS.—A bill has been presented to the legislature of Tennessee, levying tax of five dollars on every gentleman who wears a moustache, and on every bachelor of thirty years of age, for the purpose of raising money to increase the school fund. Married men pay taxes for themselves and their wives, and why should not bachelors for themselves and their heirs? So queries the Albany *Atlas*.

☞ On the 18th Nov. a water-spout occurred on the lake at Luis, Italy, which sunk five vessels and drowned all on board.

☞ Kossuth, in a letter expresses that the United States must have "one great fight" [illegible]

BY THIS MORNING'S MAILS.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, &c.

The war in Kansas has again broken out.—At Levenworth a collision occurred between the pro and anti-slavery men, on the citizens assembling to vote on the constitution. The ballot boxes were destroyed, and an anti-slavery man's house burned. On the person charged with the latter outrage being arrested, the jail doors were torn open and the prisoner rescued. The building was then set fire to.—At other points the Missourians have maltreated the citizens.

The House of Representatives was fairly taken by surprise when the Private Secretary of the President arrived with the Message. A debate of some hours ensued as to the course to be adopted. It was generally viewed as an innovation to send the Message before both chambers were organized for business. Mr. Dunn was for sending it back, and Mr. Davies of Maryland, wished it to lie on the table. A resolution was put that it should not be read, which was carried by 126 against 87. Finally by a majority of four, the Message was laid on the table, and the house adjourned until Wednesday.

The President's Message was read in the Senate yesterday. The lower House was still unorganized, but the President deemed it incumbent to keep the affairs of State any longer from the nation. In a tone the message is warlike, and strongly proslavery in its doctrines.

Mr. Clayton highly approved of the Message and denounced the encroaching acts of England in Central America. Mr. Cass, Mr. Weller and Mr. Toombs also viewed the Message with favor. Mr. Seward was willing to go even as far as the Monroe doctrine in support of the rights of the nation. The Message was then ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday.

OLE BULL OUTDONE.—Mr. Benjamin Adams a genuine son of Connecticut, thus writes to the editor of the New York Tribune:

"I wish to prove we have a Yankee born citizen who is superior on the violin to any one who has come on the stage. I can do it. I can play four parts at one time on the violin I can play whole pieces of music on one string; also, I can play whole pieces on one string with one finger only, and with rapidness, and many curious executions. I can perform also, my music will be wholly original, and beholden to no foreign compositor. I commenced playing at seven years of age, have practised more or less for twenty-nine years; never went to music school in my life; am, therefore self-taught—a regular Yankee genius in music, as some would term it; I could give you quite a history of my life, and manner and style of playing, together with my success in gaining the point of playing the instrument, as I consider to the nicety of it. I can play it with my arms laced with a cord to my body, as well as to have them at liberty.'

☞ The second trial of Arrison, the "internal machine prisoner, is still in progress at Cincinnati. Some evidence not brought out on the first trial has been elicited. A witness named John Foster, testifies that one day, but a short time prior to the explosion, (perhaps two weeks) Arrison came into Mr. Fletcher's gun shop and asked to have constructed a machine that would go into a box and explode when ignited. Mr. W. remarked at the time to Mr. Fletcher, "he wants an internal machine to blow somebody to h—ll," whereupon the man immediately left the shop. Henry Fletcher, the gentleman alluded to above also gave in his testimony corroborating that of Winters.

LIPPINCOTT'S WORKS.—We invite to the advertisement of the "Gazetteer of the World," in another column notice. It is a splendid work.

Married,

On the 25th ult., by Rev. P. M. Rightmyer, Mr. George J. Burkett of Blair county, to Miss Margaretta Jones of Centre county, Pa.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. Geo. W. Lukehart of Sinking Valley, to Miss Susan Fleck of the same place, Blair co.

On the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. William Isenberg of Canoe Valley to Miss Margaret Shaffer of Shaffersville Hunt. Co.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour—The market is quiet to-day; standard brands are held firmly at $8 50, but the only sales made public are to the extent of about 500 bbls taken for shipment, at that figure, and 150 bbls extra at $2 75. The sales of extra noticed on Saturday, should have been 3000 and not 300 bbls, as enormously printed. The transportations for home use continue moderate within the range of $8 50 a $9 50 ⅌ bbl, according to brand. Rye Flour is inactive, and a small sale only is reported at $6 12½ ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is lower a sale of 500 bbls. Pennsylvania Meal, having been made at $3 75 ⅌ bbl. Grain—There is but very little Wheat offering or selling, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers; we quote reds at 190c, and white at 200 a206. Rye is rather dull, but several small sales are reported at 120c for Western. Corn is about stationary, with sales of 500 a 6000 bushels new yellow at 75 a 78c, as to dryness, mostly at the latter rate. Oats are inquired for at 40 a 42c for Southern but we hear of no sales.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Tobias Harnish, late of Morris tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID STEWART,
JACOB HARNISH, } *Executors.*
DAVID HARNISH,

January 2, 1856—6t

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!

Of various kinds and patterns for sale at reduced prices for cash—or in exchange for country produce. A variety of other articles on hand, at the corner of Allegheny and Smith Sts.

GEO. HARLEY, *Agent.*

Hunt., Jan. 2, 1856—3t.

Sherman's Valley Broad Top R. R. Company Election.

The stockholders of this Company will take notice that an election for permanent officers of the company, viz: President and twelve Directors, will be held at the house of Thomas Morrow in East Waterford, Juniata county, on Tuesday the 17th of January, at one o'clock, P. M.

GEO. HINCH, President of the Board of Commissioners.

Jan 2, 1856.—2t.

LIPPINCOTT'S PRONOUNCING Gazetteer of the World.

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

Comprising nearly 2200 pages, including a Greater Amount of Matter than any other single volume in the English Language; giving a Description of nearly One Hundred Thousand Places, with the Correct Pronunciation of their Names, being above 20,000 more Geographical Notices than are found in any other Gazetter of the World.

Edited by J. THOMAS, M. D., and T. BALDWIN, assisted by several other Gentlemen.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Hon. Edward Everett.—"This work has been evidently prepared with great labor, and as far as I can judge, from the best materials and sources of information. The principles adopted in ascertaining the pronunciation of proper names (as stated in the introduction) appear to me correct. This is a matter attended with some difficulty and uncertainty, but it is treated with great ability and in a very satisfactory manner in your introduction. I have no doubt your Gazetteer will be found an extremely useful work, well calculated to supply a want which must have been severely felt by almost every class of readers."

From J. E. Worcester, L. L. D., Author of Worcester's Critical Dictionary.—"Having had some examination of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer," more particularly in relation to Pronounciation, I take pleasure in expressing a concurrence generally, in what is said by the Hon. Edward Everett, of the value and excellence of the work. The difficult subject of the pronounciation of geographical names, appears to me to have been with great care, good taste, and sound judgment; and this feature of the Gazetteer must add greatly to its value."

From the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.—"I know of no Gazetteer so complete and comprehensive.... I entirely concur with Mr. Everett in the opinion he has pronounced of the work, and sincerely hope that it may receive an amount of public patronage in some degree commensurate with the magnitude and costliness of the undertaking."

From Washington Irving.—"I fully concur with the opinions given by Mr. Everett and Mr. Winthrop of its merits, and with their wishes for its wide circulation."

From J. Addison Alexander, D. D., Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature, Princeton College.—"On the subject of Geographical Orthography and Orthoepy, this is not only the best, but the only systematic work with which I am acquainted. In examining this work, I have received an indirect and incidental, but very strong impression of its great superiority in fulness and accuracy to any Dictionary of Geography with which I am acquainted."

From Dr. B. Sears, President of Brown University.—"Your work must prove an invaluable guide to the student of geography, and if generally adopted, could not fail to remove that discrepancy and confusion which now so generally prevail in regard to the pronounciation of geographical names."

From M. B. Anderson, L. L. D., President of the University of Rochester.—"I hesitate not to say that it is altogether superior to any book of its class accessible to the American public."

From Prof. Chauncey A. Goodrich, of Yale College, Editor of the "Revised Edition" of Webster's Dictionary.—"Your Pronouncing Gazeteer of the World appears, from the examination I have given it, to be of immense value, very wisely directed. I consider it as of great importance to Teachers.

Price 1 vol., royal 8 vo. library binding	$6,00
" " half Turkey antique	7 50
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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

BROAD TOP MINERAL ENTERPRISE!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT FOR INVESTMENT!

2300 Acres of Coal Land.
1500 Acres Iron Ore Land.

This large and very valuable Mineral Estate, lying in the Broad Top coal field, and the heavy Iron Ore deposites adjacent to it, along the line of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, is now thrown into market, so as to be accessible to all who desire to invest a small sum of money, in the *safest, cheapest* and the *best* way. The Broad Top coal is a pure, compact, easily ignited and durable fuel. It is admirable for domestic purposes, having but a trace of sulphur, giving a powerful, steady, and durable heat, and much cheaper and far more healthful than Anthracite. It is an excellent coal for burning Lime, for Smithing, and Rolling Mills, greatly superior even to Pittsburg coal as a steam generator, and unequalled for the parity and strength of its coke.

Mining Certificates are now issuing which cover 1800 acres of land on the east and west sides of this Semi-Anthracite coal field in Huntingdon and Bedford counties, Pa., much of which has no superior for the *quantity* and *quality* of its coal. All the finest seams are embraced by these Certificates, the Riddle seam 5½ to 7 feet thick, the Cook 4 to 6 feet, the Speer 5 to 7 feet, the Barner 3½ to 4½. Each Certificate entitles the holder to mine and carry away ONE HUNDRED TONS OF COAL and also to one undivided interest in 20 coal tracts of 20 acres each, on the east and west sides of the Mountain, and to one undivided interest in perpetual mining privileges covering 60 tracts of 25 acres each of Iron ore lands. *And the price of each Certificate is but THREE DOLLARS.*

The coal mines close to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad will be put in working order, and preparation made for sending coal to market during this winter and next spring. The sale of certificates will be closed, and the gift lands passed into the hands of the trustees for distribution at the earliest possible day. Each coal tract to be distributed is guaranteed to contain a seam of Semi-Anthracite coal, each tract of Iron Ore land is guaranteed to contain a seam of Fossil Iron Ore.

The coal and iron ore lands to be distributed are fortunes in themselves.

The right to mine 100 tons of coal *alone* is worth $25, at the price now charged at the mountain. These certificates gives the same right on equally good coal land for *Three Dollars*, and adding two dollars for incidental expenses for wood, their holders obtain coal of the *best quality* more than three times as cheap as it can be had in any coal field which is developed in Pennsylvania. The mining lands on the west side are close to the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, and on the east side they are at the very gates of the coal field. These Certificates *cannot depreciate*. The cheapness and excellency of this coal insure an extensive and constantly increasing demand for it, which will put these certificates at a premium in a short time.

☞ *For the evidence that the Coal lands embraced in these certificates are among the best, the most accessible, and earliest in market in the whole field, and that those on the west side are close to the line of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad*, I refer the public to the lands themselves, or to the map of them very carefully prepared by Mr. R. Volkinar, or to the Report of J. P. Lesley, Esq., the distinguished Geologist, which can be seen at my office, and a copy of which will be furnished to any one desiring it.

Full and satisfactory replies will be given to all inquiries relating to this enterprise, addressed to this office. W. H. IRVIN.

WM. LYTLE, *General Agent.*

Office, Market street, two doors east of Brown st., between the Steam Mill Store and the Lewistown Mill Store.

Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa., Jan. 2, 1856.—tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JANUARY TERM, 1856.

GRAND JURORS.

David Bratton, mechanic, Warriorsmark.
John N. Ball, mechanic, Huntingdon.
Ralph Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
John Davis, Jr., farmer, Morris.
John Hawn, farmer, Walker.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
William Johns, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob Lane, laborer Cromwell.
John F. Lee, farmer, Jackson.
John Myrely, farmer, Tod.
William M'Ilvain, mason, Franklin.
Rudolph Neff, farmer, West.
Isaac Oatenkirk, farmer, Brady.
Daniel Piper, tanner, Porter.
Levi Pheasant, farmer, Union.
John Rudy, farmer, Jackson.
Levi Smith, farmer, Union.
Jacob Shively, farmer, West.
Andrew Sharrer, farmer, West.
Andrew J. Taylor, saddler, Dublin.
John Whittaker, gentleman, Huntingdon.
John Walter, farmer, Morris.
Math. E. Campbell, farmer, Union.
David Zook, farmer, Brady

TRAVERSE JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.

William Adams, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Alexander Appleby, farmer, Dublin.
James Allen, farmer, Porter.
Geo. W. Barkley, laborer, West.
David Bowman, farmer, Shirley.
Geo. Braustetter, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Basor, jr., farmer, Tell.
John Corbin, sr., farmer, Walker.
Joseph Grove, farmer, Shirley.
Benj. Grove, farmer, Penn.
David Heck, farmer, Clay.
James Hileman, farmer, Cromwell.
Jacob H. Isett, iron master, Franklin.
Thomas Irvin, farmer, Union.
Robert Johnston, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Johnston, farmer, Hopewell.
David Kinch, blacksmith, Franklin.
Abraham Kurtz, farmer, Hopewell.
George Keith, farmer, Tod.
John Lyon, iron master, Franklin.
Henry Lower, brick layer, Huntingdon.
Benjamin Lidle, farmer, Tod.
Isaac Lininger, cabt. maker, Huntingdon.
Peter Myers, tailor, Shirley.
John McMahan, farmer, Barree.
James Magee, farmer, Dublin.
Joseph McCoy, Esq., farmer, Walker.
John McCartney, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel Morris, farmer, West.
Jas. Maguire, gentleman, Huntingdon.
Joseph Norris, farmer, Penn.
Alexander Park, farmer, Hopewell.
Joseph Park, farmer, Clay.
David Patterson, carpenter, Dublin.
John Porter, farmer, Henderson.
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn.
Alexander Rouse, laborer, Franklin.
George Rudy, farmer, Jackson.
John Rupert, farmer, Clay.
Johna. Shove, farmer, Clay.
Michael Starr, farmer, Cromwell.
Wm. Summers, grocer, Huntingdon.
James Simpson, jr., farmer, Brady.
Aaron Shore, farmer, Clay.
John Thompson, Esq., blacksmith, West.
Henry Walker, merchant, Porter.
Benj. F. Wallace, farmer, Morris.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—SECOND WEEK.

David Black, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Jackson Briggs, laborer, Tell.
Josiah Cunningham, farmer, Barree.
Amos Clark, merchant, Tod.
Thomas Cisney, farmer, Tell.
Nicholas Crum, miller, Tod.
James Ewing, farmer, Barree.
George Eby, jr, merchant, Shirley.
Samuel Fouse, farmer, Union.
Philip Hooper, laborer, Springfield.
Solomon Houck, J. P., Tod.
Henry H. Hudson, carpenter, Clay.
Andrew Hagie, farmer, Cromwell.
Samuel Hess, farmer, Henderson.
John Hagan, farmer, Barree.
Valentine Hover, farmer, Porter.
Jacob G. Jones, teacher, Tell.
John Kelly, farmer, Dublin.
Silas Lang, farmer, Walker.
Jacob Longnecker, carpenter, West.
David Miller, farmer, Tod.
John Neely of James, farmer, Dublin.
Benj. F. Patton, merchant, Warriorsmark.
William L. States, farmer, Penn.
John Ridenhour, jr., farmer, Penn.
Thomas Smith, farmer, Jackson.
Solomon Sharp, farmer, Brady.
Aaron M. Shoop, farmer, Tell.
John Snyder, shoemaker, Walker.
John Vandevander, laborer, Brady.
John Wilson, wagon maker, Cromwell.
Thomas Whittaker, farmer, Porter.
Thomas D. Walker, carpenter, Porter.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Franklin.
John Zentmire, farmer, Franklin.

HENRY W. OVERMAN,

No. 6, South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Importer of French Calf Skins;
MANUFACTURER AND GENERAL

LEATHER DEALER,

Has Constantly on Hand, and Always Finishing, all kinds of Leather, Morocco, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, &c., &c.

The attention of Country Merchants and Manufacturers, is solicited.

RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER.

January 2, 1856.—1y.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th of November last. Persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle their accounts with G. C. Bucher, on or before the 1st of April next.

GEO. C. BUCHER
GEO. B. PORTER

Alexandria, Dec. 24th, 1855.

The business will be continued at the old stand by the subscriber, who will sell goods at very low rates to all who may favor him with a call.

GEO. C. BUCHER.

Jan. 2, 1856.—3t*

To Iron Manufacturers.

The subscriber has recently discovered an ore bank which will yield an abundant supply of Iron Ore.—This Ore Bank is on a small tract of land (belonging to the subscriber) containing about twenty acres—situated in Walker Township, about one mile and three quarters from station on the Broad Top Railroad, near Connellstown.

Specimens of the ore may be seen in Huntingdon at the Ticket office of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The subscriber will either sell or lease the above tract of land.

JOHN LEE.

January 2, 1856.

DR. H. L. BROWN,

Returns his thanks to his former patrons, and would respectfully announce that he has again resumed the practice of medicine, and will at all times be found at home, when not professionally engaged.

Charges extremely moderate.

Cassville, January 1st, 1856.—3m.

Notice to the Public.

The Huntingdon Foundry lately destroyed by fire and leased to the firm of S. S. Wharton & Co., will be re-built immediately and carried on by the undersigned. In the course of a few weeks he will be able to fill all orders as usual.

R. C. McILHA.

January 2, 1856.—3t*