

Huntingdon Journal. Published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.

Monday Morning, February 6, 1856. EDITORS: W. H. WILKINSON, J. W. WILKINSON.

Flour, Flour. A splendid article, for sale. Inquire at this office. This is decidedly the best article in the market. It is warranted good.

New Advertisements. We give attention to new advertisements. \$10.00 reward; stolen letter. Mules for sale. Webster's Dictionary. County Resolutions and Expenditures. For House members. Auditor's Notice.

Our thanks are due Dr. Witwold, and the members of the Legislature, for Public Resolutions.

Congress has at length been organized. The election of N. P. Banks, as Speaker. Congressional affairs.

The distribution of the works of art of the Commonwealth Art Association, has been postponed until February 28.

The Convention of School Directors as called by the State Superintendent, will meet at the Court House on Thursday the 28th February and not the 14th as published last week. See advertisement.

Kennedy's Bank Note Review.—Published by Kennedy & Bro., No. 72, Third Street, Philadelphia; weekly, \$3 per year; semi-monthly, \$1.50; monthly, \$1. It is a super excellent Digest.

Serena-Excellent.—The Supper at the Exchange Hotel of Col. Graf, Miller, on Friday evening last, the 1st inst. The Col. gave one of the most sumptuous suppers ever got up in this region, and surpassed any where else. Such a supper can only be got up at the 'X'!

The GAZETTE OF FASHIONS.—We have received Frank Leslie's Gazette of Fashions for February. This is a most valuable book and should be owned by every lady in the land. The present number is full of interesting reading, splendid engravings, fashion plates, &c. \$3 per annum. Frank Leslie, 12 & 14 Spruce Street, New York.

A young man, who was Mrs. Sammons' early part of the next month, another new work by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. It is entitled "The Pearl of Pearl River," and we doubt not from the known ability of the distinguished authoress, that it will be quite equal to those already issued by the same Publisher, and emanating from the same pen.

TOWNS ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.—We have received this excellent work from the publisher. We have already commended it to the notice of our readers. Also, Towns' Grammar of Composition, or gradual exercises in writing the English language. This takes hitherto unoccupied ground, and consists mostly of Exercises in grammatical forms, being a practical application of the principles of grammar on a new plan, to establish the habit of writing correctly. After this habit is fixed, the next important step in Composition is arrangement. This is taught in a manner entirely new, giving but one process at a time, so simplifying the work as to render essential aid to the teacher in imparting a correct and systematic method of thinking and writing. Published by Daniel Burgess & Co., 69 John Street New York.

We cordially invite the attention of our readers to these works.

FEMALE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. A meeting will be held in their room, in the Court House, Saturday Feb. 9th, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Members are requested to hand in their subscription (50 cents). New members requested to enable us to purchase new books.

By order of the President. We hope that all our citizens may become members of this society. The Library is an extensive one, comprising many valuable and interesting works.

Foreign News. We have additional foreign intelligence by the Arabia. In the Crimea, the blowing up of the docks of Sevastopol had been nearly completed. An unimportant skirmish had occurred between the French and Russians. The Russian General Komaroff, continues his advance into Asia, approaching Erzeroum. Omar Pasha is in disgrace at Constantinople. He had tendered his resignation, but it had not been accepted. Marshal Paskievitch, while dying, had advised the Czar to make peace. In France there was a grand review, and the Duke of Cambridge had presented 14,000 medals to the French troops. Persia is said to be determined to maintain her neutrality.

What You Do It?—Friends, after reading our well-filled pages, do you not feel like helping to extend the circulation of our Journal? Of course you do, and we know you will. Get your neighbors to subscribe.

It is stated that the delegates just chosen to the next Democratic State Convention of this State, stands 72 for Buchanan, 5 for Dallas and 3 doubtful.

About the smallest business we know of is to cry for \$2, "case Mr. — didn't go to the supper. Bah!"

Mrs. Rhodes, of Louisville, on Thursday last, had four babies at a birth—two boys and two girls. They are all well.

The Hollidaysburg Slave Case.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature of Virginia, last week, in reference to the prosecution of the individual who lately attempted to carry off a negro in Hollidaysburg, forbidding him to appear before the Blair County Court for trial, in pursuance of the bonds he had given, and it assumed on the part of Virginia to pay all liabilities thereof, and provided for retaliation on Pennsylvania for thus carrying out her laws. The thing was in its nature so absurd that we did not see proper to occupy any space of our columns with it, last week, believing it impossible that it could become of any importance. We did not, however, calculate the full extent of proslavery fanaticism. In a modified shape this bill has passed the House of Representatives. That part of the original bill providing for calling out the military in a certain contingency is omitted, but it is provided that all money paid by Virginia on behalf of Parsons, shall be demanded of Pennsylvania, and in case the latter imprisons Parsons, and refuse to release him, the Governor of Virginia shall immediately convene the Legislature. But this is not the worst, as the provisions of the bill are made applicable in future to all similar cases.

In view of such provisions as these, our readers will probably think that this case was one in which a citizen of Virginia legally sought to recover his fugitive slave.—Not so. The aid of the law was not at all invoked. A negro was seized without warrant, so far as appeared at the time, and it looked as though the kidnapers intended to carry him off into Virginia without any form of law. He was known as an old resident of Blair County, and was not the slave of any of the persons who had seized him. In fact, it is quite clear, that if Mr. Parsons had not proceeded illegally, there could be no charge of kidnaping against him. Feeling in great danger of punishment for the offence, he, or some friends for him has thus sought the protection of Virginia.

It is natural enough for a man in such a scrape to seek to exonerate himself. But, what can be thought of the State of Virginia, which can voluntarily take up such a cause, and on it seek to get up a serious embroilment with a sister State? No doubt these Virginia legislators fancy from the pusillanimous conduct of Pennsylvania authorities in other difficulties of the kind, that a little hectoring will cause the latter so, but we are unwilling to believe it.—The act just adopted by the Virginia Legislature exceeds any thing of recent date for unblushing offensiveness and reckless impudence. It is worse than any movement ever attempted by the abolition fanatics of New England, and it is one of the natural results of the crazy teaching of the fanatical southern newspapers. If submitted to, it will leave every colored man, woman and child in Pennsylvania entirely at the mercy of Virginia kidnapers. In fact, it will be giving the latter a carte blanche to seize and enslave our free colored population at any moment they may see proper. For, if we cannot punish these people when caught, without danger of a collision of States, what is to prevent their continued whapping operations? Let us hope that in the present instance Pennsylvania will not ignominiously surrender her rights under duress.

Since the above was in type, we have learned by a telegraphic dispatch that Parsons has been acquitted.

HORACE GREELY writes to the Tribune an account of Rest's attack upon him, and the honorable manner in which he met the assault by his motion. Greely says:—"I have heard since I came here a good deal of the personal violence to which I was exposed, but only one man has offered to attack me till to-day, and he was so drunk that he made a poor fist of it. As to the cause of provocation, Greely writes that it is to be found in his strictures in Monday's Tribune, on Rest's attempt to drive Mr. Dix out of the field as a candidate for Speaker, by passing a resolution inviting all the present candidates to withdraw, and says, 'I thought that a mean trick, and so most decidedly; I certainly think no better of it, now than I have had the acquaintance of it.' In conclusion, he thus explains his position:—"I presume this is not the last outrage to which I am to be subjected. I came here with a clear understanding that it was about an even chance whether I should or should not be allowed to go home alive; for my business here is to unmask hypocrisy, to not make much and rebuke meanness, and these are not dainty employments even in smoother times than ours. But I shall stay here just as long as I think proper, using good plainness of speech, but endeavoring to treat all men justly and fairly. I may often judge harshly, and even A. I must not as to facts, but I shall always be ready to correct my mistakes and to amend my judgments. I shall carry no weapons and engage in no brawls; but if ruffians way lay and assault me I shall certainly not run, and so far as able, I shall defend myself. H. G."

THE STATE ARSENAL CASE.—We learn from the Harrisburg Telegraph that the Grand Jury of Dauphin County, in the case of James A. Drane and Aaron Coburn, have found two bills against the defendants, the first of which in the amount charges Drane with larceny of rifles and muskets to the amount of \$2,000, and Coburn with being accessory to said larceny; the second bill against the defendants charges Coburn alone with receiving the property referred to, knowing it to have been stolen. The other indictments are against both for a conspiracy to obstruct justice, and to prevent the property of the Commonwealth. On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Coburn came into court, and through his counsel, Mr. Fisher, asked for the continuance of the case, on account of the absence of a material witness. The Court continued the case upon this ground, and ordered the defendant to enter into a recognizance in the sum of \$2,000 to appear at the April session. Mr. Coburn gave the requisite security, and was discharged. The other defendant remains in jail.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1856. In the U. S. Senate, to-day, Wm. Bigler, Senator elect from Pennsylvania, was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Cass addressed the Senate on the subject of Central American affairs, arguing, in reply to the National Intelligencer, that "the ship of State was on its true course, and the pilot doing his duty." He strongly denounced the positions assumed by the British Government. Mr. Clayton corroborated the statement of Mr. Cass, in regard to Great Britain being the real ruler of the Mosquito Territory. Mr. Collamer also denounced the British construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Seward obtained the floor and the subject was then postponed. The Senate adjourned until Thursday.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution offered by Mr. Leiter, for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote, was tabled by a vote of 103 to 109. Mr. Tyson submitted a resolution for the election of a Speaker by a plurality vote, and giving the candidates receiving not less than 25 votes the appointment of the Standing Committees in proportion to their relative strength, which was rejected. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, made a personal explanation, denying charges of treachery to the Republican party, made in a letter by his colleague, Mr. Wade. Messrs. Thornton and Dann denounced the action of Mr. Wade, and the latter defended himself. The House then proceeded to another ballot, which resulted as follows:—Banks 97; Orr 67; Fuller 35; Pennington 3; Scattergood 4. There being no choice, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1856. Congress did little of interest yesterday. The Senate was not in session. In the House, Mr. Underwood offered a resolution that every member be voted for in his turn for Speaker, but said that he would not press its consideration until to-day. Mr. Crawford gave notice that to-day he will move to elect a Speaker by States, each State delegating casting but one vote. Mr. A. K. Marshall moved a resolution, suggesting the withdrawal of the present candidates; but after a brief debate, he withdrew it. A ballot was had, and Mr. Banks received 97 votes, Mr. Orr 67, Mr. Fuller 34, and Scattergood 3. Necessary to a choice 104. After some further unimportant proceedings, the House adjourned.

The caucus of Democratic members of the U. S. Senate has nominated the Washington Union newspaper as the party candidate for Senate printer.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1856. In the U. S. Senate, to-day, the most interesting proceeding was the election of printer. On the first ballot there was no choice, Nicholson, Washington Union, receiving but 23 votes when 27 were required. After three additional ballots, Nicholson received 29 votes, Tucker 8, scattering 15, and Nicholson was thereupon declared duly elected. Mr. Seward having the floor, addressed the Senate upon the subject of Central American affairs, and the Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cox submitted a preamble and resolution, proposing that members waive some of their political principles to secure an organization—first voting for Mr. Orr, and if he was not elected, then for Fuller, inviting all conservative men to unite in this arrangement. This gave rise to a long debate in which it was apparent that there was no harmony between the Americans and the Democrats, and the resolution was rejected—yeas 105, nays 175. Mr. Hickman offered a resolution to elect by a plurality a motion to lay this on the table was negatived by one majority. Mr. Tripp submitted a substitute declaring Mr. Smith, of Virginia, the Speaker.—A motion to lay on the table was negatived—yeas 84, nays 132. Mr. Tripp's substitute was then rejected—yeas 103, nays 110. The question pending on Mr. Hickman's resolution, the House adjourned.

The nomination of Mr. Dallas as minister to England, was submitted to the Senate to-day. An effort was made to procure its immediate confirmation in Executive session, but it was held over till the next meeting as unanimous consent was necessary to take it up, and there was one objector. This delay does not signify any doubt as to the ultimate confirmation. It is probable that Mr. Francis Markoe, for a long time engaged in the Department of State, and an old friend of Mr. Dallas's, will be selected as the Secretary of Legation at London. The proceedings in the House to-day seem to offer more encouragement for the adoption of the plurality rule. It is, however, possible that the Southern Americans, fearing the effect, may be of a different temper to-morrow, and the prevailing opinion now is that there will be an early organization. It was reported at Washington to-day that, but for Walker's revolution in Nicaragua, a treaty would have been made between that State and Great Britain touching the question most important to the latter power as regards Central America.

According to unofficial advices at Washington, Sweden has renounced the import and export duty from iron.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1856. The U. S. Senate was not in session to-day. In the House, a motion to adopt the plurality resolution was negatived—yeas 108, nays 110. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, then proposed a resolution, declaring Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, elected Speaker. Laid on the table by 15 majority. Mr. Letcher offered a resolution for a conference between Messrs. Orr, Fuller, and Banks, to propose the name of a suitable candidate for Speaker. Laid on the table by 26 majority.—Mr. Lindsey offered a resolution declaring Mr. Porter, of Missouri, Speaker. Tabled by 76 majority. Mr. Ball submitted a resolution declaring Mr. Banks Speaker. Lost—yeas 102, nays 170. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, offered a resolution declaring Mr. Allen, of S. C., Speaker. After the calling of the roll, Mr. Whitney changed his vote, as he understood it would effect an election, amid great excitement. But the vote stood, yeas 103, nays 110, and the House adjourned.

The U. S. Treasurer reports that the net amount in the Treasury, subject to draft, on the 28th of January was \$24,081,550. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1856. The long struggle in congress is over, and the organization of the House has been effected by the election of Mr. Banks, by a vote of 103 to 100. This is the result of two months' labor and the expenditure of two hundred thousand dollars. The contest, trifling as it was, has not been without its good results. Party distinctions have been tolerably well drawn, and it is seen that faction, however rampant, is powerless of itself. At any moment, any of the elements which seek to disturb the harmony and peace of the country, may be controlled and kept in check. With this fact established, ultra opinions will have but little force, and ultra measures but little chance of adoption. Legislation will not be of a sectional character, but must partake of the characteristic of general good, embracing all sections of the country and promotive of the interests and welfare of the nation. With this result, the expenditure of so many weeks in the mere act of organization, will not be regretted by the people, however they may dislike the precedent and condemn the principal. Their judgment upon the subject has yet to be passed at the ballot box, the only tribunal in the hands of an intelligent people, that can destroy faction and avert revolution.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1856. In the Pennsylvania Legislature, yesterday the Senate passed a bill relative to the Shawnee Iron Company, and the bill to incorporate the Butler Horse Company of Philadelphia, passed second reading. Mr. Cobb read a bill to extend the charter of the Harrisburg and York Railroad, and bills were passed to incorporate the Uniontown Railroad, Hanover and South Whitehall Bridge, Danuncannon, Landisburg, and Broad-Top Railroads, Navigation Railroad, and the Condorport, Portage and Allegheny Railroad Companies, besides various private and local bills. A long debate took place on the bill to provide for fencing railroad tracks.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1856. In the State Senate, the Committee on Vice and Immorality reported back the bill to repeal the Restraining Liquor Law, with a negative recommendation. A motion to refer the bill to a select committee was lost—yeas 14, nays 18. A vote of yeas was then taken to take up the House bill upon the same subject. A bill to incorporate the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company was taken up, amended by striking out the tonnage tax, and passed. In the House, the bill to provide for fencing railroads and the better protection of life and property was passed finally.

The following bills, among others, were read in place—A bill relative to larceny; to extend the jurisdiction of Courts in cases of divorce; to incorporate the Augusta Coal and Improvement Company; to incorporate Harrisburg into a city; a further supplement to the act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke and mineral coal; a bill relative to the Catawissa and Fogelsville railroad company; a supplement to the act incorporating the Wilkesbarre coal company.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1856. In the State Senate, a motion to take up the House bill to repeal the Restraining Liquor Law was lost. Mr. Wilkins' repeal bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after some debate the committee arose and asked leave to sit again. The motion to take up the House bill was then renewed, and debated at length, and finally negatived by what is considered a test vote—yeas 12, nays 20. On motion of Mr. Price, the bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next—yeas 10, nays 10. The bill was then passed as follows:—The act to incorporate the Academy of Music; one relative to Collectors of State and County taxes; one relative to the revival of judgments; to authorize the American Steamship Co. to wind up its affairs, and others of less importance.

In the House, the bill to incorporate the Reading and Lehigh Railroad Company was reported back with amendments. A large number of bills were reported from Committees. A resolution was adopted, asking for certain information in regard to the engineering department of the State Works. The joint resolution fixing a day for final adjournment, was postponed until the first Monday in March. HARRISBURG, Feb. 1, 1856. In the State Senate, Mr. N. B. Brown presented the remonstrance of Passmore Williams, against the House bill, changing the venue of the suit instituted by him against Judge Kane from Delaware county to Philadelphia county. The amendments of the House to the supplement to the Lebanon Valley Railroad were concurred in, and the bill now only awaits the approval of the Governor. After some confirming the nominations of the Governor for Trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE, additional dockkeepers and another sergeant-at-arms were elected. The Lebanon Valley Railroad bill was then considered and debated at length, and finally passed with amendments. FOREIGN NEWS. HALIFAX, Jan. 31, 1856. The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, with dates to the morning of Saturday, the 19th inst., arrived at 9 o'clock 59 minutes past midnight, bringing 107 passengers. The steamship Asia arrived on the 13th, and the Baltic on the 17th. The Union did not touch at Southampton on her passage home. The Belgic sailed on the 11th from Plymouth. The news is important as indicative of an early peace. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, telegraphs under date of Wednesday the 16th, 10 A. M., that Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies.—This is reported authentic. The news is important as indicative of an early peace. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, telegraphs under date of Wednesday the 16th, 10 A. M., that Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies.—This is reported authentic. The news is important as indicative of an early peace. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, telegraphs under date of Wednesday the 16th, 10 A. M., that Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the Allies.—This is reported authentic.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA. THE PEACE PROSPECTS. AFFAIRS IN THE CRUIZA.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1856. A violent assault was made yesterday, at the National Capitol, by a member of Congress from Arkansas, named Rust, upon H. C. Greely, the editor of the New York Tribune, in consequence of some strictures on Mr. Rust's Congressional proposition, which appeared in a Washington letter in the Tribune. Mr. Greely was struck several times on the head with a cane. The act just adopted by the Virginia Legislature exceeds any thing of recent date for unblushing offensiveness and reckless impudence. It is worse than any movement ever attempted by the abolition fanatics of New England, and it is one of the natural results of the crazy teaching of the fanatical southern newspapers. If submitted to, it will leave every colored man, woman and child in Pennsylvania entirely at the mercy of Virginia kidnapers. In fact, it will be giving the latter a carte blanche to seize and enslave our free colored population at any moment they may see proper. For, if we cannot punish these people when caught, without danger of a collision of States, what is to prevent their continued whapping operations? Let us hope that in the present instance Pennsylvania will not ignominiously surrender her rights under duress.

Senator Wilkins' License Bill.

The first section declares unlawful all taverns, hotels, inns, and beer houses, victualling houses and restaurants, as well as all public places, or rooms kept for the sale of wine, spirits, malt or brewed liquors, unless licensed agreeably to the act. Section two requires a person licensed by the County Treasurer to be a citizen of the United States, of good moral and sober character, and to pay the assessed sum for a license, and requires him to give bond to the Commonwealth, with one or more sureties, in \$1000, conditional that the citizens shall not sell or lend in any way, wine, rum, whiskey, or such like spirituous liquor, rendered unwholesome, adulterated, and shall not suffer drunkenness, debauchery, &c. in his houses, &c. Section three establishes two classes of taverns; one to sell wines, brandy, claret and malt and brewed liquors, and the other to sell clear beer, ale, porter and malt. Section four provides that the license shall be rated according to the estimated value of the rental of the house intended to be occupied as follows:—For the first class, \$1000 where the rental is \$10,000 or more; \$800, where the rental is between \$8000 and \$10,000; \$600, where the rental is between \$6000 and \$8000; \$400, where the rental is between \$4000 and \$6000; \$200, where the rental is between \$2000 and \$4000; \$100, where the rental is between \$1000 and \$2000; \$50, where the rental is under \$1000. Section five provides that the tavern-keepers who apply for license to sell only clear beer, ale, and malt beverages, shall be classed in the same manner as common-law taverns, and shall be assessed and taxed according to the class in which they shall be placed at one-half the rates above mentioned. Other sections provide numerous details. One section enacts that the law shall not be construed to interfere with the Sunday law, nor the law of May 8, 1844, to protect certain domestic and private rights, names in this act, and use including drinks. A Board of Licensees is established in Philadelphia, to consist of the senior City Commissioner and two citizens, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions. They shall meet on the quarterly return days of the said Court of Quarter Sessions in the other counties, in relation to fixing the rates, and granting or refusing licenses, subject to appeal to the Court. They shall determine the number of licenses to be granted in the respective wards, having regard to the accommodation of travelers, and distinguishing what proportion are to sell spirituous, wines and malt liquors, and what are to be common-law licenses, granted to any hotel in which shall not authorize the sale of spirituous liquors to transient callers from the street, but only to arrange and travellers, or persons for the time sojourning therein, or upon the table for the taking meals. The Board of Licensees shall take out of the State Treasury, Salary for the Clerk of the Board, and for the use of any license without the order of the Board. The last section repeals the act of April 14, 1855, to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the act of 16th of April, 1849, and provides that no license of any tavern, inn or hotel shall be hereafter granted unless subject to the provisions of this act.

MAVELLOUS CURE.—We have always been slow to believe the wonderful cures which one medicine after another pretends to have made, but so far as we are we will own up, when we are fairly convinced. Those of our readers who are acquainted with the case of Mrs. Beardsley, of Harrisburg, will not forget that her Catholic Priest, who has virtues for purifying the blood, &c. &c. had cured her within the range of our acquaintance, and that she, who was not cognizant of the facts, we will say she had been afflicted for over eight years with scrofula which only grew worse, in spite of all the remedies she could employ, until she took Ayer's Pills. Under their influence she after a course of her course has been healed, until she is apparently as free from complaint as ourselves. He has had liver complaint, with pain in his side that disabled him from work for a long time; all other medicines had failed to afford him any permanent relief, but a few doses of Ayer's Pills cured him, and he is now steadily at his old post of conductor on the cars.—Harrisburg Daily Courier.

THE BUSINESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA OFFICE.—This office has been actively employed for some time past. It appears that between the 31st of March and the 31st of December 1855, no less than 232,400 applications were received for County Lands, and of this number, 215,000 were acknowledged. There were returned in the same time 189,000, while 77,700 were allowed or granted. During the months of November and December, 9,470 applications were received, 6,450 of which were "enveloped," &c. 28,191 " " " registered, &c. 46,967 " " " examined, &c. &c. 26,707 " " " allowed. 21,651 warrants or certificates were issued.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS. Sales of Flour for shipment only reach about 2000 bushels, at \$2.25 for standard superfine and \$2.04 7/8 for extra, at 10 cents below the market; holders are free sellers at our lowest figure, but there is demand; the home trade has been buying to a moderate extent at 27 1/2, and finer family flour at from 9 1/2 to 10 per bushel. Flour and Meal are very dull, the former is held at 38, and the latter at \$3 1/2 per bushel. Grain: The market is very dull, with a few sales at 19 1/2 for prime reds, and 20 1/2 for white; the latter for proms. Receipts of 15,000 bushels Western at 12 1/2, 18,000 Corn-briar for the home trade, at 6 1/2, 500,000 bushels have been taken, mostly for shipment, at 72 1/2 for new Pennsylvania yellow in store. Oats are dull, with sales of 124,500 bushels at 14 1/4 for Southern and Pennsylvania.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Mules For Sale. The subscriber offers for sale six large, fine mules, with wagon and harness. The mules are large, sound, and in good condition, six years old, and will weigh about 1000 lbs. each. This is as good a draft team as is in the country. If preferred, four only will be sold. Carriek Furnace, Franklin Co., Pa.—Feb 6, 1856-4t.

\$10.00 Reward. Lost or stolen out of the Post Office, a letter written by the subscriber, dated 26th October, 1855, addressed to Mrs. Mary Ann Stevens, Wilkesbarre, Blair Co., Pa. The letter was sent by the Post Office at Baltimore, Md., paid for at the window and according to the letter Way Bill, appears to have been the only letter from Baltimore in the mail of 27th Oct. for the Baltimore office, and where all persons must present their claims before the undersigned Auditor, or be discharged from coming in upon said fund. THO. H. CREMER, Auditor. Feb. 6, 1856-4t.

[To the Lion Club of Harrisburg.] AUDITOR'S NOTICE. THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County, to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the real estate of Reuben White, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Probate Office, in the town of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 6th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons must present their claims before the undersigned Auditor, or be discharged from coming in upon said fund. THO. H. CREMER, Auditor. Feb. 6, 1856-4t.

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