

Huntingdon Journal.



Wednesday Morning, April 30, 1856.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITOR. SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITOR.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS H. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, DARWIN PHELPS, OF ARMSTRONG COUNTY. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.

To the People of the U. States.

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a Free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburg Convention of the 22d of February, 1856, to send from each State three Delegates from each Congressional district, and six Delegates at large, to meet in Philadelphia, on the seventeenth day of June next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

- E. D. Morgan, N. York; J. M. Nile, Connecticut; A. P. Stone, Ohio; J. Z. Goodrich, Mass.; A. R. Hallows, Maine; C. Dickey, Michigan; Cor. Cole, California; L. Brainerd, Vermont; C. K. Paulson, N. Y.; E. D. Williams, Del.; J. Redpath, Missouri; WASHINGTON, March 26, 1856.

Our Platform and Principles.

We do declare to the people of these United States the objects for which we contend in political action, are: 1st. That we demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of Slavery into Territories once consecrated to freedom; and will resist by every constitutional means the extension of Slavery in any of the Territories of the United States. 2d. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign and independent State. 3d. Believing that the present National Administration has shown itself to be weak and identified with the progress of the slave power, to national supremacy, with the exclusion of freedom from its territories and with unceasing civil discord—it is a leading purpose of the "Journal" to oppose and overthrow it.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE—For April has not yet been received. Please send it on.

FLOUR—can be had by applying at the "Journal Office." Cheap and good.

Crowded Out.—A number of Communications, &c., has been crowded out of this week's paper. They shall appear in our next.

Query.—Is a man who will plead the limitation law on his subscription to a paper a proper man to send to the Senate of Pennsylvania? What say you, people of Huntingdon?

High Figures.—We made a laughable typographical error in our last week's issue, in the article headed "Insurgent Meeting." Instead of making the American party number its millions, we have it fifty millions.

Huntingdon Foundry.—We invite the attention of the public to the card of this well known establishment, in another part of our paper. Under the management of its present enterprising, go-ahead and gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. J. M. Cunningham & Bro., it must and will receive the patronage of the public. We hope our farmers and all others will call at the Huntingdon Foundry, when they need any article in this line.

Smith Works.—Colon the cheap book-seller, has presented us with a copy of the Miscellaneous works of Richard Penn Smith, collected by his son, Horace W. Smith. Price \$1.25.

Mr. Smith was well known as an able and first class writer, and the present neatly gotten up volume embraces many of his most able writings. The book is for sale at Colons and we recommend it to the favorable notice of our citizens.

N. Y. Journal.—This valuable work for May, is on our table. It is published by Frank Leslie, 12 & 14, Spruce St. N. Y. at \$2 per annum. It is a splendid work.

New Hardware Store.—We invite attention to the card of Messrs Browns in another column. They have a large and excellent hardware store and can furnish any article in that line at prices remarkably low. Just call up and see for yourself.

Graham's Magazine.—This valuable book for May has been received. A. H. See the late publisher, has sold the establishment to Watson & Co., by whom it will hereafter be published. Terms as usual, \$2. per year.

The Insurgents.

Our Insurgent American friends, appear to be divided as much amongst themselves, and to issue as many and various pronouncements as do the Mexicans, since Santa Anna left them. In New Jersey they have pronounced for that emptiest of all bubbles Commodore Stockton. In New York, finding that the nominees of the slave-drivers at Philadelphia, cannot walk the plank of public opinion, they are declaring for Geo. Law, averring that George was cheated out of the nomination at Philadelphia, through the frauds of the South Americans; and George is not the man to forgive this. We have not heard that the insurrection has extended beyond New Jersey, and certain narrow limits in New York and Pennsylvania. The general peace of the American Order is not disturbed, and its members are preparing silently for the great battle against the encroachments of the slave power. We fear that many of the insurgents will be found among the Persians, when on the morning of the November Election we shall advance to defend the Thermopylae of liberty, at the pass of 35 30 in Kansas.

In Pennsylvania, Col. S. S. Wharton, seems to be acknowledged on all hands to be the head chief of the insurrection—and indeed we are compelled by a sense of justice to the gallant Colonel to say publicly through the Journal, that in all the Insurgent meetings that we have attended, the Colonel has moved and supported "them" pronouncements, by his speeches, with his accustomed well known ability. It is said by some that the numerous friends of the Colon intend to return him to the Senate next October, if he will accept; if so, he will no doubt again arouse the lively sentiments of his constituents, particularly those of Huntingdon County who cannot have forgotten his former services.

The Troubles in South Florida.

On the afternoon of the 6th inst., seven Indians who had attacked Br. Braden's residence and plantation, on the Manatee river on the 31st of March, were overtaken by a party of Florida volunteers.—They were encamped on the south bank of the Big Charley Apopka creek, and seemed to be confident of security. The volunteers, covered by a very dense hammock, crossed the creek, and stretching along the bank, approached so near the savages as to overhear their conversation. They fired a volley at them, killing two Indians on the spot, and the remainder retreating to the creek, two were shot while the dead, and their bodies sunk immediately. The other three were wounded badly, but escaped.

Slaves for Kansas.—Every week

droves of slaves are being taken into Kansas. The South are determined not to lose by any neglect the advantage they gained when the Locooco party opened that territory to them. Slavery they are determined to force upon Kansas, and they are prepared to use every means, to accomplish that end. Yet in the face of all these things the Locooco presses of Pennsylvania have the audacity to tell their readers that there is not now, and never was any danger of Kansas becoming a Slave State. What sublime impudence! Read the following from an exchange paper:

We receive, by the St. Louis paper, that a steamer arrived there from Louisville, with from fifty to sixty slaves, belonging to families who are on their way from Kentucky to Kansas. The slaves were persons of all ages, sexes and shades of color. The Evening News states that, since the opening of the river, fall five hundred slaves have arrived from the Ohio river, on the way to Kansas.

A Southern Movement.—In the

Mississippi Legislature, a day or two since, Mr. Stark called up his resolutions touching Presidential election of 1856. They declare that if all the National Conventions refuse to nominate Presidential candidates who are sound on the Slavery question it is proper for the people of the State irrespective of party, to meet in primary assemblies and send delegates to a State Convention to nominate an electoral ticket pledged to vote for men who recognize the constitutional rights of the South. They also invite other Southern States to unite in a similar movement. A day was fixed for their consideration.

Humanity.—We give below a specimen

of the law which the 'American' and its company propose to establish in Kansas. No north, no south, no east, no west. A SLAVE BEAT TO DEATH.—We learn from Grenada, Miss., that Mr. H. Talbot, of that place, had a negro whipped to death by his overseer, on Thursday or Friday last. It appears the negro had become guilty of some offense, for which his overseer attempted to chastise him, when he ran away, but was caught the same evening. The overseer whipped the negro very severely, and repeated it until the negro was found to be dying, when the overseer got for parts unknown.—Natchez (Miss.) Cour.

"The American says 'the Globe and the Journal have gone to bed together.' That's not true. We are opposed to niggerdom, and won't allow the Journal to get into our bed, no how."—Huntingdon Globe.

Egad neighbor, you need give yourself no uneasiness on that score. It is not our desire to place yourself in a situation to become infected, by "going to bed" with a political prostitute.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Senate met at 9 A. M. The Democratic caucus having failed to agree upon a candidate for Speaker, Mr. Cresswell moved that the Senate take a recess of half an hour, which was not agreed to—years 18, says 19. The Speaker, (Mr. Piatt) then addressed the Senate in a tawdry speech and resigned the Chair. A vote was then taken and the first ballot resulted as follows:—Wilkins 9; Krowe 6; Taggart 6; Gordon 6; Lewis 1; Billinger 1; Flenniken 1. Mr. Browne not voting.

The second ballot resulted as follows: For Nathaniel P. Browne—Messrs. Crab, Ferguson, Flenniken, Gregg, Hoge Jamison, Jordan, Knox, Lewis Piatt, Price Sellers, Sherman, Souther, Taggart, Wherry, and Wilkins—17; eleven Americans and six Democrats.

For Mr. Wilkins—Messrs. Browne, Buckalew, Cresswell, Evans, Ingram, Laubach, McClintock, Straub, Walton, and Welsh all Democrats.

Scattering 4. Mr. Browne was thereupon declared elected, and being conducted to the chair, briefly addressed the Senate, thanking them for such a manifestation of their confidence and esteem.

The customary resolutions informing the House and the Governor that the Senate was ready to adjourn were then adopted; also resolutions of thanks to the late Speaker, and to the officers of the Senate and the Senate then, at a quarter to 11, A. M., adjourned sine die.

The House met at 9 o'clock, and after an hour spent in speeches and various motions, took a recess until 11 o'clock. Upon re-assembling the usual vote of thanks was tendered the Speaker, Officers, Clergy of Harrisburg, &c.

A message was received from the Governor informing the House that he had signed the supplement to the act incorporating the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, the supplement to the charter of the Harrisburg Bank, and the bill to restore the charter of the Erie and North East Railroad Company. The appropriation bill and other bank bills were not in the list.

A motion was then made, and agreed to, that the House adjourn sine die.

The Speaker delivered a brief farewell address, and in conclusion declared the House adjourned.

Six hundred and seventy-one bills and fourteen resolutions have passed and been signed by the Governor.

Foreign News.

The Baltic news received the next week, possesses the highest interest. The treaty of peace was signed at Paris on Sunday, the 30th ult. Paris was illuminated, and throughout France and England the rejoicings were both general and enthusiastic. A number of questions in regard to the disposition of affairs in the East remain for future settlement. Some difficulty was created in the Peace Conference by Count Cavour calling attention to the state of Italy. In England Parliament had re-assembled, and Lord Palmerston had officially announced the conclusion of peace. In London the Lord Mayor had issued a proclamation to the same effect. In the Crimea the armistice had been continued, and intimate relations had been established between the armies so recently hostile. From Italy we have dark news. The rigor of Austrian tyranny had been greatly increased, and in Parma and Tuscany the most terrible despotism prevailed.

The steamship Africa arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing three days later intelligence than the Baltic. The most important feature of news is a report that had reached England, that an immense ice field had been seen two hundred miles south of the great Banks of Newfoundland, and that in the midst of this field a light was seen at night, which conjecture attributes to the missing steamer Pacific. The Peace Congress continues its sitting at Paris. Peace had been proclaimed at St. Petersburg, and had been well received.

The License Law.

In the House on Thursday, the bill declaratory of the recent License Law was taken up and passed finally. It specifies that the bonds required under the tenth section of the act, shall be held as security for the payments of all fines, penalties and costs imposed on the principal obligor for any breach of the act, and no more of the penal sum shall be collected than will cover such fines, penalties and costs. The fees to be paid to the clerk, in addition to the fees for advertising shall be one dollar for all his services in the matter of each application. Any person fined under the 20th and 30th sections, who shall fail to pay the same shall stand committed until payment is made with costs. The other sections refer to granting licenses in Luzerne county.

"Segola, Segola!"

"Segola, Segola!" It is really piteous to hear the calls of the "Huntingdon American" every week, for aid. It is always "money, money!" "help, help!" No use, not a "Seg" is returned. We are proud of our patrons, who "toe the mark" without a whisper from us. "Case why, they're 'se-ound eggs."

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

We publish below the proceedings of the Ohio State Council of the American Party, that our readers may see what a similarity of slave sentiment pervades all the large cities, Cincinnati has an immense trade on the lower Mississippi with the Slaveocracy, in sugar and molasses, and therefore cries out, "I pray thee have me excused." The cottonocracy of Philadelphia, exclaim "we have bought a bale of cotton, and we must needs go and prove it; we pray thee have us excused." New York shrieks out "I am married to the nigger-driver, and therefore I cannot come." And so are all our commercial cities afraid of offending their masters of the South. This sentiment even extends to the trading portion of Boston, and has a few feeble imitators in the "ancient borough" of Huntingdon.

The Convention was called to order by Lieut. Governor Ford. The question of interest to be decided is that of Wednesday. The delegates from Hamilton County are nearly, if not quite, unanimous for Fillmore and the Philadelphia platform. It is also said that some of the strongest anti-slavery counties, such as Champaign and Auglaize, have delegates here on the same side, but no one believes that they represent truly the sentiments of their constituents. I understand that there are 1,200 Congressmen in the State, and each Council is entitled to send a delegate to this Convention.

Governor Ford opened the meeting by stating that he was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. The course he took there was well known. In that convention the principles of the American party were lost sight of—everything was made subservient to Slavery. He hoped, in their deliberations to-day, that good feeling and good order would prevail.

After the appointment of committees, the convention adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION. The Committee on the state of the Order made two reports. The majority report opens with the following remarks: WHEREAS, The American Organization in Ohio had its origin in, and has been maintained for purposes of reform: And whereas, a true regard for the honor of the American name, the security of American rights, and the prosperity of the American people require a steadfast maintenance of the great principle of freedom upon which American institutions are based—

We, therefore, the Delegates of the Councils of the American party in Ohio, in State Council assembled, fully approve of the action of those delegates from Ohio in the National American Council and Convention recently assembled at Philadelphia, in refusing to accept the platform of the Convention, and in making such modifications and amendments as they deem proper and just, and we hereby repudiate those modifications and amendments, and embrace this occasion to reaffirm substantially the platform adopted by the State Council at its session in Cleveland in June last, as follows:

Then follows a declaration of principles of the American party of Ohio, among which is the following: Slavery is local, not national. We oppose its extension into any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission of any Slave States or otherwise—and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrong which have been perpetrated on the subject of Slavery, and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

The majority report takes ground against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but recommends sustaining the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson.

Mr. Ware offered resolutions, as a substitute for it; endorsing the nominations; which were voted down by a yeas and nays vote of 134 to 46. The majority report was then accepted by vote at large.

Dr. Wright, of Cincinnati, then claimed that the Nationality of the American party was destroyed, and asked to have the State Charter given up to the minority; which motion was laughed down.

A resolution was then offered thanking the delegates who had retired from the Philadelphia Convention, and repudiating the nominations and the platform. Pending this, Mr. Grimes, of Cincinnati, made a speech denouncing the men who had voted for the majority report, on the conclusion of which the resolution was adopted, and the Hamilton County Delegation withdrew from the Hall.

Shortly after the Convention adjourned. The following toast was given at a celebration of Washington's birthday, in a South-eastern city: "WOMAN—The centre and circumference, radius, diameter and periphery, segment and semi-circle, sine and tangent of all our affections—Can two circles have the same centre and components, and yet not coincide? Let mathematicians solve this question."

"The Savannah Republican having received assurance from a source entitled to confidence that Mr. Fillmore would accept the Presidential nomination, and on 'terms entirely safe and satisfactory to the South,' it has run up his flag with that of Mr. Donelson."—Exchange.

"To be entirely safe and satisfactory to the South," Mr. Fillmore, must if elected, direct his whole power—both civil and military—to drive freedom out of Kansas and establish slavery there. The whole South is now laboring to the utmost of its power to furnish men and money to make Kansas a slave state. What say you Mr. "American?"

Would not turning Pierce out, and turning Fillmore in, be getting out of the frying pan into the fire?

The American party of Philadelphia, have made the following nominations:—Mayor, H. D. Moore; City Solicitor, F. Carroll Brewster; Receiver of Taxes, Jno. Kelley; City Controller, S. Snyder Leidy; City Commissioner, R. G. March.

LIBEL SUIT.—On Wednesday, M. M. Ballou, Proprietor of Ballou's Pictorial, of Boston, was arrested at the suit of Frank Leslie, the Proprietor of Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, and appeared before Judge Woodruff, of the Superior Court, and gave bail in \$5,000 in answer to the charge of libel. The action is based upon the alleged sending of an anonymous note by the defendant to the firm of James T. Durrickson & Co., paper manufacturers, tending to injure the credit of plaintiff with the above firm. Damages laid at \$20,000.

COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—In the last American I see that my name is announced as having been one of the speakers in vindicating resolutions in favor of Fillmore and Donelson; this assertion and the use of my name in this connection, is evidently intended to make me a party to a nomination in Philadelphia which I spurn and condemn—it is a flagrant misrepresentation of my course and an attempt to place me before what friends I may have, as unstable, and calculated to destroy my reputation for political honesty. An attempt it is to show that I am not in the American party; they evidently wish to make it appear, that although I withdrew from the Philadelphia fizzle, or nominations as they call it, that I had already come into their measures in supporting resolutions anti-American, and subversive of every principle which our party contends for; and should make the impression that I spoke in favor of them, and was a participant in all that was done. Now this is a base pretarication, a false unfounded and insolent trick, and I fling back with unmitigated contempt, the vile misrepresentations and they know in their hearts it is false, and they know well that I was not applauded, as that paper would insinuate, but on the contrary when I attempted to make even an explanation of the course pursued by myself with a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, I was insulted. I merely wanted to state a very few facts respecting those resolutions, when I was interrupted by the chairman, who claimed that I had no right to speak, and rudely interrupted me—I was opposed to Fillmore and Donelson. My rising to trample down the right of free speech, was the watchword, no doubt, then commenced the hooting, stamping, yelling and clapping that would have drowned the voice of a temple; a horrible yell that would have confounded even Donelson and his hundred nigger slaves. And both the editors, with some very silly people about this town conducting themselves in this most despicable manner, insulting not me, but the great principles of the party which claims the right of free speech as a cardinal virtue. For myself, I had intended, if I had been permitted to say, that the true American party had not yet made her nominations, and that their resolutions were incompatible with the American obligation—but I was not suffered even this privilege in this pro-slavery, pro-catholic assembly. That I could have been in favor of such treachery against my own conscience is absurd. I deny in the most emphatic language the editor's assertion, that I spoke in favor of the resolutions and was applauded, and say now that the putting of my name among others as one of the speakers approving of Fillmore and Donelson and those resolutions is a base attempt to deceive—it is false, and they know it is false, and they know that I know it is false. Could it be supposed for a moment that I, with the large majority of all the Delegates from the Free States, leaving but forty-one in the Convention from the Free States, all of us having withdrawn on the very grounds of a tyrannical majority composed of slaveholders, and Roman Catholics forcing upon us the minority, their lawless oppression and claiming the right through the power of an unscrupulous majority to carry slavery into Kansas or any Territory now free—for this reason and the admission of Roman Catholics into the convention, all the New England States, Pennsylvania, and all the Northern and Western States, to their honor, withdrew from a class of men calling themselves Americans, but who claim that slavery is national and Americanism sectional. And after all this that paper called American attempts indignously to make the impression that I was in favor of this fraudulent nomination made by slaveholders and the Roman Church. I scorn and condemn, I spit upon the contemptible fraud of both these editors. Whenever the American party makes its nomination, I as an American man, feeling and owing allegiance to the American cause, with what little ability I may have, will support and sustain it; but not until then. I won't be compelled to eat dirt by the slaveholders or their ally the Gallican church of Louisiana.—But let us look a little at those resolutions that are so applauded, and which I am made by the insinuations of this "American" paper to support. One of them says that "in Fillmore and Donelson we have men that know no North, no South, no East, no West." Now what is this more or less, than that Slavery may be constitutionally carried into Kansas or any Territory north of 36° 30'. This can't be blinked, say what they may; this resolution fixes its author and all concerned on the pro-slavery platform. But here is another resolution, how true the say that "whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad" hear this, gentle reader, particularly you who have under the obligations you have taken looked at the American stars and stripes—and in your enthusiasm have hugged them to your bosom, and have declared that no foreign despot should ever pollute the sacred soil of America; we are now called upon, say, called upon by men of Huntingdon to sanction as Americans the following resolution—"Resolved that we approve of the late American Convention held in Philadelphia, in admitting the Catholics of Louisiana and that we only oppose Catholics who believe in the right of the Pope's civil rule in this country." Shade of Luther! Spirit of Lafayette! I invoke you!—what meant thy warning voice, that "if ever the liberties of this country should be destroyed it would be by Romish priests." And you were a Frenchman. Delemania, thou undoubted casuist, match this! Where is Demas, his greatest sophist. He hides his face in his eye in amazement. Stand forth thou prince of all Jesuits, Loyola, and tell us has it been left for some cloistered monk in the nineteenth century to say "That Gallicanism is not of the Latin church, and that the Latin church is divided? Oh, no, history in all its disclosures of the Romish church from Leo X to the present day, claims unwavering obedience—spiritual and temporal from all its followers, the same in Le. Anna as in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York or Boston. But the American party holds to no such doctrine as the above; it holds that there is a North as well as a South, and that Slavery cannot be carried into Territory now free, and that the Latin Gallican Church is Romish Papacy. It seems the editors of the American have jumped into the lightning train and truth got out at the first station.

There is, however, one other little hindrance, to a speedy and wise conclusion, viz.—Turkey refuses to sanction the proceedings of the conference. It will be remembered by intelligent readers that it was in behalf of Turkish sovereignty in her own dominions that this war commenced. This was the great principle which laid firmly at the bottom of all the negotiations preceding the war, and was the watchword as the allies after the question had been submitted to the stern arbitrament of arms.—In accordance with this idea, the Plenipotentiary of Turkey in Paris, has been formally ordered to oppose any arrangement about the Principalities which would be in any way prejudicial to the sovereign rights of the Porte in those provinces. Turkey denied the right of any power to usurp her authority in the Principalities; and it was not to grant the allies a right whose existence she denied that the war was undertaken. The Times in discussing the question gives a despatch confirming a rumor which had been current to the effect that the Porte had refused to sanction in some particulars the proceedings of the Paris Conference, and adds:—

"The seizure of the Principalities was the cause of this war, and must be the first step in any new aggression of Russia. It is, therefore, the duty of the Allies to settle the question on a sure basis, and build up a political fabric which will give content to the inhabitants, preserve as far as possible the rights of the Porte, and without giving cause of offence to any powerful neighbor, insure peace and tranquility to Europe.

The issue thus made is still further complicated by the people of those provinces who are not satisfied with the government under which they had lived previous to the war and do not agree with the Porte's views concerning them, and who are likewise not content that their country should be subjected to the protectorate of Europe. Owing to these difficulties it was rumored that the organization of the Principalities would not be included in the treaty but be settled by some future discussion, and thus severed from the questions which have in the course of the war taken precedence of this one.

In speaking of the position which the Turkish Plenipotentiary has assumed at Paris relative to this question the Times say:— It seems that Turkey whose armies were ordered to and fro by the allied generals, and whose assent to diplomatic arrangements it was hardly thought necessary to ask for, "is resolved once more to assert a will of its own." Whether the Porte will have the courage to persevere we know not, but at present its policy seems to be to uphold the independence and integrity for which the allies have declared that they fought.

When the question of the union of the provinces came up for discussion in Paris, a protest against any interference of the kind was telegraphed from the East. It would seem that he asks nothing more now than he had at the commencement of the war. Will he be forced to accede to terms which he refused to accept then?—Pittsburg Con. Journal.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour.—The market continues very inactive; a sale of 800 bbls extra Flour was made last evening at \$7 50, and 500 bbls, a good straight brand, extra old, at \$6 25; common brands are plenty and dull at \$6 25 per bbl, but there is very little demand for export, particularly for this description; the home demand is also very limited and prices range from \$6 50 to \$7 50 for common to good retailing brands, and extra and fancy lots at higher rates. Corn Meal remains very quiet, and \$3 is the general asking price for Penna. Meal.—Rye Flour is dull and lower; a sale of 100 bbls dark was made at \$4 per bbl, but this price is generally refused for good lots.

Wheat.—The receipts of Wheat continue moderate, and in the present depressed condition of the Flour market prices are very irregular.—Some 24,000 bushels only found buyers, in lots, at 140¢/150¢ for fair to prime reds and 150¢/160¢ for white, including 1200 bushels good Penna. white at the former rate, and 800 bus. prime Southern do, sold last evening at our highest figures, both extra. Rye is dull and lower, with sales of 34,000 bushels Penna. at 75¢. Corn.—There is not much done to-day, and some 64,000 bushels yellow have been taken, mostly for shipment, at 57¢ afloat, at the same price delivered, including some damaged lots at 40¢/48¢. Oats remain dull, but about 3500 bushels, including good Delaware and Penna., have been sold at 35¢ afloat.

Term of the Expected Peace.

Although there were some rumors in England to the effect that difficulties had sprung up in the Paris Conference from the demand in Russia backed by Prussia to admit to sign in the treaty of peace on the same footing and in the same character as if Prussia had been a party to the alliance throughout, yet it was believed that the apparent obstacle to final pacification would be concluded on the following terms, to wit:—

1. Russia consents to the neutralization of the Black Sea. 2. Sebastopol is not again to become a war depot, and the reconstruction of the fortresses is prohibited. 3. Nicolai is to be reduced to a commercial port. 4. Russia is to abandon her protectorate of the Principalities. 5. Russia renounces certain Territories in Bessarabia which leaves the navigation of the Danube perfectly free. 6. A Commission is to be appointed to trace the new frontier in this district. 7. The fact of a Russian soldier passing the Pruth is to be looked upon as a *crusis belli* by the contracting powers.

Such at least are the leading articles of the expected treaty as they appear in the Paris Siecle.

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Died.

In Shade Gap, on the 19th inst., Mary Catherine, daughter of J. S. Hunt, Esq., aged 1 year, 7 months and 12 days.

In this borough, on the 20th inst., Mr. Chas. A. Newingham, aged about 45.

At the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dyart, near Newton Hamilton, Millin Co., on Saturday the 19th inst., in the 32d year of his age, ARTHUR H. CLARKE, formerly of Huntingdon.

His body was buried in the grave-yard of the Sinking Valley Presbyterian Church, Blair Co., close by the graves of his father and mother, his sister and child; all of whom died of the same disease, Pulmonary Consumption; his mother and sister preceding him but a few years and his child but a few days. Naturally of a delicate and sensitive frame and spirit, and endowed with genius above the common order, he gave promise of great usefulness in his day and generation, but alas! he has been cut off on the very threshold of manhood.

Some years since ARTHUR H. CLARKE united himself with the Presbyterian Church of Newton Hamilton. In a diary which he kept, his religious experience is recorded up to the fourth day preceding his death, every line of which records his entire resignation to the will of his Heavenly Father and the full assurance of his hope of salvation through the merits of a crucified Redeemer. When the shepherds first led their flocks to green pastures they carry the lambs in advance, whether the old will quick-

ly and cheerfully follow. In like manner did the good Shepherd of Israel deal with our friend—after the death of his child the chords of earth gave way, and he longed to follow it to the land of Beulah, where the sun shineth night and day. From day to day, as his diary records, his faith grew stronger and his spiritual vision clearer until his end was peace and joy, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

At a special meeting of Anghwick Lodge, No. 472, I. O. O. F., held at Newton Hamilton, April 21st, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:— Whereas, It has pleased a just God in his providence to call from among us our worthy Brother, A. H. CLARKE, who has been endeared to us by his attachment to our Order, it now becomes our duty as Brothers to mourn the loss of our Brother. Therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Brother A. H. CLARKE the family and friends have lost an affectionate friend, the community a good citizen and the Church a zealous member and our order a friend and member.

Resolved, That a sincerely and earnestly sympathize with the family and friends in their bereavement and trust they will be supported by him who saith "in six troubles I will be with you, yea, in the seventh I will not forsake thee."

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge attend the funeral of the dead Brother, and that each member wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, in token of respect for his memory, and that the Hall be draped in mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to the family of our Brother by the N. G., and that the same be published in the Huntingdon and Lewistown papers. JOHN ROBB, Secy. O. S. TEMPLE, } Con.

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