

Huntingdon Journal.



WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editors. SAM. G. WHITTAKER, Editors.

Wednesday Morning, November 25, 1857.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS: In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

Fellow Citizens:—To render to Almighty God, who controls the destinies of nations and men, the homage of devout gratitude and praise for His goodness and mercy, is the appropriate and solemn duty of a free and highly favored people.

During the past year the bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. Our free institutions have been preserved, and our rights and privileges, civil and religious, enjoyed and maintained.

In acknowledgment of these manifold blessings, we would offer unto God thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the most High; and call on Him "in the day of trouble; He will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify Him."

Under the special and merciful protection of this duty, and in conformity with established custom and the wishes of many good citizens, I, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend Thursday the Twenty-sixth day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise throughout this State, and earnestly request the people that, abstaining from avocations and all worldly pursuits, they assemble on that day according to their religious customs, and unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for His past goodness and mercies and while acknowledging our transgressions, and imploring His forgiveness, beseech Him, with sincere and earnest desire, to return and visit us again with His loving kindness, make us worthy of His bounties, and continue to us given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-second.

JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WANTED! WHEAT AND CORN wanted at this office. Those having either can dispose of the same by calling soon.

Latest News From Europe. By the arrival at New York of the steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, we have later European and Asiatic news. The financial and commercial troubles are increasing all over Europe. The Western Bank of Scotland, doing an immense business, having a hundred branches and six million pounds sterling of deposits, has failed. The great firm of Dennistoun & Co., with branches in New York and New Orleans, has also failed, having liabilities reaching two millions, sterling. Other heavy mercantile failures are also announced. The Bank of England had raised the rate of discount to ten per cent. A similar raise has been made in France. There is a panic also in Hamburg, where all bills of exchange were unsaleable. We have also further news from India. In the final attack on Delhi the British lost in killed and wounded, one-third of their force. The old King and his two sons had been captured. The former was spared, but the latter shot at once. General Nicholson was killed at Delhi, and General Neill at Lucknow, which place had been captured by General Havelock, with a loss of 450 men killed and wounded.

Forty Seven States. Would any one believe, without looking into it, that we are in a fair way of carrying out the numbers of the sovereign States, originally thirteen, and now thirty one, up to forty seven! But so it is. In the first place there are Oregon, Kansas and Minnesota, whose constitutions are already formed or forming. It is hoped that they will be admitted the coming winter, making the members of the confederacy thirty four. Then New Mexico, Nebraska and Washington, already thriving territories, will swell the aggregate to thirty seven. Four new States to be carved out of Texas, according to provisions in the treaty of annexation, will give us forty one. Two additional States demanded from the area now included in California, would make forty three. Arizona, Neosho, Dacotah and Columbus territories carry us up to forty six—and lovely Utah will be the forty seventh to lend to that fair circle the grace of her form and the lightness of her step.

STARTLING NEWS FROM KANSAS.

We have news from Kansas by way of Chicago, under date of the 31st ult., which develops the crowning point of Border Ruffianism in its efforts to fasten slavery upon that Territory. As the reports are quite lengthy, we publish the following summary from the North American, embracing all the leading facts contained in it same. If this most infamous of all the infamous acts of the slave power is sustained by the Administration at Washington, there is nothing left for the free State men in Kansas but abject submission to outrage and wrong, or armed resistance, and when the issue is presented to them we know well where they will be found.

The news gives the latest phase of the political invention called "settlement," and if it does not astonish some of the folks at the North, we fancy that nothing will.—The Constitutional Convention promised the Governor to submit the constitution to a test vote of the people. It held caucuses and ostensibly repeated the promise.—Its purpose to do so has been credited everywhere, but the Convention has adjourned without doing anything of the kind. An election will be graciously permitted to take place, wherein it seems the sovereigns will be allowed to choose between two ballots printed thus: "Constitution with the slave article." "Constitution without the slave article." Thus, in either case, the people if they vote at all are compelled to vote for the constitution. If the slave be rejected, it is contended that it will make no actual difference, as President Buchanan declared in his letter to the New England clergymen that slavery exists in Kansas under the Federal Constitution.

The Convention has gone even further than this, and left the popular will no possible chance of accomplishing its purpose. To this end the Convention adopted a report providing that there shall be no change in the constitution for a long term of years, nor without the assent of two-thirds of all the legal voters. And to prevent the recently elected territorial legislature with its Free State majority, and the Governor and Secretary, with their fair intentions, from thwarting the designs of the conspirators, the Convention has succeeded both! First, it has instituted a provisional government, with Gen. Calhoun as Governor, invested with the entire executive authority of fixing the time for holding a State election, appointing the officers to hold that election, counting the vote and deciding who may have been elected, State Legislators.

The establishment of a provisional government seems at first sight to be too daring an assumption of power to be possible. But it will be perceived upon a closer examination that the authority of this Provisional executive does not clash with that of the United States officers. It refers only to the setting in motion of the machinery of a State Government, over which the United States officials can claim no special jurisdiction if it be not conceded to them. Monstrous, therefore, as is this scheme of outrage, it may be successful. For the reader will bear in mind that Governor Walker, by some strange coincidence, left the territory for Washington, just before this plan came to light. He will be absent until after the Convention has set its machinery in motion, and probably until after the election itself has been held, so that there will be no legal authority in Kansas to oppose the domination of Calhoun. In the second place, the Convention nullifies the late election, by declaring the territorial legislature to be dead, and legalizing all its past acts at the same time that this effectual step to prevent their repeal is adopted. As the Governor recognizes the Constitutional Convention to be a legal body, and its acts as binding, he will of course, consider the legislature defunct, and refuse to convene it. Here we see what a juggle was practised with the Free State men in allowing them to carry the Legislature.

We have no remarks to make just now upon this infamous scheme to subvert popular sovereignty in Kansas, preferring to await further developments, in order to see how far the Governor is complicated with it, and in what manner the national administration may be disposed to treat it. We are very loth to pronounce condemnation upon Walker upon the suspicion that he is one of the contrivers of this abominable snare. He has done so much better than could have been expected, that before believing his good acts to have been a part of this trick, we are inclined to wait for proof. At the same time, his absence from the territory is practical collusion, whether so intended or not.

We confess we are unable to see the end of the affair, for it is not to be believed that the people of Kansas will submit to this usurpation, even if Congress should sanction it. They will, of course, elect a government of their own and not having the United States authorities to contend against will be able to put down all opposition.

Graham's Magazine for December, is one of the best numbers we have ever received. Published by Watson & Co. Philadelphia, at \$3 per annum. Subscribe for the new volume.

The Massacre of Emigrants.

A California paper speaking of the massacre of the overland emigrants by the Indians, indulges in the belief that the latter were instigated by the Mormons. It says a train of emigrants from Missouri and Arkansas, for that State, were waylaid and butchered on the route, at a place called Santa Clara Canon, near the rim of Great Basin, about 300 miles from Salt Lake City.—The scene of the massacre is differently designated, as the Santa Clara Canon the Mountain Springs, and the Mountain Meadows; but all agree in locating it near the rim of the Great Basin, and about fifty miles from Cedar City, the most Southern of the Mormon settlements. Of a party of about 130 persons, only 15 infant children were saved. The account was given by the Indians themselves to the Mormons at Cedar City, to which place they brought the children, who were purchased from them by the people of that city. Whether the cause assigned is sufficient to account for the result, or whether a different cause is at the bottom of the transaction, we will leave the reader to form his own conclusion. We can scarcely believe that a party travelling along a highway would act in the manner described—that is, to poison the carcass of an ox, and also the water, thus endangering the lives of those who were coming after them. Yet this is the story told by all who have spoken of the massacre. It is stated, the emigrants had an ox which died, and they placed poison in the body, and also poisoned the water standing in pools, for the purpose of killing the Indians; that several of the tribe had died from this cause, and that the whole force mustered, pursued the train, and coming up with them at the above named place, which favored their purposes, attacked and murdered the whole party, except a few infant children. The Indians state that they made but one charge on the party, in which they cut off the greater portion of the men, and then guarded the outlets of the canon, and shot the men and women down as they came out for water; that one man was making his escape with a few children, and they followed him, killed him, and took the children, 15 in number, the eldest under five years of age.

Murders in New York.

Murders are of daily occurrence in New York city. Another stabbing affray, which will probably have a fatal termination, occurred on Wednesday morning. A difficulty took place at 162 West Broadway between two colored men, named Matthews and Marshall, in which the latter was stabbed three times in the breast; Matthews was arrested. At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a terrible occurrence took place in a dance house in Water street, resulting in the death of one man, and the moral wounding of another, and of a woman. The assailants were three Spanish sailors. Several arrests have been made of persons suspected to have been engaged in the murder of the Italian Vincent. Among the persons arrested is Vincent's son, who, it is said, has frequently had violent quarrels with his father. Nothing has yet been proved against any one. Mr. Harry Hamilton, who was injured in the hands of Patrick Maroney, a notorious rowdy, is not expected to survive. The second trial of Canciani for the murder of Policeman Anderson was concluded by a verdict of guilty. A party of Democratic election rowdies, after going to their primary election on Tuesday night, formed a garrotting party, assaulting several persons, among them a newspaper carrier, whom they robbed. They were arrested by the police.

The Good Time Coming.

The news by the Arabia has had a very happy effect in all the Eastern cities. Everything is more buoyant, and hope and confidence begin to revive. The effect of the news of our bank suspensions is now known to have created but little surprise abroad, and to have exerted but little influence. The London Times, and indeed, almost all the influential English papers, admit that it was the best, and, indeed, the only measure left to us in the emergency.

The impression, therefore, on the London Money Market was one of decided relief—that the worst was known. English funds, partly on this account and partly on account of the glorious tidings from India, had arisen. The supplies of specie in New York are getting very large and it is currently reported that many of the banks are ready and even anxious to resume specie payment. Specie commands a larger premium in New York than elsewhere, and, in obedience to the fixed laws of trade, the hard metals are being directed thither from all quarters. The Arabia brings \$1,100,000. The telegraph announces that the Aspinwall steamer has on board \$1,200,000, while the "Ariel" brings \$400,000. So that N. Y. banks are becoming abundantly fortified. "So mote it be."

Philadelphia Bank.

Upon the application made by the Philadelphia Bank, the Governor of the State has appointed Hon. J. T. Hale, of Centre, Hon. E. S. Sifer, of Union, and Jacob Bomberger, Esq., of Dauphin, Commissioners to examine into the condition of the Pennsylvania Bank, under the provisions of the law adopted at the recently called session of the Legislature. This is a well-chosen board. Mr. Hale is a shrewd, sagacious, and thoroughly honest man. Mr. Sifer, has been the Treasurer of the State, and is quick and intelligent as well as reliable, and Mr. Bomberger is an expert hand in Banking affairs, with large general experience. The Commissioners are now busily engaged in the performance of the duty assigned them.

THE FAVORITE LOW WAGES STANDARD OF MR. BUCHANAN.

The Press, the Pennsylvania, and other Locofoco journals are republishing portions of Mr. Buchanan's celebrated Ten Cent a Day Speech. The Lebanon Courier sarcastically remarks as follows: "No one will deny that we are fast coming down to that standard of prices which has been the theoretical delight of Mr. Buchanan and his satellites. And the result of it is apparent to any reflecting mind—the rich will be made richer and the poor poorer. Money will become, perhaps, twice as valuable as it has been, that is, it will buy twice as much. Consequently the possessor of money will be twice as well off, for money is valuable only for what it will buy. But wo to the poor man. He owns a little property, which under such times as we have had, was worth a thousand dollars. He had paid five hundred on it, and yet owed five hundred. Under the "good time coming" when money is to be twice as valuable, property will command but half the amount of money; consequently that man's property will bring but five hundred dollars. But he owes five hundred on it, therefore he is worth just nothing at all. And the rich man to whom he owed the five hundred dollars, will own the whole property for the five hundred dollars he put in when money was cheap. So through all the ramifications of life, will the rich and the poor be thus differently affected by the Buchanan policy of low prices. Poor men, who voted for Buchanan, how do you like it?"

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A SPECK OF WAR.

The cloud which first appeared in our Western horizon, "no bigger than a man's hand," now begins to assume most portentous dimensions, and threatens to give our government serious and protracted annoyance, to call it by no more dignified term. Some late telegrams from the West have caused no little alarm and uneasiness at the "circumlocution office" at Washington, and are forcing upon the minds of those to whom our national thinking and acting is committed, some very unpleasant, but, we trust, some very wholesome lessons.

We learn (1), via St. Louis, that news had reached Fort Laramie that the Mormons had burned three government trains at a point near Green river. That the trains were ninety miles rearward of Col. ALEXANDER, who commands the vanguard of the army. That the fifth and tenth regiments of infantry, and the artillery battery would take as their winter quarters the Mormon villages on Bear river. That (2), Col. Johnson, who has in command the Utah expedition, was last heard from when 230 miles beyond Fort Laramie. The snow was seven inches deep a hundred miles this side of where the express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn, and the entire absence of grass, the team and dragon horses were falling rapidly.

And (3.) A dispatch via Chicago says that Mr. WILLIAMSON, a correspondent of the St. Paul Times, states that a report had reached Patzraac that 500 United States troops, supposed to be a detachment of the Utah expedition, had been attacked and killed by a large party of Teelwan Indians, near Missouri river. Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Patzraac, believes the report, but it sadly lacks confirmation. The attack on so large a detachment of troops by Indians, may be possible, but scarcely probable. The massacre of a considerable body of regular troops, though even now, suffering and

Missionary Appropriations.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Africa (\$18,000), China (10,450), India (10,000), Tuoke, (Bulgaria) (5,000), Germany (10,331), Norway, Sweden, Denmark (3,500), South America (1,500), Sandwich Islands (500), Aggregate for foreign work (60,681), German Domestic Missions thro' out States and Territories (38,000), Scandinavians, Welsh, French, Indian Missions (10,625), Domestic Missions among native population (70,587), Amt for Foreign and Domestic (185,892), Total (\$250,893).

Jew and Christian.

In a recent letter to an invalid (not intended for the public eye) Dr. Cogswell says: "The malignant hostility of the profession, poured upon me through Medical Journals, and a few newspapers edited by medical men, has no parallel since the deadly opposition of the bigoted Jews to the introduction of Christianity. They branded its meek and humble author as a base impostor, and denounced his new doctrine as damnable heresy—but the heresy triumphed, notwithstanding. So the hatred of these modern bigots towards me, for presuming to question their infallibility touching the doubtful practice of blistering and bleeding, and for daring to think, and speak, and act for myself. Their attacks, though maliciously intended, result in good. Among the orders daily received for my Medical 'Sah I find many from invalids who confess that the bitter hostility of physicians to its use, has induced them to purchase it. 'Where there is so much smoke,' writes one, 'there must be some fire.'—Transcript.

Amusements and Hard Times.

It is a little singular that while "Amusements and Hard Times" is a weekly publication, the receipts are nightly about \$6,000, nearly sixteen thousand persons being in attendance. The places of amusement in Philadelphia are likewise well attended. In this city the contrary appears to be the case. The theatre suffers with the rest of the community. Mr. Foster gives us first rate attraction all the time, but the "dollars and dimes" appear to be scarce among those who customarily patronize this excellent place of amusement.—Chronicle.

The New Yorkers are making a strong effort to defeat Mayor Wood. A Committee appointed at a citizens' meeting to select a candidate have united upon Daniel F. Tiemann for that office. It will require the united support of the entire opposition to elect him. This is hardly to be expected under the present division of parties. We think Mayor Wood, a great rascal as he undoubtedly is, will again triumph over his competitors.

Imports for the Fiscal Year 1857.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Category, and Amount. Compares imports for 1856 and 1857. Categories include Woolen manufactures, Cotton, Silk, Linen, and Iron.

A Clergyman Garroted.

On Wednesday evening last week, as the Rev. Mr. Lord, Pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, at Harlem, was passing through the Second Avenue, near Nineteenth street, a desperate ruffian suddenly sprang upon him, and struck him a violent blow on the neck, following up the attack by another blow in the face. Mr. Lord being very athletic, and the highwayman finding that his blows had not produced any effect, ran off at great speed. He was, however, followed by Mr. Lord, who, after chasing him two or three blocks, finally secured him in a grocery store, into which he had run with a view of escaping. The ruffian gentleman collared the ruffian, and handed him over to the police, who locked him up. This is Mr. Lord's second introduction to a garrotter. A few weeks since, he was passing through Brooklyn when a highwayman attacked him and struck him two blows before he had an opportunity of defending himself. He recovered himself in a moment, and gave the ruffian a powerful blow, which sent him reeling into the gutter where Mr. Lord left him lying insensible, and went on his way.—N. Y. Paper.

Snake Child—An Extraordinary Fact.

An intelligent correspondent at Rothsville informs us that a child of Mr. Christian A. Stead, of that place, had a strong resemblance of a black snake imprinted upon its person. When any circumstance transpired, of an exciting character, which would in the least disturb the child's sports, the snake imaged, with all the peculiar marks of a real black snake would appear all over its person, and could almost always be seen. It was about ten years of age, and could not walk. It could

undrilled, would require a most overwhelming force of Indians. If this last report be authenticated, it would go to prove the truth of an assertion made some time since, that the Mormons had secured the co-operation of the Indian tribes in the country adjacent to Utah, and through which our troops must necessarily march.

BUCHANAN'S known antecedents force us to believe that he would scruple at nothing by which the mass and danger attending a flat-footed, and out-and-out rebellion and resistance to our Government, might be shifted from his shoulders. Fanatics take counsel of their hearts rather than their judgments, and the nest of desperate, unholy zealots, who are creating a plague spot of one of the fairest portions of our western territory, who are making a mock of, and setting at naught, our authority, and who are fixing an indelible blot and stigma on the escutcheon of our Republic, would stop at nothing to secure their infernal sway a little longer. Reports from Utah have, for many weeks, forced this conviction on the minds of all who have cared to master the subject, and if an expedition to subject the Mormons to perfect obedience fails, it will be a disgraceful failure, and deserving universal reprobation.

The only method in the opinion of practical and experienced judges to subdue the Latter-day Saints, and reduce them to a wholesome obedience to Governmental authority, is to prove to them that we are thoroughly in earnest; that we have not only the will, but the power to subdue them, and to overawe them at once by an overwhelming display of force. Any other course only confirms them in their rebellious position; produces a petty, vexatious, and expensive guerilla warfare, unworthy a great nation, and infinitely prolongs the period of a final and thorough settlement of our differences with the Mormons.

In this connection we may add, that the latest despatches from Washington state that General DRYDEN, Commissioner of Indian affairs, has replied to BRIGHAM YOUNG'S communication of the 12th inst., and administered to the many wived BRIGHAM sharp rebuke for the improper manner of administration of the Indian superintendencies in Utah. As he exceeded the appropriations by more than \$31,000, he has no reason to complain that his drafts have not been paid.

So far from encouraging amicable relations, Mr. Denver tells him that he has studiously endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians that the Mormons are friends, and the Government and the people of the United States enemies to the Indians. The rule is to withhold ammunitions from hostile Indians, and Mr. Denver knows no reason why this rule should not now be applied to Mr. Young. In reply to Mr. Young's objection to the presence of troops, Mr. Denver says, if it is his intention to preserve peace, they will not interfere with him. However, the Executive has no alternative but to crush out the rebellion, and for this purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under his control. Young's claim, for properly made, he will be paid if Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

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speak some little in its own way. The shape of the child was that of ordinary children, with the exception of his fingers and toes, which represented a snake's head. His tongue and the inside of his mouth were jet black, and his eyes were round.—It was exhibited by a man from Philadelphia, whose name we were unable to learn, through nearly all the Western States.

Wherever it went, it excited the most unbounded amazement; this "frank of nature" was examined by physicians, both of celebrity and ability, but they were unable to account for this, unnatural and strange phenomenon. After a while it became unwell, when upon the consultation of several eminent physicians, it was thought advisable for it to be taken home, but it died in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, on its way; it was interred on Wednesday afternoon last.

A Terrible Death.

Recently, in St. John N. B., on a dark night, a man walked off one of the wharves in that city, when the tide was out. He groped his way along in the mud, but instead of taking a course which would extricate him from his unpleasant predicament, he wandered up among the piles beneath the wharf, where, of course, he became more bewildered than ever. The rising tide made him more conscious of his danger, and by shouts and noise he was enabled to attract the attention of persons passing in the vicinity, but too late for success. A tide rose he climbed up to the top of the piles, and through a small aperture in the wharf sufficient for one of his arms, he was enabled to inform them of his situation. His position can be imagined, when the water was every moment rising around him, and could not be extricated. He shook hands with his friends; passed through the hole all the money and valuables he had about his person, and just as the water was about closing over him, after giving some directions concerning his family, he bid his friends good bye, and the gurgling water beneath announced that all was over. His body was recovered when the tide receded.

Brigham Young, who rejoices in the possession of some forty wives in one of his manifestos, says, "the resources of Utah are her women." It is very evident that the Prophet is disposed to husband his resources.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour is inactive at from \$5.25 to \$1; White Wheat is selling at 125c, and Red, at 115c. Rye is scarce at 75c. Corn in good demand at 50c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

REAL ESTATE

OF JACOB BUMGARTNER, DEC'D, AT PUBLIC SALE. There will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, situated in Union township, Huntingdon Co., adjoining the town of Calvin, lands of Wm. Pheasant Esq., Michael Myerly's heirs and others, containing about

125 ACRES; about 100 of which is cleared and under a good state of cultivation. A good apple orchard, 2 good dwelling houses and barn, and all other necessary improvements. TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest to be secured by the Bonds and Mortgages of the purchaser. D. CLARKSON, Executor of J. Bumgartner, Dec'd, Nov. 25, 1857.—10.

SAVING FUND

National Safety Trust Co. OFFICE. Walnut Street S W Corner of 3d. Arrangements for Business during the Suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks. 1. Deposits received and payments made daily. 2. Current Bank Notes, Checks and Specie will be received on deposit. 3. Deposits made in Bank Notes or Checks will be paid back in current Bank Notes. 4. Deposits made in Gold or Silver will be paid back in Coin. INTEREST 5 PER CENT. PER YR. HENRY L. BENNER, President. WILLIAM J. REED, Secretary. Nov. 25, '57.

TAX COLLECTORS TAKE NOTICE.

THE collectors of County and State Taxes for the year 1856 and all previous years are required to make immediate payment of the balances due to the collector, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law. The collectors of 1857 are earnestly requested to collect and pay over to the Treasurer, the amount of their duplicates as soon as possible. Money is much needed at the present time and must be had. JACOB BAKER, } Com'rs H. L. MCARTHY, } G. W. MATTERN. } Nov. 25, 1857.—6t.

ESTATE OF DAVID BURKET, DEC'D. AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Thomas E. Orison Esq., Administrator of David Burket, late of Shirley township, deceased, amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution on THURSDAY, the 31st of DECEMBER NEXT at one o'clock P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund, &c. THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor. Nov. 25, 1857.—4t.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION,

by which much suffering in families may be avoided, sent to married men and those contemplating marriage. Address, enclosing four stamps, DR. G. W. ADDIS-COMBE, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. 25, '57.—6m.

WHALEBONE, REED AND BRASS

Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.