

Huntingdon Journal.



W. M. BREWSTER, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday Morning, December 15, 1858

The Circulation of the Huntingdon Journal is greater than the Globe and American combined.

CLUBBING WITH MAGAZINES.

The Huntingdon Journal for one year, and either of the Magazines for the same period will be sent to the address of any subscriber to be paid in advance as follows: The Journal and Godey's Lady's Book, for one year, \$3 50; The Journal and Graham's Magazine, for one year, \$3 50; The Journal and Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for one year, \$3 50; The Journal and Frank Leslie's Family Magazine and Gazette of Fashion, for one year, \$3 50; The Journal and Lady's Home Magazine, for one year, \$2 75; The Journal and Peterson's Magazine, for one year, \$2 75; The Journal and Atlantic Monthly, for one year, \$3 50.

Let the white laboring classes of all sections of the Union stand up for their rights, and they will find out that with them lies the power to make demagogues stand abashed and become cringing supplicants at their feet.

We clip the above from a borrowed editorial in the last American. It expresses our sentiments exactly. Let the white laborers once fully understand their true interests and the dark, degraded and degrading influence of slave labor will be beaten back to its appropriate limits. If free labor is to prosper it must be respected: if it is to be respected: it must not be mixed up with servile labor; therefore we say keep your slaves where they are: don't blacken the free soil of our Territories with the curse and shame of bondage, but preserve it for the many toil of freemen as was intended by Jefferson and immortal composers. This is the very marrow of the principle on which fourteen states have just triumphed over the slave party. It remains to be seen whether the white laborers of Pennsylvania will stand up for their rights in 1860, or, whether they will again be deceived and distracted, as they were two years ago. We believe that the laboring classes of this state have learned their true interests in this matter, and that they will make the demagogues, who have heretofore betrayed and insulted freemen. This being our faith, and believing, too, that our standard bearer in 1860 must stand up freely to the political doctrines of New England, New York and the great West, we shall be in no hurry in naming our preference. We know we shall have a good man; and we shall reserve our strength to be expended in his support.

Errata.

We started to Philadelphia last Wednesday morning, leaving the correction of proof to our boys, who have made some sad blunders in our leading editorial. Thus, where we had written "Illinois will never sustain either the doctrine of free trade or slavery extension," it is misprinted, "exclusion." In the next paragraph the types set, "The Locomotive Slave States cost 170 votes," whereas it should read, "one hundred and twenty votes." A few lines up the column the word "brandled" is used instead of "banded" in the case, &c. Passing numerous minor errors, we notice in the last line but three of the article, "a bid" instead of a "bid" as we had written.

Among the distinguished visitors of our town at the present time is Lt. David McMurtree, of the United States Army. He has just returned from a service of three years in California, Oregon, &c., to visit his friends in this place. He has brought with him some trophies which he obtained on a Indian in fighting him in single combat.

On last Saturday night a colored man entered a store in Williamsburg, Blair county, by a window in the cellar, and then cut a hole through a door leading to the store. He was seen by the proprietor, and he hid himself in a full suit of clothes; hat, coat, vest, pants, shirt, boots, and fifty cents in money. In exchange for the above he left his old vest, by which he is known. He is a bold man, and the officers of the law are in pursuit of him.

HALF-JOURNAL OF HEALTH.—The December number of this periodical is before us. This is one of the most useful publications we know of, it gives the most valuable information in regard to the preservation of health.

It is published monthly in New York, and may be had at one dollar a year.

U. S. COAST SURVEY.—The Hon. J. R. Edie has sent thanks for a copy of the Report of the Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey for 1856.

COLLEGE JOURNAL.—This is one of the best medical periodicals of the Eclectic system of medicine. It is published in Cincinnati, Ohio at \$1 per annum.

In promising the Presidents message, we "spoke without the book"; we had not seen the document, and had no idea of its enormous length, and the very small amount of truth and fairness it contains. A liberal abstract will be found in another column. We may comment on some portions of the message at another time.

STANDING STONE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

A public Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Association of this place will be held in the Court House on Friday evening the 24th inst.

The exercises will consist of Essays, Orations, Debate and Literary Casket.

A programme of the order of exercises will be published next week.

T. M. CORNPROST, Secy.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY.—This is the title of a new periodical, published in New York, by Oakesmith & Co., 112 & 114 William St., at \$3 per annum. This is a superior Magazine, and must acquire a reputation that will give it a place among the most acceptable Literary publications. It will be thoroughly National—in no wise sectional or sectarian, and wholly impersonal. It will offer to the thinkers of this Union a common field, when they can meet on the highest ground of contemporary literature. It will aim to gather about it every variety of intellect. The Magazine will be profusely illustrated in the highest style of wood engravings.

Worcester's Quarto Dictionary.

Messrs. Hickling, Swan and Brewer, of Boston propose publishing by subscription, a library edition of Worcester's Quarto Dictionary. It will be printed on an extra fine paper, with large margin, as per specimen pages which may be seen at this office. The work is now rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be ready in May, 1859. It will be comprised in about eighteen hundred pages, and will contain a full vocabulary of words now used in Literature, Art, and Science, together with such local and obsolete terms as are likely to be met with in writings that are now much read.

The grammatical forms and inflections of words will be given more fully than ever before in any English Dictionary, and brief critical notes on the orthography, the pronunciation, the grammatical form and construction, and on the peculiar technical, local, provincial, and American uses of words, will be found scattered throughout the volume.

The illustrations by wood cuts, of which there will be about twelve hundred, beautifully executed, will form another novel feature. There are many terms, the verbal explanation of which, however carefully made, will convey a much less correct idea of their meaning than a pictorial representation. Much imported and useful matter will be given in the introduction on the following subjects: The Principles of Pronunciation; Orthography; English Grammar; the Origin, Formation, and Etymology of the English Language; Archaisms, Provincialisms, and Americanisms; and the History of English Lexicography; with a notice of English Orthoepists, and a Catalogue of English Dictionaries of the various Arts and Sciences, Encyclopedias, &c.

Price of the library edition, on extra fine paper, will be \$7.50, which will be the retail price for the common edition. Persons subscribing will therefore secure the library edition at the same price that they would be obliged to pay for the common edition after its publication.

Those persons who desire to become subscribers to the work can sign the prospectus by calling at the Journal office, in Huntingdon, Pa.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

We publish to-day the second annual Message of President Buchanan to the Senate and House of Representatives. The President commences his Message by expressing gratitude that the sectional strife which agitated the Union but one short year ago has, in great measure subsided. He then proceeds to assert the opinion of the Supreme Court, pronounced in the Dred Scott case, that all American citizens have an equal right to take into the territories, so long as the territorial constitution shall remain. This it will be perceived is the extreme pro-slavery position. It brings the President directly into opposition to the modified view of Senator Douglas. The opinion of Mr. Douglas is, that the right in slave property exists in the territories under the federal constitution; and by the same authority continues to exist while the territorial condition continues. But he adds that, as slave property can only be preserved by special legislation providing for its security, a territorial legislature, by simply neglecting to enact the requisite laws, may substantially prevent the existence of slavery in their territory. Thus, whilst a slave under the constitution is property, the territorial legislature may deprive his owner of possession of him by neglecting to enact adequate laws.

say on the subject, and his Kansas policy has already been severely condemned by the free States. The people of Kansas are now, he says, at liberty to form another constitution, but not until their number, as ascertained by a census, shall equal or exceed the ratio required to elect a member of the House of Representatives. It is not probable, he thinks, that another constitution can be lawfully framed and presented to Congress before the population of Kansas shall have reached the designated number. The excellent provision relative to Kansas ought he urges, to be extended and rendered applicable to all the territories which may hereafter seek admission into the Union.

The condition of affairs in Utah is then considered. They form a subject for congratulation. The wisdom and economy of sending such a force to Utah as would render all resistance on the part of the Mormons hopeless, has been justified by the happy result. In April last, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch were dispatched to Utah for the purpose of offering a full pardon for their past seditions and treasons, to all those who should submit. The gentlemen have satisfactorily performed their duty, as has Gov. Cumming. The services of Col. Kane are also mentioned. The Governor and other civil officers are now performing their appropriate functions in the territory, without opposition, and the authority of the constitution and laws is re-established. The President recommends that the pre-emption act and laws be extended to Utah.

The new treaties with China and Japan are then announced, and the Message expresses satisfaction with them, and is highly laudatory of Mr. Reed. It then proceeds to consider our relations with Great Britain. The final settlement of the right of search question is adverted to. The President expresses an earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the government of Great Britain should be amicably adjusted.

The complications arising under the Clayton Bulwer treaty have not been settled though the President has not abandoned the hope that they may be speedily. On this point he says: "In my last annual message I stated that overtures had been made by the British government for this purpose, in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated. Their proposal was to withdraw these questions from direct negotiation between the two governments but to accomplish the same object by a negotiation between the British government and each of the Central American republics whose territorial interests are immediately involved. The settlement was to be made in accordance with the general tenor of the interruption placed upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by the United States with certain modifications. As negotiations are still pending upon this basis, it would not be proper for me now to communicate their present condition. A final settlement of these questions is greatly to be desired, and this would wipe out the last remaining subject of dispute between the two countries.

We presume the treaty lately concluded by Sir W. Gore Ouseley, is one of the results of direct negotiations between Great Britain and the Central American States, to which the President alludes.

With Spain our relations remain in an order the direct control of the Captain-General of Cuba, have repeatedly insulted our national flag, and inflicted injuries on our citizens. From these numerous claims against Spain has arisen. A reply to the demands for reparation that have been made, is from time to time postponed, sometimes by a change of the Spanish ministry, sometimes by the repeated reference of the Spanish government to the Captain-General of Cuba for information. Even on the Cuban claims, in which more than a hundred of our citizens are interested, are neglected. The President proposes that, when difficulties arise between the Cuban officials and American citizens, recourse shall be had to the Captain-General, instead of the cabinet at Madrid.

The President discusses the purchase of Cuba. It is his present colonial condition it is a constant source of injury and annoyance to the American People. From its position it commands the mouth of the Mississippi, and while the possession of the island would be of vast importance to the United States, its value to Spain is comparatively small. A recommendation is made in favor of an appropriation to be distributed among the claimants in the Amistad case.

The state of affairs in Mexico is greatly complained of. The successive governments of that republic have afforded no adequate protection to foreign residents against lawless violence. Amidst the civil war raging the most reprehensible measures have been restored to by both parties to extort money from foreigners as well as residents. Yet it would be in vain for our government to attempt to enforce payment in money of the claims of American citizens, now amounting to more than ten millions of dollars against Mexico, because she is destitute of all pecuniary resources to satisfy these demands. Mr. Forsyth was furnished with ample powers for the adjustment of all pending questions. But all remonstrances addressed by him to the Mexican government were unavailing. The President also made with that government because a citizen of the United States who, under his instructions, had refused to pay a contribution imposed, was banished from the country, after a forcible seizure of his property. The American government does not, however regard, the contribution alluded to, which was imposed by the decree of the 15th of May last, as a forced loan which is prohibited under a treaty with Mexico. Abundant causes now undoubtedly exist for a resort to hostilities against the government still holding possession of the capitol. Should they succeed in subverting the constitutional forces, all reasonable hope will have expired of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties. Should the constitutional party prevail, the chances for peace will be better. This part of the Message is significant, and especially so in view of the threatened interposition in behalf of the church party by Spain. But for the expectation that the constitutionalists will prevail, the President declares that he would at once recommend Congress to grant him the necessary power to take possession of a sufficient portion of the remote and unsettled terri-

tory of Mexico, to be held in pledge until our demands are satisfied. Even as matters now are, the President can conceive of no way in which our southwestern frontier can be protected from predatory bands of Indian and lawless Mexicans, who seek shelter on Mexican territory, save by the United States assuming a temporary protectorate over the northern portion of Chihuahua and Sonora, and establishing military posts within the same, and this he recommends to Congress. In the same connection he asks a territorial government for Arizona, now containing a population of twelve thousand souls, and practically without a government and laws.

The President then passes to a consideration of our relations with the States of Central America. The transit route, controlled by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, he declares to be of great importance to the commerce of the world to be interrupted by the civil wars and revolutionary outbreaks which have so frequently occurred in that region, and it is the duty of other nations, while respecting the sovereignty of these States, to require that the interruption shall not take place. The stake is too important, also, to be left to the mercy of rival companies, claiming to hold conflicting contracts with Nicaragua. The government of the United States will not be satisfied with less than this. They would not, if they could, derive any advantage from Nicaragua transit, not common to the rest of the world. Its neutrality and protection for the common use of all nations is their only object. They have no objection that Nicaragua shall demand and receive a fair compensation from companies and individuals who may traverse the route; but they insist that it shall never be closed again by an decree, as it was by the Walker-Rivas government.

The President refers to the Cass-Yrissari treaty, which Nicaragua has failed to ratify, because of the provision authorizing the United States to employ force to keep the route open, in case Nicaragua should fail to perform her duty in this respect. He concludes this portion of his Message by asking for authority from Congress to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives of American citizens traveling thereupon. We need say nothing of the importance of this demand. It speaks for itself. A similar necessity exists for such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes. The President discusses at some length the claims the United States has against Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and New Grenada, and also alludes to the Paraguay expedition.

He then comes to the consideration of the depressed condition of the industry of the country. He adds but little to what he said on the subject in his last annual message. Our manufacturers have everywhere suffered in the late revolution; but this was not because of the tariff of 1857. The same ruinous consequences would have followed in the United States, under the tariff of 1846. They were the inevitable result of our unbound and extravagant system of bank credit, and of our unwise and unwise system of bank credit to return at intervals, so long as our present unbounded system of bank credit shall prevail. The President, therefore, renews the recommendation in favor of the passage of a uniform bankrupt law, applicable to banking institutions. This is all the power over the subject which he believes the Federal government possesses.

The message then refers to the financial condition of the government. The President does not believe it admissible for the government in time of peace to accumulate a debt for its ordinary expenditure. As the revenue now falls short of the wants of the government, the President, therefore, recommends such a change in the tariff as will afford the necessary revenue. And the incidental protection afforded by a revenue tariff, he argues, would, at the present moment, increase the confidence of the manufacturing interests, and give fresh impulse to our reviving business. In regard to the mode of assessing duties under a strictly revenue tariff, the President declares that he has long held the opinion that sound policy requires that this should be done by specific duties, in cases in which those can be properly applied—such, for example, as articles of iron of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign wines and spirits. In his deliberate judgment specific duties are the best, if not the only means of securing the revenue against fraud. All we can say is that it is a pity that the President did not make this declaration a year since, and also recommend the augmentation of duties. It was as apparent then as it is now, that the revenue from customs would fall far short of the requirements of the government.

The President concludes his Message with some remarks on the state of the Treasury and Post Office Departments, and asks of Congress an appropriation to carry out the contract entered into, by him, with the Colonization Society, for the disposition of the negroes captured on board the Echo. Reference is also made to the Pacific Railroad and the new overland mail route.

The parts of this message which we conceive to be most worthy of note, are those relating to an alteration in the tariff. A return to specific duties is certainly a step in the right direction. The whole document is smoothly written.

A WHITE OWL was shot by Mr. J. L. Marks, of Juniata, county, Pa., on Friday last. It was a magnificent specimen of the feathery creation, measuring four feet ten inches from tip to tip of its wings, and weighed three pounds and a half.

SALE OF SLAVES. Fifty slaves, owned by the late Capt. John Brooks, of Prince George county, Md., was sold at auction this week, at very high prices, several bringing \$1,350 to \$1,520 each.

SENTIENT.—Saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving" is supposed to apply chiefly to kicks, medicine and advice.

Miscellaneous News.

Interesting News from Arizona.

[By the Overland Mail.]

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 3, 1858. The Overland Mail, which arrived last night, brought six passengers, among them Mr. McKibbin of California, and Lieut. Mowry from Arizona. Lieut. Mowry left Gila City on the 4th of November, at which time some 150 men were digging gold, the average yield being \$10 per day, with the roughest implements.

Every part of the country yet prospected in the vicinity of the mines proved auriferous, and the opinion was current among old miners that no richer surface digging exists even in the most favored portions of California. The mines are located on the neutral ground between the Yuma and Pinos Indians, and thus no danger is apprehended from hostile tribes.

A political meeting at Gila City, Nov. 4, passed resolutions endorsing the action of the Conventions held at Mesilla and Tucson, and asking Congress for a territorial organization.

The Sonora Silver Mining Company were swelting a thousand ounces per week. Several other mines were also being actively worked.

Lieut. Mowry brings several rich specimens from the Silver mines, also about \$300 in gold from the Gila River diggings.

Lieut. Mowry computes the population of the territory at 15,000, and gives glowing descriptions of the beauty of the agricultural and grazing resources of the country.

The Mail route from San Francisco to Texas is in fine order, with the exception of the central portion, which is in bad condition, owing to loose management and inferior stock.

The first mail from Albuquerque to California is ordered from the 35th parallel, Arizona Road, to Pinos, thence into California by the Butterfield route.

It was reported at Fort Smith that Lieut. Beale would go into Winter quarters. The rumor that he had been attacked was disproved.

Mr. McKibbin reports that the Apache Indians continued their depredations on the frontier of Sonora and Arizona. Seven or a party of eight had been recently killed by a body of Mexicans about forty miles from Fort Buchanan.

The revolution in Sonora was in full progress. Gov. Pesqueira had the least support of the rich men and merchants of the province according to promise.

Capt. Stone was progressing successfully with his surveys, under the recent contracts authorized by the Government.

Mr. Ficklin reports the Comanches as somewhat troublesome, although they were not organized into bands sufficiently large to occasion much alarm.

Mr. Edwards, one of Lieut. Beale's party, who had arrived at Fort Smith, reports the expedition all well in camp on the south side of the Canadian River. Lieut. Beale would proceed to Albuquerque as soon as his escort, which was a short distance behind, overtook him.

The mail from Neosho to Albuquerque was at Beale's Camp. Col. Ross was in the neighborhood, resting till Spring before proceeding with the examination of the surveys towards the Mohave and Tejon.

THE MESSAGE.

Many of our cotemporaries deal severely with the President's late Message. Some of them charge the author with unmitigated falsehood, while other more choice of terms simply accuse him of a desire to misrepresent. The Press, speaks of Mr. Buchanan's views of the Kansas question, has a long article on the subject which commences as follows: "We do not know that we ever read with feelings of so much disgust any paper as we have that part of the President's Message that relates to Kansas. The whole of it is a gross libel, from beginning to end."

The Pennsylvania Inquirer, always circumspect in its language, says: "In its tone towards the people it is cold and repulsive—in that towards foreign countries it is unbecomingly arrogant, and yet deadly. It lacks the elements of a first-class state paper. It is devoid of frankness, and steadily steers clear of the most important suggestions upon topics of the most urgent magnitude to the nation."

The New York Tribune says: "To undertake to refute, within the compass of a newspaper article, all the sophisms, misrepresentations, distortions, and positive untruths that are crammed into a modern pro-slavery President's message, would be preposterous."

"INDEPENDENT," the intelligent Washington correspondent of the North American, thus refers to the message: "Whether the President designed his Message for the express purpose, or not, he has furnished the staple of a new slavery agitation at the North, quite as potential as Uncle Tom's Cabin, though, perhaps, in a much less attractive form

than that immensely popular publication. He has chosen precisely the topics best calculated to excite sectional resentment, and to renew the conflict in a more aggravated form. Kansas, Cuba, Mexico, and the seizure of the Northern provinces, and the Amistad case are all handled as to encourage this feeling, and perhaps, were intended with special reference to that object."

Troubles in the Gulf.

We clip the following from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of the 13th inst:

If there is any faith to be put in signs, the waters of the Gulf of Mexico are likely to become troubled waters, and a great war is brewing there. It is stated that the Spanish Minister at Washington has formally announced to Secretary Cass that Spain has declared war against Mexico. This, of itself, is enough to complicate matters seriously as any attempt now, on the part of Spain, to seize Mexico, or any portion of it, must lead to difficulty with this country. Simultaneously with this we hear of the departure of a French fleet to the Gulf, ostensibly for Central America, but more probably for Mexico, and this gives color to the idea that the governments of France and Spain, between which there is a strong sympathy since the Emperor's marriage, are going to cooperate so as to place a Spanish or French prince upon a Mexican throne.

Coupling this affair with our disturbed relations with Mexico and Central America, the departure of Walker's expedition to Nicaragua, and the conduct of British vessels of war towards American vessels in the Gulf, there is strong reason for apprehending a very general rupture, and perhaps a serious one, in which the United States and the European powers will be engaged, while Mexico and the Central American States will fall victims to the strongest. When the President's Message, with its unceremonious open avowal of his designs on Cuba and Mexico, reaches Europe, the three powers will naturally feel indignant and their present plans whatever they may be, will receive modifications that will give them a character more hostile than ever against the United States. The emergency is a difficult one, and it is to be lamented that our government is not in better hands than it is.—We do not wonder at hearing that there is much unhappiness and anxiety in the departments and diplomatic circles at Washington.

SENTENCE OF CRIMINALS AT PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Sat., Dec. 11, 1858. Jacoby, convicted of the murder of his wife, was to-day sentenced to be hung. Kelly, one of the Wisemans homicides, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years and nine months.

How to "Gain Situations."—There is one desirable feature of the Iron City College, and one we believe peculiar to it, which we must not pass unnoticed—it makes itself an express, and a very efficient agent in procuring situations and occupations for such as it qualifies to hold them.—Hunt's Merchant Magazine.

Married.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. A. H. Augher, GEORGE HETRICK to Miss CATHERINE ALLESON, both of Henderson, Ky. On the 8th inst., by Rev. S. M. Mr. JOHN D. VEACH, of Altoona, to ANNA MARY ISENBERG, near Birmingham.

DEEDS.

Extra copy of the 1858-59 Report of the Kansas Territory passed a law over the Governor's veto changing the seat to Minneapolis. Attorney General Black, having had his attention called officially to the subject, has decided that the act of the Legislature is void, on the ground that the seat of government having been established at Leocompton and Congress having voted money to erect the necessary public buildings at that place, any change would be in violation of the act of Congress and a fraud upon the United States.

A Massacre in Ohio.—The Cleveland Leader, the authority of a party of hunters, states that the remains of a mastodon were recently found near Clevelandsville, DeLancey county, Ohio, in the bed of a pipe that had been recently drained off. They are of enormous proportions. The bones of the leg below the knee measure six feet and a half in length, and one they weigh 56 pounds. One of the bones above the knee is 10 feet long, and weigh 100 pounds. The ribs range from 12 to 16 feet in length, and a tooth from the lower jaw weighs 14 pounds. The story looks rather suspicious, but we give it for what it is worth.

REVIVAL OF THE WHIG PARTY.

In New York city, last week, the Whig General Committee, and the Ashland Society, tendered their congratulations to the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. The addresses offered, on the occasion, seemed to regard the revival of the whig party as a probable event; contending that a middle ground between the grasping policy of the Democratic party, on the one hand, and the so-called sectionalism of the Republican party on the other, was the legitimate platform of the Whig party. The watch words used were—"The Union, the Constitution, and its Compromises and Protection to American Industry."

Judge Douglas comes to New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12. Senator Douglas left here this morning in the steamship Black Warrior for New York, on route to Washington. He was escorted to the steamer by the Mayor and a large concourse of Citizens. A salute of one hundred guns was fired, and there was great enthusiasm among the people.

Bank Closed.—The Warren County Bank, after fluctuating for some time, has at last closed its doors. The money of this bank has circulated here to some extent.

Sale of Government Vessels.—The United States steamer Ranger and fore and aft schooner Colonel Washington and Colonel Bliss were sold at auction, in New Orleans, on the 25th. The Ranger brought \$4,100, the Colonel Washington \$1,450, and the Colonel Bliss \$1,200.

War upon Lottery Dealers—Warrants Issued for their Arrest.

New York, Dec. 13.

Warrants were issued on Saturday for the arrest of all the parties connected with Swan's Georgia Lotteries; also against the proprietors of a half a dozen Sunday and weekly newspapers for publishing Swan's advertisements. Many arrests have been made, but the principals are still at large. A requisition will be sent to Augusta for the arrest of Mr. Swan.

Unfortunate Name.—The town of Buchanan Johnson county, Texas, was almost entirely destroyed by a tornado on the night of the 23d ult. The hotel and jail were the only buildings left standing. The poor old man of that name who now occupies the Presidential chair, has experienced a tornado of public sentiment in several of the Northern States, destroying every portion of his Leocompton fabric. Bad name! Neither the elements nor mankind fancy it.

FOUND DEAD.—On last Friday morning a man was found dead on the Sand Ridge, near the Phillipsburg and Spruce Creek turnpike. He was supposed to have been dead for several days. The flesh was all eaten from his face. Two bottles of liquor were found upon the person of the deceased.—Blair Co. Whig.

Republicanism in Missouri.—The Republicans of St. Louis have organized a central "Democratic Republican Association," designed as a nucleus of an efficient State organization. It is proposed to extend branches into every section of the State.

Sentence of Criminals at Pittsburgh.

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Sale of Government Vessels.—The United States steamer Ranger and fore and aft schooner Colonel Washington and Colonel Bliss were sold at auction, in New Orleans, on the 25th. The Ranger brought \$4,100, the Colonel Washington \$1,450, and the Colonel Bliss \$1,200.

LAND FOR SALE.

THIS subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, On Saturday 11th of December, '58, a valuable tract of land, situated in Springfield township, Huntingdon county, containing lands of Daniel Richard and John Kough, being part of the Three Spring farms, containing 50, 75, or 100 acres as may suit the purchaser, about 40 acres are cleared and part of the land is good timber. There are on the land a good spring of water; a part of the land is good bottom land, and the soil is rich. There are no buildings on the premises but the subscriber will sell with the land 8000 feet of lumber, inch measure; he has 3000 feet of lumber on hand, and the balance will be sawed to order at a mill convenient thereto; also 8000 shingles, and would furnish a horse and cart one year to live in. The subscriber will give a good title, and on account of getting his land more improved he would sell this tract of land at a low rate, and small payments without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. DAVYD STONER. Three Springs, Nov. 24, '58-59.