

to the surplus assets of the bank, after payment of its debts, were protected; and suitable provision should be made for settling its affairs.

The injunction contained in the Constitution, that the repeal or revocation of a bank charter shall be in such manner as to work no injustice to the corporators, is not a qualification of the power to revoke, or annul the charter; but it is simply a requirement that, in taking away the charter, the rights of the stockholders shall be protected, so far as is consistent with the act of repeal itself.

In this connection I deem it my duty to reiterate the views expressed in my inaugural address. I then stated, as my decided opinion that whenever it is clear that a bank is insolvent, or in great danger of becoming so, or whenever its privileges are so used or abused as to seriously prejudice the interests of the public, it is the duty of the law-making power to protect the people, by destroying its corporate existence.

Well satisfied of the imperfection of existing laws relative to banks and banking, I deem it a duty to inform the General Assembly that I cannot give the executive approval to any bills chartering additional banks without a radical change in the entire system. It is but just to state that in my opinion a large majority of the banks of the Commonwealth are well and safely managed; and in a perfectly sound condition; but this is due to the honesty and intelligence of those having charge of them, rather than to the efficiency of the laws.

The ruinous losses which have fallen upon the people during the financial pressure of the past eighteen months, suggest the necessity of preventing their recurrence. Although many causes may have combined to produce these disasters, it is too plain to admit of doubt, that our banking system has been one of the most prominent. The value of the precious metals—the prices of property—and the wages of labor—are always affected by the abundance or scarcity of the paper medium received as a substitute for gold and silver coin.

The report of the commissioners appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the citizens of Pennsylvania, who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico, will inform the Legislature of the proceedings had on that subject. After receiving proposals for the erection of the monument, and the adoption of a plan, it was determined, in view of the limited and inadequate appropriation made for the accomplishment of the purpose, by the last Legislature, to postpone the commencement of the work until further legislation could be had. It is the opinion of the commissioners that such a monument as would do credit to the State, and honor to the living and the dead, cannot be built for a less sum than thirty thousand dollars.

The report of the State Librarian will inform you of the progress made in the catalogue authorized by the last Legislature, and the general condition of the Library, which has grown to be an institution that deserves your fostering care. I would commend to your attention the suggestions of the Librarian.

The report of the Attorney General, which will be laid before you, will exhibit the operations of the Law Department of the government, for the past year. The act of the 21st of April, 1857, which requires the Attorney General to keep an office at Harrisburg, and which provides that all debts due to the Commonwealth, shall be collected by that officer, has proved to be a highly beneficial enactment. Under its provisions large sums are saved, which were formerly paid for commissions and consul fees. And the improved state of our finances is in no inconsiderable degree owing to the prompt manner in which outstanding claims are collected and paid into the State Treasury.

ble and ignorant are always the greatest sufferers when a bank fails to redeem its notes. The whole people are, therefore, deeply interested in the security of the circulation allowed by law, although many of them may never have had a share of bank stock, or been within a hundred miles of its place of business. The Government that authorizes the issue of a paper currency under a high moral obligation to require ample and available security for its redemption.

The certificates of loan issued by the General Government, or by this Commonwealth, at a value to be fixed upon, with the power to require additional deposits of security, from time to time, as the loans depreciate in the market, would be as safe and available as any guaranty which could be provided.

A law requiring all issues of banks hereafter organized, to be secured by the pledge of those loans, would enhance the value of the present loans, and thus give the holders a premium not contemplated when they became purchasers, and for which they never gave any valuable consideration. This enhanced value would be derived from a privilege granted by the State, and the State ought, therefore, to have the benefit of it, as far as this may be secured by legislation. The recent amendment to the Constitution circumscribes the power of the Legislature in creating State debts, with an exception in favor of debts contracted "to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State." A law authorizing new State loans for the purpose of redeeming the present over due debt, would be within the constitutional exception, and would be free from objection on constitutional grounds.

The new loans, thus authorized, redeemable at the expiration of twenty years, with the banking privilege attached to them, would undoubtedly sell at a high premium. The proceeds of the sale should be applied to the payment of the present State debt, now overdue, amounting to more than seventeen millions of dollars. Under this system the State loans would no longer be held by foreigners, and the semi-annual shipments of specie to pay interest, would therefore cease.

As the currency would be limited to the amount actually secured, the danger from expansions, which have heretofore simulated the incautious to embark in ruinous enterprises, in overtrading, and in extravagance in their expenditures, would be greatly lessened, if not entirely overcome. As the securities would be in the hands of a high and responsible officer of the State, with authority to sell them for the purpose of redeeming the circulation, the power of banks to arrest specie payment, at their own pleasure, would be at an end. The system proposed is as near an approach to a specie basis as the condition and habits of the people are at present prepared for. The duty of securing the community from losses continually arising from an unsafe currency, cannot be longer delayed, without a manifest disregard of the public interests. The subject is therefore commended to your early attention.

The report of the commissioners appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of the citizens of Pennsylvania, who were slain or lost their lives in the late war with Mexico, will inform the Legislature of the proceedings had on that subject. After receiving proposals for the erection of the monument, and the adoption of a plan, it was determined, in view of the limited and inadequate appropriation made for the accomplishment of the purpose, by the last Legislature, to postpone the commencement of the work until further legislation could be had. It is the opinion of the commissioners that such a monument as would do credit to the State, and honor to the living and the dead, cannot be built for a less sum than thirty thousand dollars.

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The Adjutant General's report, which will be laid before you, will show in detail the present condition of the Military Department. I would respectfully call the attention of the Legislature to the recommendations of that officer.

The militia law of 1858, has not been fully tested; but it is believed to be, in the main, an improvement on the laws in force at the time of its passage. One of its best features, and one that should be strictly enforced, is that the system is self-supporting. In no contingency should that department be a charge upon the public Treasury, in time of peace.

In referring the attention of the Legislature to the elaborate reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, relating to the finances of the State, which will be laid before you, I cannot refrain from giving expression to my views on the importance of a change in the mode of keeping and disbursing the public moneys.

The State Treasurer receives and disburses between four and five millions of dollars annually; and it not unfrequently happens that there is a balance in the Treasury exceeding one million of dollars. The bond of the Treasurer is out eighty thousand dollars. He deposits the money of the State whenever he pleases, and it is paid exclusively on his check. The monthly settlements with the Auditor General afford some security that the funds of the Commonwealth will not be misapplied; but it is entirely inadequate to the complete protection of the public interests.

Until the State shall adopt a different system for the collection, safe keeping and disbursements of her revenues, the money on hand must be kept either in the Treasury vault or deposited with the banking institutions in the State. For many years the latter mode has been adopted. I respectfully recommend that provision be made by law that no money shall be deposited in any bank by the State Treasury without requiring security to be first given to the Commonwealth, for the repayment of the sums deposited—that all checks issued by the State Treasury shall be countersigned by the Auditor General, as well as in the Treasury Department.

The commissioners appointed to revise the criminal code of this Commonwealth, are progressing with the duties of their appointment, and will report the revised code before the adjournment of the Legislature.

The various charitable and reformatory institutions, which have heretofore received pecuniary assistance from the State, such as the State Lunatic hospital, at Harrisburg—the Western Pennsylvania hospital, at Pittsburgh—the Houses of Refuge, at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—the Pennsylvania Training School for idiotic and feeble minded children—the asylums for the blind and deaf and dumb, at Philadelphia—the Northern Home for friendless children, at Philadelphia—I recommend to your fostering aid and care. The annual reports exhibiting a detail of the operations of noble and excellent charities during the past year, will be laid before you. I cannot recommend appropriations to charitable associations of a purely local character, however praiseworthy the objects and motives of their founders and supporters, or however useful they may be to their particular localities.

The present condition of the revenues of the General Government, demonstrates the urgent necessity of increased duties upon foreign importations. The people of Pennsylvania have ever taken a lively interest in the proper adjustment of a tariff; and they have, with singular unanimity, at all times, favored such an assessment of duties, as would not only produce revenue but furnish the largest incidental protection to the great mineral, manufacturing, and industrial interests of the country. Had their voice hitherto been more potential in the councils of the nation, it is no longer problematical that much of the pecuniary distress, lately experienced by all classes and conditions of the business men, might have been to a great extent averted. The necessities of the government and the people, now, alike, demand a change—an increase of duties—and I take great pleasure in endorsing the views of the President of the United States as expressed in his last annual message, relative to the change proposed. His advocacy of the specific duties on all commodities which are usually sold by weight, or by measure, and which from their nature are of equal value,—such as iron, of different classes, raw sugar, and foreign and spirits, has met with a hearty response from the great body of the people of this State. It is to be hoped that his views on this question will be favorably regarded by Congress, and that the action of the Federal Government may correspond with the suggestions of the President.

When I was called upon to assume the gubernatorial chair, nearly one year ago, in deference to public opinion, and my own feelings, after a rapid review of events in Kansas, I stated, that "to the people of Pennsylvania the admission of a new State into the Union—into that Confederacy of which she is a member—must be at all times a subject of high interest. And I believe I express their sentiments, as well as my own, in declaring that all the qualified electors of a Territory should have a full and fair opportunity to participate in selecting delegates to form a Constitution preparatory to admission as a State, and if desired by them, they should also be allowed an equal right to vote upon such Constitution after it is framed."

Subsequent events have confirmed me in these sentiments. The deplorable disputes in the first session of the present Congress—the popular excitement resulting from those disputes, together with other proceedings in their nature novel and alarming would all have been averted, had the people been secured in "the unqualified right" to vote upon their domestic institutions. I regret to be compelled to say, that under various pretences, this sacred franchise has been virtually withheld from them.—When they refused to accept the Lecompton Constitution, made for them by delegates representing the minority, they were explicitly denied the privilege of making their own Constitution, unless upon a condition not previously exacted. If they accepted the Lecompton Constitution, they entered the sisterhood of States at once, with a population less than one half of the existing ratio of Congressional representation; but, if they refused that Constitution, they could not be admitted into the Union, with the Constitution of their choice until they were ready to show, by a formal census, that they had attained a population equal to that ratio. The results have become historical.

The last expressive vote of the people of Kansas against the act of Congress, commonly known as the English bill, has for a time arrested Congressional intervention. Peace has resulted alone from the votes of the people, not from the suggestions of outside influences. But, during the angry feeling which this controversy has aroused, the theory has been started, and insisted upon, that it will henceforward be the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, if the people of the territories shall fail to do so. The warrant for this extraordinary assumption is alleged to exist in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott. Entertaining, as I do, profound reverence for the decisions of that august tribunal, and standing ready to obey them, whenever they are announced, I have yet to be convinced that any such construction can be fairly given to their action in the case referred to. Such a doctrine, no matter how sanctioned, or supported, will shake the very pillars of our constitutional fabric. It would compel every territory to elevate property in slaves above every other description of property—and to establish a slave code in its early municipal regulation; or else it would convert the Congress into a theatre of criminality and confusion, and fill the whole country with strife. And all this, without securing a single advantage to the North, or protecting a single right of the South.

Regarding myself as fully committed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty in its broadest sense, I can never subscribe to the theory of Congressional intervention, as understood by the opponents of this doctrine. By popular sovereignty, I mean no violation of the rights of the States—no assault upon the institutions of the south—no appeal to sectional prejudices. On the contrary, I regard the doctrine as the embodiment of the popular will in States and Territories, as the conservator of the rights and the equality of States and people—and as the only means by which a vexed and dangerous agitation will be satisfactorily and perpetually "settled."

A theory equally heretical has been advanced in another portion of the Union.—It has been held that this government divided into free and slave States, as it was framed by our Revolutionary Fathers, and endure—that all must become free, or all become slave. When such a doctrine shall be enforced, that will have been subverted—State sovereignty prostrated—State rights disregarded, and the liberty of the people destroyed. It should meet an indignant rebuke from every lover of his country, and the blood bought right of the people and the States to self-government.

Under the various amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, the influence of the Executive has been greatly reduced by the transfer of patronage from the Governor to the people. This is in accordance with the principles of self-government, but it must be acknowledged that in relieving the Executive from many serious responsibilities, it has diminished his ability to maintain the rights of the State against Federal and other encroachments, and has thrown a great share of responsibility upon the people. The extensive patronage of the federal government, and the large salaries paid to its officers, in comparison with those of the State, present constant inducement to our citizens to overlook the State in the pursuit of more lucrative employments under the United States. It is, therefore, the more necessary that the people should guard the sovereignty of the State with increasing watchfulness. The constitution of the United States contains the great fundamental principle which should govern its construction on every question respecting the extent of the federal power. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It is on this broad platform that every claim of federal power not granted by the constitution, should be sternly resisted. The tendency

to centralization is so great, and the overshadowing influences of power and patronage so seductive, that liberty cannot long be preserved without the exercise of sleepless vigilance in enforcing a strict construction of the federal compact. The doctrine of State rights is the doctrine of true liberty. Popular sovereignty is the life-blood of our free institutions, and the palladium of our safety. Every patriotic inducement to sustain those great principles should be fearlessly held out to our citizens, and every unauthorized assumption of power should be resisted with unceasing energy, and by all constitutional means.

Having now discharged the duty imposed on the Executive, by the constitution, I cannot conclude without congratulating you upon the peculiarly favorable auspices under which you enter upon the duties of the session of 1859. Few important subjects of legislation press upon your attention. Prudence, firmness, fidelity—a watchful regard for the interests of the Commonwealth—a jealous guardianship of her finances—on the part of the government—are all that are required, under Providence, to ensure the continuance and increase of our onward prosperity.—Pennsylvania may, then, at no remote period, rejoice in the extinguishment of her public debt—the repeal of her onerous and burdensome taxes—a fame and a credit untarnished—a free and popular and educational system—and an industrious and loyal people, prosperous and happy.

WILLIAM F. PACKER.  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,  
Jan. 5th, 1859.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
W. F. THOMAS,  
AMBIOTYPE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC  
ARTIST,  
FROM PHILADELPHIA,  
Opposite the H. & D. Railroad Depot.

This gallery of Art is now open for public inspection of specimens of Ambrotypes, Cyanographs, Photographs, Circular and Star Pictures, also, Name, or Age, or Residence, taken on the Pictures—letters of different colors.

VARIOUS SIZED PICTURES.  
Set in Frames, Cases, Lockets, Rings, Pins or Bracelets.  
Particular attention paid to taking pictures of Children. Time, from one to four seconds. Perfect satisfaction given, or persons are not expected to take their pictures.  
Pictures taken from sick or deceased persons at their residences. Copies taken from Daguerotypes or Portraits. Also, views of residences, &c.  
Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens. Pictures taken as well in cloudy as fair weather.  
How often do we hear the exclamation, when persons are looking at Portraits—"I would not value any sum if I could procure the Portraits of my parents—or deceased children!" Reader, if you are gifted with this enabling feeling of unity, you have an opportunity to gratify it at a small cost, by procuring Portraits, which, it is known, will not fade.  
Those that wish to learn this beautiful art can call on W. F. Thomas, from Philadelphia, 12, 58-y.

FRESH GRIND PLASTER.  
The Janata Plaster and Plaster Mills, one mile east of Alexandria, Va., have on hand at all times, the best quality of Ground Plaster, for which Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange at market prices.  
SAMUEL HATFIELD  
Jan. 12, 58-st.

Executors Notice.  
Whereas, letters testamentary on the estate of Dutton Lane, late of Springfield, Va., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment and those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement to.  
THOMPSON STAINS.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.  
All persons interested are hereby notified that letters of Administration on the estate of Michael Dettler late of Clay Township Huntingdon County dec'd. have been granted to the undersigned; and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said dec'd. are requested to make known the same to the undersigned without delay and all owing this estate are requested to make payment. His Post Office is Dublin Mills Fulton County, Va.  
G. W. KESSELRING.  
Jan. 12th, 1859.-6t.

PREMIUMS  
AWARDED THE LATE JOB OFFICE  
AT THE LATER PAID, FOR  
THE BEST  
BLANK AND FINE  
PRINTING.  
THE CASSVILLE SEMINARY.  
EXTRAS.  
Wax Fruit, \$5.00; Wax Flowers, \$5.00; Grecian Painting, \$3.00; Ornamental Printing, \$3.00; Leather Work, \$3.00; Chenille Work, \$3.00; Ocean Shells & Mosses, \$2.00; Piano Music, \$5.00.  
Those wishing to learn the above from a teacher of experience, should do so immediately, for Miss Stanley can be retained at the Seminary only a few months longer—she returns to New York in the Spring.

NOTICE.  
We request those of our subscribers who receive their papers, to inform us of those in their immediate neighborhoods who are subscribers to the "Journal," and have failed to receive the same, since the stealing of our pack-look, by ruffians on the 3d of February.  
DIXON'S IMPROVED SAUSAGE CUTTER  
and stuffers, for sale by  
Oct. 6, '58.-3t. JAS. A. BROWN.  
Glass Preserving Jars, different sizes, for sale by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.  
COAL BUCKETS & SHOVELS!  
For sale by JAS. A. BROWN.  
JOSEPH DOWGLAS, Gunsmith,  
McConnellstown, Pa.  
MACKEREL of all Nos., Herring, &c., can be had of the best quality, by calling on FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

(Estate of James Black, dec.)  
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.  
Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the last will of James Black, late of Jackson township, dec. have been duly issued to the estate of the said dec'd., as requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against it, present to them properly authenticated for settlement to.  
Robert Huger,  
Jane Black, } Executors.  
Jan. 5th 1859.—6t\*

GAR YARDAGE.  
The Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he is prepared to receive and unload Cars containing Lumber, Bark, Staves, Shingles, Coal, Iron, &c.  
E. SCHREINER,  
S. W. Corner Broad & Callowhill Streets,  
Philadelphia.  
Jan. 5th 1859.—6m\*

COURT AFFAIRS—Jan. Term 1859.  
TRIAL LIST for January Term, 1859.  
FIRST WEEK.  
Dr. Peter Shoemaker vs A. P. Wilson  
John Savage vs Smith & Davis  
Same vs John Berkstresser, et al  
Thomas Clark's heirs vs Bryson Clark  
Moses Greenland vs Caleb Greenland  
Leonard Weaver vs H. & B. T. M. R. & C. Co  
Clement's heirs vs John McCaslin et al  
Jas. Walls vs Johnathan Walls,  
Glasgow & Bair vs Caleb Brown  
Samuel Caldwell's admr vs Blair & Robinson  
J. B. Weaver vs Jacob Russell  
John W. Price admr vs John Snyder  
Peter Finley vs John Shope.  
SECOND WEEK.  
Broker, Bro. & Co vs A. P. Wilson  
Jas Chamberlain vs W. Graham gar of R. F. Haslet  
Jas Perry vs Hugh McNeal  
Jacob Russell vs J. T. Shirley & Bro.  
Margaret Hamilton vs James Entreckin  
D. B. Bant vs John Ely  
Jonathan Detweiler vs Jacob Oetken  
Valentine Crouse vs Geo. W. Speer  
Samuel D. Myton's heirs vs Isaac Walls et al  
Long for Rupert vs Robert Laird  
Same vs Michael Sprinkle  
R. R. Porter vs Valentine Hoover  
Gomml & Grasswell vs D. S. Berkstresser  
Same vs McCoy & Co.  
David Foster vs James Estrick  
A. S. & E. Roberts vs Robert Speer's heirs  
Wm W Wiley vs H. & B. T. M. R. & C. Co  
Huntingdon Gas Co vs S. S. Wharton.

TRAVELERS JURORS—SECOND WEEK  
Jacob Anasch, farmer, Jackson.  
William Cunningham, J. P., Clay.  
John Clabaugh, farmer, Walker.  
Daniel Plummer, farmer, Walker.  
Thomas Fisher, merchant, Huntingdon.  
David Friedley, butcher, Walker.  
John Gehret, farmer, Brady.  
Christian Harsh, farmer, Porter.  
George Hartley, scrivener, Huntingdon.  
John Hamilton, lumberman, Carbon.  
James Huling, farmer, Shirley.  
Francis Hutter, blacksmith, Brady.  
Aaron Kelly, farmer, Henderson.  
Daniel Kypce, farmer, Henderson.  
George Long, blacksmith, Walker.  
Nathaniel Kytte, saddler, Morris.  
John M. Leech, mill wright, Jackson.  
Edmund Morrison, farmer, Shirley.  
J. A. Moore, merchant, Carbon.  
J. Mackinnon, M. D., Shirleyburg.  
Thomas Miller, farmer, Greenwood.  
William Moore, farmer, West.  
Robert Myers, carpenter, Shirleyburg  
John Neff, farmer West.  
Benjamin Neff farmer Porter  
Alexander Orr farmer Dublin  
Amos Fessant farmer Union  
Carroll Patterson blacksmith Alexandria  
Samuel Russell laborer Westmoreland  
William Rye farmer Warriorsmark  
Samuel G. Simpson inn keeper Brady  
Jacob's hoop farmer Tell  
James T. Scott farmer West  
Daniel Shultz farmer, Morris.  
Walter C. Vantries, clerk, Warriorsmark.  
Levi Westbrook, shoemaker, Huntingdon,  
Jan. 5th, 1859.

The Paper for the Times.  
The Genesee Farmer.  
Established in 1831. The Oldest, Cheapest and Best.

The twenty-fifth volume of this popular monthly Agricultural Journal commences with the January number, which will be issued by the 15th of December. Every one interested in the culture of the soil, is invited to send for a copy, and examine it before subscribing.—Published in one of the finest agricultural and horticultural sections of America, with hundreds of able and experienced correspondents, it abounds with information interesting and valuable to every farmer and fruit-grower. It is the cheapest agricultural journal in the world, and has attained a larger circulation than any similar paper. It is emphatically the paper for the times. Each volume contains three hundred and eighty-four pages, and is sent to any address for fifty cents a year!  
Great inducements offered to agents. Post-masters, and all friends of rural improvement, are respectfully solicited to send for a specimen, and to act as agents. Specimen copies sent free on application. Address  
JOSEPH HARRIS,  
Publisher and Proprietor,  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Dec. 22, '58.

(Estate of James Magill, dec'd.)  
Administrator's Notice.  
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of James Magill, late of Jackson tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to.  
JAMES MAGILL, Admr's.  
JOHN CUMMINS, Admr's.  
Dec. 15, '58.-6t.

REGISTERS NOTICE.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphan's Court to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the County of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 12th day of January, next, to wit:  
1. James Gwin, Esq., guardian of Mary M. Anna A. Nanbie and Alexander Gwin, minor children of Alexander Gwin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.  
2. Peter Shaver, guardian of Mary Ann, Amanda Jane, and Narcissa Bell Shaver, three of the minor children of Wm. Shaver, late of Shirley township, deceased.  
3. John Read, Administrator of Thomas Read, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.  
4. Wm. Stewart, Administrator of James Stewart, late West township, dec'd.  
5. Isaac Norris, Administrator of Wm. Norris, late of Penn tp., deceased.  
6. Robert Lott, Administrator of Nathan Scottell, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.  
HENRY GLAZIER, Register,  
Huntingdon, Jan. 9, 1859.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.  
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1858  
FLOUR—Superfine, per barrel, \$5 12(2/3)  
" Extra " " 5 50  
" family " " 5 50 to 6 75  
Rye Flour and Corn Meal  
Wheat—red, per bushel, 1 25(6/280)  
" White " " 1 35(6/140)  
Rye " " 60 to 65  
Corn " " 40  
Oats " " 45  
Cloverseed \$5 25 @ per 64 pounds  
Timothy seed, \$2.00 to 2 12  
Flax, per bushel, \$1 70

PAPER! PAPER!!  
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the room, hall, run, quire or sheet, at Lewis' New Book and Stationery Store, Dec. 22, 58.-4t.

(Estate of John Young, dec'd.)  
Administrator's Notice.  
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of John Young, late of Cass twp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement to.  
JOSEPH STEVER.  
Dec. 15, 58.-6t.

MORE THAN 500,000 Bottles  
SOLD IN THE  
NEW ENGLAND STATES  
IN ONE YEAR.  
THE RESTORATIVE OF O. J. WOOD,  
for restoring the hair perfectly and permanently has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that it is a perfect Restorative; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following.

THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abortive and useless articles, being the discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon. Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as a fall. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the finest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out, which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft, glossy, removing dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.  
It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.  
—Huntan's Advocate, Philadelphia.

Cohasset, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1858.  
O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents, and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair. I have been engaged in the drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the sensitive organs or re-creates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what I represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.  
Yours truly,  
S. T. STOCKMAN.

Wayland, Mass., Feb. 5, 1857.  
PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Having realized the great effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the articles prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it effected completely. In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.  
Yours, &c.  
JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. John Read, Agent, Huntingdon, and sold by all good Druggists.  
Dec. 1, 58.-2m.

To the Stockholders of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Rail Road Company.  
Notice is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the house of Mrs. Gray, in New Germantown, Perry county, on Monday, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1859, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., to elect a President and twelve Directors, of said Company, to serve for one year from that date.  
By Order of the Board.  
G. W. SPEER, Sec'y.  
Office of S. V. & B. T. R. R. }  
Warm Springs, Nov. 26, }  
P.S.—Collectors of Stock, by order of the Board, were instructed to place in the hands of a Justice of the Peace, for collection, after the 10th of December, 1858, all arrearages for unpaid instalments.  
Dec. 8, '57.

Advertising and Job Work.  
We would remind the Advertising community and all others who wish to bring their business extensively before the public, that the Journal has the largest circulation of any paper in the county—that it is constantly increasing;—and that it goes into the hands of our wealthiest citizens.  
We would also state that our facilities for executing all kinds of JOB PRINTING are equal to those of any other office in the county; and all Job Work entrusted to our hands will be done promptly, and at prices which will be satisfactory.

New Card-Press.  
Having bought a fast "CARD-PRESS," we are now prepared to print in the proportion of three cards in the same time that any other press in the county can print one, consequently we can print them cheaper—If not done well we make no charge at all. We ask your patronage.