THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation-the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, November 26, 1856.

Important to Assessors.

The Assessors of this county will find in another column an important notice by the County Commissioners.

THANKSGIVING DAY .- During Thanksgiving day, the stores, shops. and business places generally, were closed, in Huntingdon, and the day appropriately observed. In the forenoon there were services in the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Mr. MCCLEAN preached a National Sermon, which is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. We hope the Rev. Gentleman will yield to the solicitations of many of our citizens, and consent to its publication.

Sheriff Miller.

Last week, GRAFFUS MILLER was "sworn in" as Sheriff of Huntingdon county. All who know the man, are ready to predict for him, an honest, faithful, and efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

Of the retiring Sheriff, JOSHUA GREENLAND, we may well say, "well done, thou good and faithful servant"-he has made a most excellent officer, and retires again to private life, high in the esteem of the whole community. The people do well, when they choose such men to preside over their interests. We hope that both of these gentlemen may always have as many friends as they have at this time.

The Reading Qualification.

It is said that 400 persons, in Connecticut, were deprived of their vote this month, by the new constitutional provision requiring that they should know how to read and write, in order to vote. Connecticut is the first State that has made an attempt to disfranchise a free citizen. It is desirable that every man should possess those aids to knowledge, reading and writing, but we should not fall into the error of mistaking the mere instrumentalities for intelligence itself. A man may know how to think correctly, who knows nothing at all of reading and writing, and some who can do both the latter, have no original thinking power. The latter are less capable of exercising the right of suffrage intelligently, than the man who possesses natural mother wit, without any assistance from reading. An aristocracy founded upon scholastic attainments may be better than one based upon property, but an aristocracy of any kind in a representative republic, established on the principle of equal political rights, is not very consistent, nor very democratic.

Canal Appointments.

The board of Canal Commissioners at Harrisburg, have made the following ap-

The New Administration.

It is finally determined beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the 4th of March next will witness the advent of a new administration. This occurrence, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, will be hailed by the whole nation with confidence and content. The partisans of the defeated factions will, before that day, be relieved of the disgust and mortification produced by their defeat, and will settle down in the belief-not the less real because unexpressed-that the great responsibilities of the Executive of this Republic have been placed in the hands of a safe, wise, honest statesman and patriot. Few men ever passed through so bitter and earnest a canvass, as that which has just terminated, with so little of personal obloquy or impeachment as James Buchanan. His whole life had been a public one; he had filled for forty years the most difficult and prominent offices in the nation; he had been conspicuous in all public discussions and party conflicts, and yet his personal character and honor passed through them all with-

out a blot or stain, a shadow or suspicion. A man with such a reputation, such tested honesty, virtue and wisdom, cannot but administer the important powers committed to him with satisfation, with honor, justice and efficiency. There is a calm wisdom, a sedate prudence, blended with steady determination and fidelity to principle, harmoniously united in the character of James Buchanan, which are admirably adapted to the present condition of our public affairs. The angry sectional contests that have been stirred up by the ultras of the two sections of the Union, will soon decline into a more healthy and fraternal state of feeling under the wise direction

of such a man. Every section of the Union will be protected in its rights. The extremists will find but little favor and encouragement.

Another happy feature which will characterize the administration of James Buchanan will be the absence of all caucussing and intriguing for the succession. There will be no favorites, no kitchen cabinets, or underhanded scheeming to employ the patronage of the government for selfish objects. James Buchanan will be the President himself. He can call around him no men who could claim superiority to him in any of the qualities which his position will demand. They must look up to him as the Chief and real Executive of the Republic. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit, and familiar with those principles which gave such energy and success to the danger that he will not keep pace with the progress, the demands and the development of the democracy of the country. He will maintain the principle embodied

in the Kansas Bill, which gives to the peonle of a Territory the right of determining the conditions of its government.

He will resist the pretentions of Congress to control this right, so far as slavery or any other matter of State policy is concerned. He will see that peace is preserved, and that the people in the Territories are protected in their right of self-government from all interferences from without. He will maintain the rights and honor of the Republic abroad, on the old Jacksonian doctrine of asking nothing that is not right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong. He will introduce greater economy and efficiency into the administration of the government, so as to reduce the corrupting influence of its patronage, by calling into the public offices men of honest character and eminent abilities.

Democrats, Beware of Wolves in Sheep's Clothing Support Your Own Press. We find the following in the Bellefonte Watchman, which we heartily endorse and The Lexington (Ky.) Statesman says: commend to the attention of our readers: "We see advertised in the columns of a

number of our Democratic exchanges the prospectus of the New York Weekly Times, professing to be "wholly independent of all political parties." This is a trick of the Abolitionists to introduce into the families of Democrats in Pennsylvania a sheet that has been devoted to the cause of sectionalism and Fremontism during the past Presidential campaign. The idea is, to commence the campaign immediately, by introducing papers into the families of Democrats under the of 8-a gain of 87. The city of Lexington masks of neutrality, and whenever occasion | gave Morehead 187 majority, while it gives offers to assail the Democracy whom they would deceive by their hypocrisy into the belief that they were subscribing for a neutral

paper. "We caution our Democratic friends in regard to these neutral papers, for nearly every one of them have been in the pay of the enemy. The old "Saturday Courier," we understand, has been discontinued, and its subscription list merged into that of the Philadelphia Bulletin, which is another trick of the enemy. The Bulletin has also been one

of the rankest kind of Abolition sheets, and is under the control of the notorious Alexander Cummings, a political trimmer, who has been hanging on the skirts of all partiesfollowing in the footsteps of James Gordon Bennett-and is willing to give the support of his paper to any person or party who will pay best. We say again beware of these neutral humbugs.

"We both copy and endorse the suggestion of the Albany Argus, that the best way for the Democrats to stop the spread of disunion and Abolitionism, is to increase the circulation of Democratic newspapers. The Argus says : "There can be no doubt that the New York Weekly Tribune, with its immense circulation throughout the Northern and Westidea that it was not a partisan paper,) has done the Democratic cause great damage in the recent contest. The antidote to this evil is the circulation of sound and efficient Democratic papers, and our political friends should

attend to this matter now, and thus sow the seed for the next campaign. We have a word to say to Democratic postmasters in this connection. Thousands of them all over the country have, in past years, aided the circuadministration of Jackson, there is little lation of the N.Y. Weekly Tribune by getting up clubs for it. There was some apology for this when that paper was not so violently partisan as at present. But postmasters who any longer do this, furnish aid and comfort to

the Democratic party, and particularly as

The Home of Breckinridge. Like Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Breckinfridge is

best appreciated where he is best known. "The result of the election in this city and

county is highly complimentary to our distinguished candidates for President and Vice President. The number of votes cast for our ticket in each district of the county is larger than ever received by a Democratic candidate for Governor or President, and the majority in the city and county is greatly reduced .--- The district in which Major Breckinridge resides, (7th,) and which gave Gov. Morehead, (K. N.) in 1855, a majority of 78, gave our ticket on Tuesday last a majority Fillmore only 29-a Democratic gain of 158. Each district in the city and county gives a Democratic gain.

"These results have been secured, too, in defiance of most unfavorable circumstances, among which may be mentioned the alarm of our Democratic naturalized citizens for weeks previous to the election, and the use of money against us in commanding amounts. But for these facts, the city of Lexington would have given a handsome Democratic majority."

Free State in Texas.

Some may look upon such a thing as a Free State of Western Texas as improbable, particularly at a time when such strenuous efforts are being made to carry slavery into Kansas, where slavery does not now exist by positive law. Yet there is a strong probabilty that such an event will occur within the next ten years. Our opinion is based upon the fact that foreign immigration is greater than domestic, by at least ten to one, and upon the well known fact that foreign immigration is opposed to slavery from principle, prejudice, and education. And there are many of the immigrants from the older States opposed to slavery, who quietly tolerate it so ong as it is an institution of the State, but who will vote no slavery when the question comes up whether Western Texas shall be a free or a slave State. This fact is not geneern States, (obtained in many cases on the rally known; if so, it is not duly considered. The vote of the adopted citizens of Texas now numbers at least 12,000. In less than ten years it will be increased to three times that number, unless the naturalization laws are changed. This increase will be in a much

reater ratio than that of the native born State.—San Antonio Texan. This is a pregnant and important fact taken in connection with the principle of popular sovercignty, as applied to new territories. If freedom is not barred by legislative restrictions, there is vitality enough in it to supercede slavery eventually, even where it is strongest. If Western Texas is likely to become a free State, simply by immigration, what possible chance is there for slavery betion, with the settlers at liberty to choose for officeholders at its hands, should be exercised | themselves the kind of institutions they shall

To the Editor of the N. Y. Express. A Voluntary Return to Slavery.

Messrs. Harris & Morgan, the large steamship owners of New Orleans, and who was employed by them in the capacity of bankpertaining to their office, was manumitted by them upon the recent dissolution of their business in that city. This house having arranged to prosecute their business in this city the slave Harry, now free, was furnished by them with a free passage thither, and upon an opportunity to test alike the merits of Slavery and Freedom, Harry has signified to his return to Slavery. He longs for the old position, where are furnished to the negro opportunities which Free Territory does not furnish. There, he is cared for ; his social posiamusement, and when intelligence is an accompaniment, the capacity of enjoying increased privileges is increased. Harry has tried our Slavery and to his regret, has tried our Freedom. He is possessed of unusual intelligence and is perfectly trustworthy. His for his fidelity to them, now reluctantly conof seeing again "Mr. Harris and Morgan," as Harry is familiarly called at home, well-known as he is to the residents of that city. New York, Nov. 10, 1856. N. S. S.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Another Voluntary Return to Slavery-Something for Abolitionists to Reflect upon.

Some time ago two negro women named Caroline Banks and Mary Frances, emancipated by the will of Mrs. Sarah Branch, of Chesterfield, were taken to New York by the executor of the estate, and there left, with a supply of money sufficient, it was supposed, to last them until they could procure employment. In October last, while Mr. William H. Hardgrove, of this city, was in Boston on business, he was called upon by Caroline Banks, with the request that he would take her children back to Virginia, and she would soon follow them; that she preferred slavery in Virginia to freedom in the North, where the most she could obtain by constant toil was a miserable subsistence. Mr. Hardgrove declined having anything to do with the matter, but candidly represented to her the con-

sequences which would inevitably result from her return. A few days ago, Caroline Banks, with her sister, Mary Frances, and their children, came to Virginia voluntarily, and of their own accord. Soon after their arrival, they earnestly besought the protection of gentlemen here, representing their willingness to become slaves again-a condition far preferable to the "pleasures" of freedom they had experienced among the flinty-hearted abolitionists at the North. Under these circumstances, legal steps were taken to provide for their voluntary enslavement under the act of any longer do this, furnish aid and comfort to coming a fixed institution in any portion of the new territories now opened to immigra-the enemy. Their influence as members of the new territories now opened to immigraadopted in the case of Mary Frances; but Caroline, who applied to Mr. Samuel Hard-

grove, was sent to W. W. Crump, Esq., for in favor of the circulation of Democratic have? Force may attempt to defeat this si- advice. After sufficient time for reflection

Hessians in the Revolution.

For the following we are indebted to Life Illustrated :"-At a recent meeting of A case has recently come to my notice, "Life Illustrated :"-At a recent meeting of which may not be devoid of interest; as furnishing additional evidence of slavery as not always being obnoxious to the slave. A fine the history of the custom of employing merintelligent colored man, who was owned by cenary troops, which he traced from an early day, and gave an account of the engaging of foreign troops by England during the Revolution. At the commencement of the Revoing clerk, and in the fulfilment of duties ap- | lution England stood in great need of troops, and contemplated the hiring of twenty thousand men from Russia. But it was decided before long to abandon this plan, and apply again to their old man-purveyors-the small princes of Germany, and soon the necessary treaties were made with the Duke of Brunshis arrival here, was employed by them, with wick, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the wages of \$30 per month. Having had the Court of Hanau. The Duke of Brunswick, whose dominions comprised at that time 1500 square miles, with 150,000 inhabformer employers and owners, his desire to itants, undertook to furnish 43,000 men of whom 366 were cavalry and the rest infantry. For these the Duke received, under the name of "levy money," 30 crowns, (\$35.50) for each man, the same sum for every one killed, tion is higher; he is admitted to places of or for three wounded, who were to be accounted equal to one killed; and besides this, for the expense of equipment, two month's extra pay. The subsidies received by the Duke, as long the troops received the pay of English soldiers, amounted to 64,500 crowns a year, and double that sum from value is \$2,500. And his employers having the time their pay ceased until two years been foiled in their attempt to reward him after their return into Brunswick. The Landgrave of Hesse, the infamous Frederick sent to return him to Slavery. The citizens II, although he possessed but 3300 square of New Orleans will soon have the pleasure miles, with about 280,000 inhabitants, had an army of nearly 20,000 experienced troops. He undertook to furnish within four weeks three grenadier battallions, six infantry regiments, and one company of riflemen, and in a month after that a battallion of grenadiers, nine infantry regiments, and a company of riflemen-amounting in all to 12,104 men.

The Landgrave received not only the levy money of 30 crowns a head, but there was paid him also a subsidy of 450,000 crowns per year in addition to the regular pay of the troops. The Landgrave's son, also, then reigning Count of Hanau' sold a regiment of 668 men to the English for 25,000 crowns per year, besides the regular levy money.— Even the Prince of Little Waldeck, whose vast dominions consisted of some sterile hills of some 400 square miles, with about 3,000 inhabitants, felt attracted by the prospect of larger profits, the regular trade with the Dutch, and instead of sending his soldiers. as usual, to the Cape of Good Hope or Batavia, sold an infantry regiment of 670 men to England on the same good terms as the Count of Hanau.

In the beginning of 1777, the Margrave of Anspach Brandenburgh and the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst joined these princely dealers in human flesh, and contributed the former 1,285, and the latter 1,160 men. The Margrave received, besides the levy money, an annual subsidy of 45,000 crowns; the Prince a similar sum. Most of the soldiers were forcibly enlisted, and of course desertions were frequent. Of the Anhalt regiment 140 men deserted at once, and the next day even an officer with fifty men were among the missing. In conclusion Mr. Kapp alluded to the large number of Germans who, deserting their ranks, had remained in this country, and by their industry had done much for its advancement.

Curious Case.

The late session of our Court brought before the public a case that many of our citizens never heard of before. From what we

pointments on the public works: Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad-

J. B. Baker. S. D. Baker Supervisors—Delaware Division—Wm. Overfield, jr. Eastern Division—W. Foster. Lower Juniata Division—D. Eisenbise. Lower Western Division - John Gallaher. West Branch Division-Thomas W. Lloyd.

North Branch Division-George W. Search. Collectors-Easton, D. H. Nieman; New Hope, C. S. Palmer; Bristol, P. Dunagan; Philadelphia, J. T. Smith; Paoli, R. Laverty: Parksburg, W. McVeigh; Columbia, J. L. Lightner; Portsmouth, J. Livermore; Harris-burg, John II. Brodhead; Newport, John Hartzell; Lewistown, A. G. Harvey; Huntingdon, Thomas Jackson; Hollidaysburg, Joseph McClelland ; Johnstown, D. Fullwood; Blairsville, G. S. Gamieson; Freeport, C. G. Snowden; Pittsburgh, Wm. M. Stewart Williamsport, J. Piatt; Northumberland, J. Swineford; Beach Haven, John S. Follmer; Athens, W. H. Oueston; Freeport Aqueduct, Mary Nesbett; Juniata Aqueduct, S. Bigler Bridge at Duncan's Island, D. H. Ziegler Outlet at Portsmouth, Wm. Cole.

Weighmasters-Easton, Wm. Able, G. B. Olmstead, Assistant; Philadelphia, R. Simper, J. Watts, Assistant; Columbia, J. Moy-er, J. Watts, Assistant; Portsmouth, II. Rightmeyer; Hollidaysburg Lock, Christian Snyder; Hollidaysburg Scales, George Potts; Johnstown Scales, J. Barkholder; Pittsburgh, Joseph Gaward; Beach Haven, T. McBride; R. S. Bacon, Assistant.

Cargo Inspectors—Philadelphia, P. W. Conroy; Columbia, Charles Carson.

State Agents-Columbia Railroad-J. Packer, William S. Wyler, J. Clark, M. D. Holbrook, O. Stuck, J. S. Royal, C. Geissart. Wm. Allison, Lot Watson, Addison Haines, Keeper of the Outlet Lock, Columbia-J.

L. Roth.

BRECKINRIDGE !

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD .- James Bryden, Esq., of Franklin, Venango county, was, on Saturday last, appointed by the Canal Commissioners, Superintendent of the Allegheny Portage Railroad for the coming year. Mr. Bryden has been Wood Inspector on the Portage during the past year. Henry A. Boggs, Esq., of Johnstown, was, on Friday night, appointed Supervisor on the Upper Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. At same time Mr. Gadd, the late Supervisor on the above division, was appointed Supervisor on the Upper Juniata Division.

BOA TRUE DEMOCRAT.-John Pevis, an old Revolutionary soldier, 104 years old, walked on Tuesday seven miles, without a cane, to the polls in Pleasant township, in

That is Democracy for you, and a true lover of the Union ! Long live the old soldier and lover of the country .- Ohio Statesman.

SMALL NOTES IN TENNESSEE .--- In accordance with the law of the last Legislature, on and after September 1, 1856, the issue or circulation of small notes of a less denomination than \$5, by any bank, except the bank | and he has paid it at the price of the security

He will adhere to those cardinal doctrines of the democratic faith, which enforces a strict construction of the Constitution and denounce the exercise of all doubtful powers, leaving to the people and the States their reserved powers uninvaded and unviolated. He will see that the laws are faithfully executed.

He will recognize and give a wise direction to that natural impulse of the democracy which sees in the extension of our territory the true elements of our power, and the safety and perpetuity of our Union.

With these leading objects and principles to guide him, we predict for James Buchanan an administration which shall revive the glories of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian eras, and that, when his term of office shall close, he will return to the shades of Wheatland with as much of the veneration, love, honor and respect of the people as have ever followed the any of patriots of our Rcpublic into the dignified retreat of private

life.

JUDGE APPOINTED .- Gov. Pollock has appointed Hon. ROBT. T. CONRAD a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Kelly. In speaking of this appointment the Pennsylvanian says, it is doubtless whether in the whole Commonwealth, a man could have been found with enough assurance to ask for such an appointment so utterly unfitted to discharge its duties as this county, and voted for BUCHANAN and Judge Conrad. As a popular orator, or a poetical writer, the Judge has few superiors, but all know perfectly well that every political office he has ever held he has disgraced, and his former experience on the Bench should have warned Pollock, if he had the

slightest regard for the interests of the people of this city, against his appointment. However, he owed Conrad, politically, a debt, of Tennessee, is made an indictable offence, punishable by a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$10,000.

newspapers. The Democratic party has cer- lent working of a natural law, but force, as office under it will not engage in the circulation of Abolition papers and documents .---Postmasters can readily, and with but little labor, largely increase the aggregate circulation of Democratic newspapers in the country, and we think that, under the teachings of the late campaign, they will feel disposed to attend to this political duty. We repeat, it is our duty to begin the next campaign now, by the circulation of newspapers, by maintaining and perfecting our organization, and by such other efforts as to secure Democratic ascendancy."

If the Democratic press of the country was supported half as well as the journals of the opposition are, there is no telling the vast amount of good that could be accomplished. We cannot see why this is not done. Where can men be found who have labored harder for the good of their party and the country than Democratic editors have done? Where are the journals that have been conducted

with more zeal and ability than the Democratic press of America? Their superiors can no where be found: and yet the great mass of them eke out a beggarly existence, while the majority of those who conduct the papers of the opposition "grow fat and kick." This should not be. Every Democrat should feel it his duty to aid in circulating his party paper, and in contributing to its advertising patronage.

How many Democrats are there throughout the State, who not only do not subscribe for their party paper, published in their own immediate neighborhood, but who seldom see a Democratic journal? "Their name is countless legions." And these people are well able to subscribe for a dozen papers each, yet they do not take one !

It is a fact conceded on all hands that the press is a powerful lever; there is none more potent in moulding the will and controlling the minds of the people. No cause, small or great, can live and prosper out of the pale of its influence. Every man who is not acquainted with this fact should know it, and have it at once indelibly impressed upon his memory.

The Democratic party asks no odds. Untrammelled and free, it is fully able, successfully to contend with all the isms in the world. The truth has nothing to fear from error, so long as it is left free to combat it .---Then, let the Democrats of the country, come to the rescue. Let them circulate their own party papers, that they may be found whenever the false documents of the opposition are seen, and all will be well. The antidote will follow the poison, and the health of the

tainly a right to expect that those holding applied to the institutions of this country, cannot be permanently operative. The mass of mankind know what is for their political interests, and such is the moral constitution of affairs, that the best political condition is that which is based upon the purest morals and the strictest justice. It is a curious fact however, to observe that the section of country which is the most opposed to the extension of slavery, and most needs the aid of foreign immigration to fill the territories with free settlers, is also the most determined in its opposition to the naturalization laws, and would have the individual who is born on a

foreign soil remain for his life time in a condition of political serfdom.-Phila. Ledger.

Failure of the Lancaster Bank.

(From the Lancaster Express of Wednesday last.) The suspension of the Lancaster Bank continues to be the main topic of discussion. Today a large number of people from the country are in town, many of them "seeking comfort," and many of them "finding none."---The note holders will be comparatively safe, as they are protected by the liability clause in the charter ; but unless there is a determined effort made to right up the institution, the stockholders and depositors will suffer heavily. We understand that such a deter-mination is expressed among the heavy mon interested, and we therefore await the result of the meeting of the stockholders on Saturday, which we will publish in our paper of that evening.

The liabilities of the bank are about \$700. 000 of notes in circulation, and \$250,000 of deposits, while the capital of the bank is about \$404,000. What the other assets of the bank may amount to we of course have no means yet of ascertaining. If the bad debts, or "outside speculations," of the Institution, which have led to its embarrassment, do not exceed the capital, the probabilities are that the depositors as well as the note holders will be paid off in full in the final settlement of its affairs. The Examiner of Saturday morning says

that A. Herr Smith, Esq., accepted the posi-tion of President very reluctantly, and only at the earnest solicitation of the directors and a large portion of the stockholders, who hoped that his well established character for integrity of purpose, energy and prudence, would revive the confidence of the public in the institution, and enable it to weather the storm which seemed to be gathering around change had time to have any influence upon the public mind-and the run upon the bank having commenced, nothing was left but to suspend payment, so that all its creditors (being note holders) should be placed upon the same footing. The difficulties now sur-rounding the Bank result from indiscretions

of former officers in loaning large sums of money to a few individuals, and upon securities which have since depreciated in value. It may not be in the power of the present officers and directors to convert bad securities into good, but the creditors of the Bank can

had been given her, a petition was drawn up, as required by the act, and carefully read and explained in her presence. She was satisfied with its terms, still averring that she was desirous of relinquishing and renouncing her right to freedom and of becoming the slave of Mr. Hardgrove. The parties appeared before the Mayor on Saturday, for the purpose of commencing legal proceedings, but the matter was postponed until the 22d inst. This incident, we think, affords a fair illustration of the actual benefits of bondage to the negro race.

A WELL OF GAS IN MICHIGAN.-We learn from The Mt. Clemens Advocate, that a gas spring has been discovered on the premises of Mr. Rose, about 4 miles above New Baltimore, on the border of Lake St. Clair. Some workmen had been for a considerable time engaged in digging a well on Mr. Rose's premises, a rod or so northwest of the house. which is of brick and newly built, and had, by digging and boring in all, attained the depth of 75 feet. They had drawn up the auger, to the place where they left off digging and commenced boring, and there left it, with some other tools, and were at dinner, when they were startled by a violent noise, at first like an explosion, and then followed a roar like "blowing off" a large steam boiler, accompanied by a very perceptible trembling of the foundation of the house. As may be supposed, the inmates rushed out and beheld, to their utter astonishment and consternation, the well vomiting forth a huge column of sand with such a force as to throw it to the

height of over 200 feet. Limbs on a tree close by, some of them two and three inches through, were knocked off and broken in pieces by the coarse gravel and pebbles as they would have been by a shower of musket balls; the body of the tree and the apple trees of orchards for 30 yards away, were plastered thick with sand and mud, the auger was blown 150 feet from the well. A stone weighing 16 pounds was thrown up nearly the same height, and fell 100 yards off. The ground for full an acre in extent was covered with gravel and sand to the depth of from one to six inches.-The gas has been several times ignited; and burns with a beautiful white flame; and though the well has been filled up for fear that the entire underpinning of the Swan Creek coun- \mathbf{H} try might be scattered to the four winds, the current of gas is so strong that it finds its way through several crevices and around the edges of the wall, and may be at any time Sr ignited as it often is, for the satisfaction of visitors .- Detroit Tribune.

A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR .---- Old Codorus, in N York county, is one of the townships we read it. The crisis, however, came before the about occasionally. She votes a very straight ticket, although not exactly straight-Fillmore. The York Gazette asks the democratic papers throughout the Union to pass around the re-turns of "Old Codorus." We do so cheer-Fil fully. Here they are :

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Fillmore 1	- , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - ,
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NEW BANKS .- There will be thirty-two applications for new banks, re-charters and extensions, before the next Legislature. Whether the failure of the Lancaster Bank will

could learn of the particulars, it appears that a man named George Hamor, has been in confinement as a maniac in Duncansville, for the last fifteen years. During that time he has had several lucid intervals, but the attacks always returned with increased violence. Some of the humane neighbors allege that the family has treated Hamor inhumanly, and that under proper treatment he would long since have recovered; accordingly they sued out a writ of habcas corpus, had him brought to Court, and from thence sent to jail to await the decision of a jury at the

next term.-The jury, we presume, will not be required to pass judgment upon the lunacy of Hamor, but decide whether under the provisions of the Law, he shall be sent to the Asylum at Harrisburg, or back to the tomb where he spent fifteen years, and again be loaded down with fetters. To contemplate a wife and children driven to the necessity of loading a husband and father with chains, and keeping him in an out-house, is enough to make one shudder, more especially when it is known that there is and for sixteen years has been an Asylum near Philadelphia. where patients who are too poor to pay are treated gratis.

Hamor is between fifty and sixty years of age, with a vigorous constitution, and who might, by proper treatment, live many years yet, although there is little hope of ever curing him.

Verily one half of the world knows nothing about the other half .- Hollidaysburg Standard.

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· · ·	Fillmore,	Fremont,	Buchanan,	{ Fillmore { Straight,	41
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An English paper says: Our gracious Queen is far advanced in a condition which depend upon everything being done that can have any influence over the Legislature, re-be done to promote and protect their interest. mains to be seen. promises, God aiding, to augment the royal