# 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, July 29, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester, FOR SUPREME JUDGES, Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks. Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Eric.

Democratic County Convention. The Democratic voters of the respective townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county, are requested to meet in delegate meeting at their usual places for the holding of the Delegate Elections, on *Saturday*, the 8th day of August next, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock P. M., opening the meeting and keeping it open during the whole time, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent them in a Democratic County Convention to be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon on Wed-needay evening, the 12th day of August uest, at 7 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a Democratic County ticket, appoint three Senatorial Conferees, clect a delegate to the next State. Convention, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary for the proper organization of the party. WM. COLON, Chairman. R. B. PETNIKEN. Scorelary. The Democratic voters of the respective townships a f the party. R. B. Petriken. Scorolary.

#### Shipments of Coal.

The Shipments of Coal from the Broad Top mines for the week ending Thursday, July 23, was 2,121 tons; for the season 43,716 tons.

BOF We are requested to state that the corner stone of the new German Reformed Church, will be laid on Saturday the Sth of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The public generally are invited to attend.

#### The Present Campaign.

We are not sure that we have chosen an appropriate caption for our article. It may well be doubted whether there is a campaign in progress in this State at present. It is true that one party (the Democratic) and two fragments of parties (the Republican and the Know Nothing) have candidates in the field, but there is neither contest nor sign of a contest. Here and there a faint squeak breaks | honorable or noble. out from a Republican print, but it searcely produces a ripple on the smooth current of Democracy, which flows along with noiseless note of drum or shout of captain, is marchat one time seemed disposed to contest the

The Race for Riches---Let me be Quickly some regular and respectable employment,

Rich. and encourages him to pursue it as the road The age we live in may be appropriately. most likely to lead him to happiness and a called the "Money Age." All that people live for-the end and aim of all their efforts. is money. Every where money is the leading thought, the great object most sought share of respectability and happiness than paper, says: and wished for, just as if people had been created for no other purpose than to engage in the race for riches. "Put money in thy from one lucky move out of scores of unsucpurse" is the charmed word that incites to cessful ones. He who prays to be made action-the ruling motive by which the actions of most are governed. "Let me be quickly rich" saith every one, and what matters it as to the means-so it is done .--Upon this subject the Washington Union of a late date holds the following language which appears to us to contain some valuable thoughts for reflection, especially for those who are just starting out in the path of life. The Union says: "The prayer of most young men is, 'Let ne be quickly rich.' Few seem satisfied to

become so by the once-honored mode of industry and economy practiced by our ancestors. Of the thousands who make the effort few become quickly rich, and fewer remain so. But the story of those who prove successful, with fabulous additions, spreads with telegraphic speed, inflames the minds of the excitable, and often many others, and they

long to become quickly rich. Forgetting, or not regarding, the fate of the unsuccessful, their whole energies are directed to the rapid accumulation of a fortune. They vainly imagine that the possession of wealth, and living in a style common with many who have suddenly acquired it, confer happiness without alloy, although experience has everywhere demonstrated the fallacy of all such expectations. Man is so constituted that employment is necessary for his health and happiness. If who devotes his energies to business to secure a livelihood is far happier than he whose sole employment is earing for and protecting wealth, while no system of measuring merit can prove the latter more canvass in favor of the nominee of any other

A false and highly injurious notion is widely pervading the public mind, that honor and happiness flow from wealth, and that but resistless tide. The storm of last fall, the want of it indicates dishonor and misery. when "freedom shrickers" beat the air with This fallacious theory has led to more misfrantic gestures, has been followed by a calm, | fortune, suffering, and disgrace than wealth and in the light of unclouded reason the great ever prevented. It induces men to engage army of Pennsylvania Democracy, without | in the wildest adventures, and to hazard, not only their own accumulated earnings, but ing with hardly a show of opposition to vic- those of others, as far as subject to their tory. The whereabouts of Mr. WILMOT, who | control: while not one in a hundred proves successful. The effort to become quickly field with Gen. PACKER, is not certainly rich is the great cause of the frauds upon known. When last heard of he was in the | merchants by their clerks, and many of the low groggeries of Philadelphia, endeavoring | customers, and upon banks and corporations to persuade their habitues that he is a better by their officers and employees. They are whisky drinker than the Democratic candi- | not content to follow the path trod by Astor, date, which in all probability is true. He Girard, and others, to rise to fortune by inmay be there yet; or, finding Mr. HAZLE- dustry and the pursuit of business, directed HURST, the candidate of the Simon Pure with skill and intelligence. They forget that Know Nothings, certain to hold off from him Astor commenced his commercial carcer by

reasonable share of wealth. The son who devotes his time and talents to such employmont may rationally expect a far greater can be derived from fortune not actually carned and accumulated, but quickly derived quickly rich, if his prayer is favorably answered, will fail in his greater object of becoming honorably distinguished and personally happy. If any doubt the correctness of our conclusion. let them study the evidences that abound in both city and town in every quarter of the country. It will be found that those who earn their fortunes keep them, and are generally esteemed by all, while few who become suddenly rich long remain so, and fewer still, who secure enviable positions in society. Parents and young men just entering upon active life, should reflect upon these subjects and pursue that course

which the experience and observation of mankind show best calculated to lead to honor and happiness. Such course will also contribute most to the honor and independence of the country which all should have at heart.

THE "AMERICANS" IN THE FIELD!-The State Committee of the "American" or Know Nothing party, has issued an address to the "People, of Pennsylvania." That it is the determination of the "Americans" of this State, not to suffer themselves to be sold to the Abolitionists, "like slaves at the block," will be seen by the following extract from the Address:---

And here, we wish it to be distinctly un-derstood, that Mr. Hazlehurst, and those with him upon the ticket, have fully determined to remain in the field to be voted for at the polls, as the exponents of American principles, and that under no combination of circumstances, will they be withdrawn from the party or faction. Arrangements have been made by the State Committee, for a thorough canvass of the State by Mr. Hazlehurst, and other able and effective speakers. The time and places for the meetings to be held will soon be announced and the canvass commen-

Defiantly repudiating the attempts of political demagogues to effect a Union of Americans and Republicans upon the State ticket, nominated by the Republicans, and headed by the abolitionist Wilmot-a man who has ever betrayed the trusts confided to him, and prostituted every position to which he has been elevated, the address is equally emphatic. It says :--

Away with the demagogical cry that a Democratic Free Trader, who maligned and vilified Henry Clay, who aided in bringing Texas into the Union with the right of being divided into four Slave States, and who, as late as 1852, harangued his entire District in favor of Franklin Pierce, is a better champion of the cause of Freedom than Mr. Hazlehurst, who has no such political sins to

Rebellion in Kansas.

This is the right name for the movement of the people in Lawrence, and the Washington Union properly uses it. There can be

"If the people of Kansas, or any portion of them, have deliberately determined to 'resist' any attempt to enforce the laws by the collection of the taxes those laws have imposed, Governor Walker will utterly fail in his duty, if he does not employ whatever force is necessary to put down such open rebellion. And the men who suppose that in refusing such obedience to the laws and in resisting the Government in enforcing them, they will have the sympathy of any considerable number of their fellow-citizens outside of the Territory of Kansas, will find themselves egregiously mistaken."

We have another stronger endorsement from the New York Times, a paper which supported FREMONT and the Black Republican ticket, which says :

The inhabitants of Lawrence have set up a Government within a Government. They refuse to recognize the Territorial Government -and the Topeka Government has not recognized them. They accordingly proceed to recognize themselves, and to constitute a free city in the heart of the Territory. They take up what is an absolutely anomalous ground. They go back in the most literal manner to first principles, and establish in Kansas such a condition of society as obtained in Israel before the days of the Judges. If there were no shadow of a Government in Kansas-if open civil war raged in that Territory, and the bonds of the Federal Union had been loosened-we could understand the propriety of this proceeding and see its relations to civil order. But the most infatuated defender of

difficult to dispose fairly of the facts set forth by Gov. Walker in his Proclamation, which we publish to-day. It is impossible that any man of common

loyalty and common sense, occupying the position of a Federal officer in Kansas, should look quietly on upon such an absolute and contemptuous disregard of his authority, and of the very existence of the Government which he represents, as is manifested by the citizens of Lawrence in their municipal organization. If a peaceful solution of the Kansas question is impossible, if it is inevitable that civil war should again break out there, to spread thence throughout the Union, let those who cherish this belief make it plainly known, that we may understand what is before us. Butletus not hear cries of "peace" from those whose conviction is that peace is a chimera, nor proclamations of regard for aw from those who believe that law in these United States has become alternately a farce and a tyranny, that our Government is an irremediable imposture, and that nothing can secure the quiet organization of a great Territory of the Union but the entire withdrawal from that Territory, of every pretence and appearance of Federal authority.

We believe that the entire conservative voice of the country will applaud the Proclamation of Gov. WALKER, warning the Lawrence rebels of the consequences of their defiance, and declaring that the Territorial Laws shall be executed. The Washington Union, we do not doubt, reflects the sentiments of the Democratic party, and of the administration in the following language which it uses: The pledge of the general government and his oath of office will oblige Gov. Walker to employ the whole force of that government if necessary, to carry out those pledges, and see that the laws are carried into effect. We are advised that the troops at Leavenworth, that were about to march to Utah have been ordered to move upon Lawrence. and that Gov. Walker will accompany them. This shows that he is in earnest, and that he means to do his duty promptly. Brother Beecher thought that the logic of Sharpe's rifles was more convincing than the Bible, when used against border ruffians; and we are not without faith in the convincing influences of the same species of argument when addressed to the rebellious Abolitionists, through Minie muskets. Indeed, it seems to be admitted that no other argument will do. Governor Walker has done everything that man could do, to give confidence to the people of Kansas, to restore peace and quiet to the Territory, to protect the rights of all, to execute the laws fairly and justly, and to carry out the just and proper policy of the Government. He gave them assurance of this in his inaugural address, in his speeches, and in his personal interviews and conversations. So anxious was he to satisfy these mad fanatics of his fair intentions, and of the justice and good faith of his government, and to take away from them every cause and shadow of excuse for discontent and resistance to the laws, that, in the judgment of many, he went further than was fairly warranted by his instructions. His anxiety in this respect was so great that it subjected him to censure and abuse. A small portion of the South thought that they saw in his anxious efforts to conciliate the Abolitionists a betrayal of their peculiar interests, and straightway denounced him as a traitor and violator of a most sacred trust -with what justice the arguments which we have already adduced, and the present atti-tude of the Abolitionists in Kansas, very fully show. In the presence of the great diffitures of themselves or friends, to the beauti- | culties to be overcome, surrounded by men disaffected to him and to the government that sent him there, he shaped his course, and initiated a policy so just and fair in itself, that, if carried out faithfully, it would take from them every plausible pretext for further resistance to the laws. But yet it has not satisfied them. They think that he has conceded too little; the alarmists of the South think that he has will be pleased to see and accommodate all conceded too much-and thus he is assailed who may give him a call during the coming by the one and resisted by the other; but the opinion of the people of the country is, that he meant to do right, and they will sus-tain him. Certain it is, that the laws of the Territory will be executed, and the policy of the government carried out to its fullest extent. Our political friends at the South who have cast censure on Governor Walker must see in this proclamation a determination on his part to maintain the laws, while he is exyears of age-has been 16 years married, and orting himself for the peaceable solution of the Kansas difficulties. They have evidently mistaken the man, if they have at any time supposed that his sympathies were with the abolitionists of that Territory. All doubts

From the Pittsburg Post Banks and the Industrial Classes.

It is a fact which cannot be disputed, that in the United States those who control capital are less ready to aid the producing classes no excuse for these mad men. The New York than in Europe. In England, the country Commercial Advertiser, an Old Line Whig banks, by their liberal policy and their fostering aid to enterprising but struggling la-bor, have assisted largely in making Great Britain the great manufacturing nation which she is. If a laboring man, in his working man life whenever it is taken by violence.— garret, invents a machine capable of produ- The atrocious act of killing a man in a politcing an article of utility and commercial value, he can go with confidence to the banker, and, at a moderate rate of interest. secure an advance of money equal in amount to the es-timated value of his invention. This enables him to purchase materials and supply orders. These orders increase his business, and with it the banker increases the amount of the accommodations, and thus, by slow and steady degrees, the artisan becomes a manufacturer. This is legitimate banking business, and were it not for such aid, hundreds would never succeed who have succeeded. An instance will serve as an illustration. Joseph Guillot. the celebrated steel-pen maker, now a millionaire, was thirty years ago a workman, earning his thirty shillings, about six dollars a week. He was possessed of an inventive talent, and introduced several improvements in manufacturing steel pens, received ready More especially in cases like the marder at and liberal assistance from the banks to enable him to carry out the designs of his business, and now employs hundreds of people, and exports his manufactures to every portion of the civilized world. In Scotland, there are numerous similar instances among her heavy manufacturers, who have risen to opulence from the very smallest beginnings through the judicious aid of banks.

But in this country, banks, bankers and capitalists generally, seem to think more of corporate and individual interests than of the general commercial and industrial prosperity of the communities in which they are located. the people of Lawrence must surcly find it The speculator upon other men's industry stands higher in the banker's books than he who by his labor produces actual value, and adds to the general wealth of the country .---The artisan who by his skillful labor is adding \$300 per year to his invested capital, and could add \$600 if he had bank accommodation at a fair rate of interest for that amount to invest as stock in trade, when he seeks a loan is told, to "get a good endorser" -a man of equal wealth and equal prospects with himself will not do-but he must get 'some such man" to endorse his note, and the banker grumblingly tells him that his bill is so small that it is scarcely worth his attention. But the speculators endorsing for gang and saw her practices. The murder each other can readily obtain their tens of thousands.

A large addition was made by the last Leg-istature to the banking capital of Pennsylvania, and a fair proportion of it in our own city. The new banks are about to go into operation, and if they wish to achieve the largest commercial usefulness in their power, and at the same time "make it pay," they will pay more attention than banks in this State have usually done, to furthering the interests of workingmen--the class of actual producers. A business of this kind would be a safe business, for the risks would be few and each risk small in itself. If a young the bank ascertain the value of his stock in trade, and with endorsers of his own class demagogues now poison their minds, and the whole public would be benefitted. This theme is a fruitful one and might be greatly enlarged upon, but our intention was simply to direct the attention of some of the new banks to the policy, in a community like our own, of affording a fair share of their accommodations to the industrial classes, who will be found on trial to be at least as honest, as prompt, as safe and as cautious as the majority of those who now have the easiest access to the banker's coffers. GEN. PACKER AND PROHIBITION .- An effort has been made by the Journal and other opposition presses, to create the impression that Gen. Packer, when in the State Senate, was a Maine Law man, and advocated the passage of the somewhat celebrated Jug Law, so called-although this enactment was made two years after he retired from the Senate! The same party that now attacks Gen. Packer is the party that was loudest in advocating prohibitory and restrictive laws, then, and denounced in unmeasured terms Gen. Packer and the whole democratic party because they would not go into its restrictive and proscriptive measures. It is the same party that, in the Legislature of 1855, when Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism ran riot at Harrisburg, so far disregarded the voice of the sovereign people, as to enact a prohibitory the sovereign people, as to chact a promotory law—providing "that no license for the sale of liquors shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn or tavern," &c. See Pamphlet Laws of 1855, page 226. The truth is, that Gen. Packer during his entire Senatorial career, did nothing more than to vote for leaving the whole question of prohibition to the decision of the sovereign people. His acts are part of the Legislative history of the State, and an examination of the Journals of the Senate, during the time he was a member of the body, will show that this is his only offence-nothing more. And this is doubtless the reason why these political co-temperance writers and orators are now attacking him.—Reading Gazette. LEAVING THE AMALGAMATION .--- We are requested by Mr. JOHN W. BOWEN, of Napier township, to state, that although he has been a zealous WHIG all his life, and VOTED the Know Nothing Ticket after the dissolution of the Whig party-he cannot go ABOLITION-ISM, which is now the banner under which the leaders of his old party rally. Ife, therefore, wishes it to be put upon record that he is tired of the Tom-foolery which, for some vears has governed the conduct of the opposition to the Democracy, and that he intends, at the approaching election, to vote for General PACKER and the whole Democratic State and County Ticket, an example which will be followed by hundreds of other honest Whigs in Bedford county who have been similarly surfeited with the abominations of Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism. Mr. Bowen is a manof the first respectability, and ranks among our most intelligent citizens .---We congratulate him upon the noble determination at which he has arrived, and cor-dially welcome him to a party which is founded upon the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. Let all other conscientious men do likewise, and they will never regret the step.-Bedford Gazette.

#### Murder most Foul.

From the solemn hanging of a horse thief by a band of regulators, or the shooting of a political opponent for an offensive expression of opinion, to the killing of two old persons for the sake of a little money, is, says the North American, a considerable descent in crime, though, perhaps, not so great as an unreflecting public may imagine. There is always some incentive to the sacrifice of huical dispute is excused by the perpetrator as done in an ungovernable rage, and under provocation. The robber, on the other hand, who breaks into a farm house, kills the aged farmer and his wife, and steals the money so carefully hoarded up, is stimulated by the appetite for plunder. In either case a murder is committed; and, as there are few rob-bers who desire to kill their victims, while there are many genteel brawlers who stand ready with a loaded pistol or a bowie knife to inflict mortal wounds on slight provocation, perhaps, after all, the latter is more of a nuisance than the former.

But there is something revolting in a murder committed for mere plunder, and however we may reason on the subject, human nature stands aghast in horror of it as the deepest M'Keesport, Allegheny county, do we shudder to find relatives of the poor victims conspiring in the fatal plot to obtain a little money at such a dreadful cost. The telegraph informed our readers on Monday that the three wretches who were arrested as the murderers of the Wilson family, have been convicted of the deed. It is so rare to witness the execution of a woman, that possibly the

female, CHARLOTTE JONES, who is among the convicts, may escape in this case; but such mercy is a great wrong upon the community. If ever a criminal deserved hanging, she certainly does; and we hope that no maudlin sympathy will be invoked in her behalf to secure her immunity from punishment. She was the niece of Mr. Wilson and his aged sister. These two poor old persons have given her shelter at their farm house many a time : and only a few days before the murder she had been staying there, having no where else to go. She it was who found out the fact of her uncle having saved up some hundreds of dollars which he kept in the house. She left his hospitable roof to consort with robbers, and aid in their desperate scheme of plunder. She appears, from the revelations made upon the trial, to have been an utterly abandoned wretch. Her brother was in the was deliberately planned, as she has confess-

ed. In pursuance of the arrangement, she went with her horrible associates, at the dead hour of midnight, to her uncle's house, knocked at the door and sought admission .---Unsuspectingly, the old man descended and let her in. She has told us that there, under the roof to which she was welcomed, she stood by and saw her uncle and aunt murdered before her eyes by the men whom she had guided there to commit the deed. She showed them where the money was concealed, and shared it with them, and then they all escaped. Suspicion was fastened upon her as soon as the murder was discovered. It was known that mechanic applies for aid let some officer of she had been staying at the house, and her reckless character and destitution of means supplied the motives. She was met going in a upon his paper, give him credit to the amount different direction to that she had indicated of his "cash value," as a producing citizen. when she first lefther uncle, and her contradicdifferent direction to that she had indicated Workingmen, if they saw a prospect of aid tory accounts of herself increased the susnicion. of this kind, would co-operate and gradually She was arrested, and her accomplices were establish large manufactories. They would also soon taken. She confessed her particicease to harp upon the fictions about the ad-verse interests of labor and capital, with which criminals deserved hanging, she and the two men who have been convicted with her, do beyond all doubt. The atrocity of the deed exceeds anything of recent date.

about twenty thousand votes in the city, he ambition that led him to seek the nomination of a dead and buried party.

nothing to stand on. They expended all their capital in the contest of 1856, and lost the great stake they played for. Principles they have none. The issues they raised have been decided against them by the people and by the courts. Their candidates have no popularity-their masses have no enthusiasmtheir leaders have no heart for work that promises no reward. The Democracy, on the other hand, have everything to buoy them up and urge them onward. Their principles are triumphant. The destinies of the country are in their keeping. Upon their fidelity to the constitutional platform on which they stood in the Presidential struggle, rests the perpetuity of the Union.

The strong arm of a Pennsylvania Presirushing from the North and from the South, meeton the banks of the Potomac and threaten cue the Union from the perils that surround it, will tell the heartless agitators who have disturbed the peace of the country, that they have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and that the days of their political leadership are numbered.

candidates who will be before the Democratic Convention, a ticket can be formed which it Let our best and strongest men be put up, obscurity. That father confers the greatest half the men we meet.-We believe she is a and victory will follow.

carrying his stock upon his back, exchanging may have struck back to the wilds of Brad- it for furs; and that regular business skillford, there to mourn in solitude the foolish fully managed, conducted him to his immense fortune. They do not remember that Girard, from a cabin-boy on a vessel, became

The Chambersburg Valley Spirit remarks first a small ship grocer, and by unremitting the conservative elements of the State. As that there never was a time when the De- attention and great sagacity accumulated his mocracy had promise of an easier victory millions. They only recollect them as milthan now. Our opponents have positively lionaires. They wish to approach or rival them in their accumulations without subjecting themselves to the toil, physical and mental, necessary to accomplish the result desired. Girard once made a remark which is worthy of much reflection.

A young man had been offered a salary which he thought too small, as he could lay up but a limited sum after paying his expenses. Girard replied, "I labor far harder than you, having all this property to manage and take care of, and all I shall ever have out of it is my victuals and clothes." Out ticket. of his millions all he enjoyed was comprised in these two items. Men are most

happy when constantly engaged in business, and are most likely to perform all of the duties of good citizens in the most acceptable dent rolls back the waves of fanaticism which, manner. Of course they are gratified if it proves successful, so that it may guard them and their families against want. If well to disturb the tranquil sleep of the Father of and skillfully conducted most kinds of busihis Country. A Pennsylvania Governor, by | ness lead to independence and competence, his wisdom, his moderation and his firmness, which tend to happiness;--whereas, the is restoring the clouded sky of Kansas to its mere possession of wealth, except with the native brightness. Gen. PACKER's election, sordid miser, never confers happiness upon evincing as it will the settled determination mankind. Those who become suddenly rich of the people of Pennsylvania to abide by lose all the pleasure and reputation derived the verdict rendered last fall, and to stand from conducting a successful business. One by the statesmen who are struggling to res- | lucky venture will lead to new hazards, and often occasions a total loss of the first success. Among all who engage in mercantile business, not three in a hundred are computed to die rich. Among those who seek to become quickly rich, probably not one in a thousand does so. Of the thousands in Cali-Where will Huntingdon county stand on | fornia who suddenly became apparently wealthe second Tuesday of October? Although, thy or were reputed so, very few are now as we have said, there is neither a contest even comfortably off. The rich men there nor the sign of a contest in Pennsylvania, as | usually become so by the slow process of regards the State ticket, still there are cer- regular business. Of the thousands who tain localities in which the opposition may have been suddenly made rich by stock and make a spirited fight for county officers .- other Wall street operations, few indeed Huntingdon county is one of these. Our op- close their career with wealth. Among the ponents here will hardly yield the spoils they | numerous "operators" in land and other have enjoyed so long, without a struggle to property, where a regular business course is retain them. But we can conquer them if not pursued, but a limited number ever come wisdom governs our nominations. From the out with property, much less large fortunes. We hear much of those who in all these matters succeed, but lose sight of the infiwill be impossible for our opponents to defeat. | nitely greater number who fail and fall into

benefit upon his son who educates him to native of Wales.

answer for. Un such a man-Loco Foco inbred, now as heretofore, except on the slavery

question-the only betrayer in Congress from this State of its industrial interests-who voted for the repeal of the Turiff of 1842, and the enactment of that of 1846—on SUCH A MAN THERE CAN BE NO UNION, OF combination of well undertake to bring about a compromise between Nationality and Sectionalism, be-tween Foreignism and Americanism, between Conservatism and Radicalism, between Light and Darkness, between Truth and Falsehood. or between Right and Wrong! No! Honest men, having a regard for principles, are not yet reduced thus to compromise honor, principle, conscience, and everything they cherish. They are not yet necessitated to choose between Loco Foco Pro-Slaveryism and Loco Foco Anti-Slaveryism; for they have a cause, which is the cause of the Constitution, and candidates in Messrs. Hazlehurst, Linderman, Broom and Brady, who bear aloft in proud defiance the Flag of the Union! Hearken not, then, to abuse or persuasion, but march steadily forward to the support of your own

### Negro Equality!

The Ohio State Journal (says a cotemporary) is out in favor of

Ber Letting negroes vote! Letting them set on juries! Letting them hold offices! Letting them hold offices! Letting them hold offices! In a recent article the Journal shadows the future position of the Republican party on the question of negro equality. It says:

"We believe the negro is human-he has a soul-he has an intellect-and so far as the right of suffrage, or any other right of citizenship is concerned, he should be placed on an EQUALITY with the rest of mankind."

PRETTYMAN'S PICTURES .--- We again call the attention of all those wishing good picful specimens to be seen at the rooms of Mr. E. P. PRETTYMAN, and in almost every house in Huntingdon. They are beautiful and true, and can be had at the very lowest rates. Mr. Prettyman can be found at his rooms at the Station House, or at Zeigler's Hotel. He court.

A WOMAN AS IS A WOMAN-WITHOUT Hoors! There resides in Hollidaysburg a lady whom all our readers must admit to be a full woman, entire and complete, independent of cotton, erinoline, hoops, or any such shams. She weighs only 286 pounds-is 37 has 18 children !- having borne twins twice. She is in fine health, strong in proportion to her weight, and can carry a cargo upon her head that would break down the shoulders of should now be removed.

Let pleasure be ever so innocent, the excess is always criminal.

SAD ACCIDENT .- A foreman in one of the departments of Jackson & Wiley's machine shop, named Patten, met with a fall Wednesday morning, which resulted in his death about 24 hours afterward. IIe had charge of the building of iron fencing, in which Messrs. J. & W. are extensively engaged, and soon after the whistle was sounded in the morning was employed in lowering some of this fencing from the second to the first floor. by means of a rope and pulleys, through a trap door. In swinging off some of the fencing, Mr. Patten' caught hold of the rope and swung off with it, as is frequently done, to steady it. His weight with that of the fencing proved too heavy for the pully fastenings and they gave way precipitating Mr. Patten. to the floor below, a distance of some seventeen feet. He was taken up in a senseless state, and carried to his residence on Abbott street, where he lingered until yesterday morning, perfectly unconscious, when he died. His collar bone was broken, and his head, back and other portions of his body considerably bruised. He was not thought to be dangerous, however, until yesterday morning .--He probably received some internal injury.-Mr. Patten, as we learn, has been employed with Messrs. Jackson & Wiley, for three or four years,—was a man of most exemplary habits and had won many friends. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his untimely and sad end. His remains will be taken to Wheeling, Virginia, for interment, where his relations, and those of his widow reside .- Detroit (Mich.) Democrat, July 9th.

KANSAS EMIGRATION.-The Herald of Freedom of the 27th ult., estimates the influx of population to Kansas the present season at 30,000, and is of the opinion that before winter sets in 100,000 will have been added to undiminished volume. Many stop in Western Missouri, and others continue on to Northern Texas. There is a regular stream of emigrants flowing south through Lawrence and other places in Kansas, says the Herald, to the number of hundreds a day, looking for a warmer climate.

Poison Pork.—A distiller in Kentucky publishes a letter in the Ohio Farmer, in which he says he has discovered an effective remedy for the hog cholera, which has been prevailing so extensively at the West. His remedy is, as soon as he finds the hogs bcginning to get sick, or to die, to mix a quantity of arsenic with their feed, and that invariably makes them healthy again, the powerful mineral poison of the still slops. If his statement is correct, what must he the character of the arsenic and strychnine fed hogs? -Cin. Gazette.

A GOOD PAINT FOR FARMERS .- It is said the following recipe makes a good and las-

ting paint : "One part white lead, one part gypsum or plaster of Paris, and one part lime, ground together in oil, the same as lead paint.