

## THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, August 26, 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 Erie.

## DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,  
DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,  
JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.FOR PROTHONOTARY,  
DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.FOR TREASURER,  
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shireleysburg.FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,  
THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson.FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOL,  
JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.FOR AUDITOR,  
JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

THANKS.—Those of our friends who made it convenient to give us a "lift" during Court weeks, and before and since, have our thanks. Those yet to call will be kindly received. Don't be backward, friends.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Our friends in different parts of the county, are daily sending in the names of good and true men to be booked as subscribers to the *Globe*. We notice among the number several who have but lately deserted the opposition ranks. We still have room for more of the same sort.—Only \$1.50 per annum.

Daniel Houtz and the Three Mill Tax.  
We learn that the opposition are endeavoring to make capital for their candidates by falsely representing DANIEL HOUTZ, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, as being favorable to the repeal of "the three mill tax." Where Houtz's opinions are known, such falsehoods have the effect of making him friends among the opposition ranks. We are authorized to say that DANIEL HOUTZ is unqualifiedly opposed to the repeal of the three mill tax.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We see that the officers of the Agricultural Society, or those having the appointment of committees to report on articles to be exhibited at the Fair, have again omitted the appointment of a committee on Printing. True, premiums are offered for the best specimens, but who are to examine and award premiums? In our opinion, it is about as important to the people to have printing well done, as it is to have a handsome bouquet, or a neat hearth rug. The absence of a Committee on Printing may be an accidental oversight of "the powers that be;" if so, it is not too late to do the printers of the county justice by appointing said committee.

JOHNSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED AND EMBELLISHED COUNTY MAP OF THE REPUBLICS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Mr. J. A. Moore is now canvassing this county with this new and beautiful map. It is large, and decidedly the best published, as it exhibits the whole of North America south of the 50th parallel of latitude—embracing the Canadas, the United States and Territories, Mexico, Central America, the Isthmus of Panama, the West India Islands, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and part of South America. Also a superior Map of the World. It is on a scale larger by 10 miles to the inch than the largest Map of the same territory ever published, and 13 miles to the inch larger than Monk's or the Map of "Our Country." It occupies a sheet 72 by 80 inches; larger than Sherman & Smith's mammoth Map of the Old States (now Colton's), and covering about four times as much of the Earth's surface as that work. It is 1,500 square inches larger than Colton's, Monk's, or Mitchell's Map, and gives a geographical delineation of the Countries it embraces with an accuracy and fullness of detail altogether beyond the reach of any other Map. Although there are some Two Thousand counties in the United States and Territories, each county is named and colored on the face of the map. Of course it contains all the railroads (both the finished and the finishing); and, in the Southern and Western States, nearly all the railroad stations!

"UNION COUNTY TICKET" heads: the opposition ticket in the *American*, and also the opposition ticket in the *Journal*. The *American's* ticket has Col. S. S. Wharton, for Assembly; the *Journal's* ticket has Levi Evans for Assembly. Reader, you ask what such a "union" of the opposition means?—It's a trick of the enemy—both candidates have been dyed in the wool of Know Nothingism, and baptized in the river of Abolitionism. Either will step upon any platform the desperate leaders of the opposition may dictate for them. Both will be kept in the field as long as there is a possible chance of distracting the Democratic party by holding out the idea that Houtz is not the man for the times. But where is there a Democrat, an honest voter of either party, who will not admit that Houtz is just the kind of man to make an honorable, straight-forward, Representative of the people?

Agricultural Society.  
At a meeting of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society held in the Court House on Monday evening, 10th inst., the time and place for holding the next annual Fair were fixed at Huntingdon, on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of October next.

Hon. Jona. McWilliams, T. H. Cromer, Esq., and Gen. G. W. Speer were chosen electors to represent this Society in the election of Trustees for the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, on the 2nd day of September.

The premium list suggested at the last meeting was adopted after certain alterations and additions were made, which will appear in the list. Resolutions were passed to the effect that no kind of grain in less quantities than a half bushel should be considered in competition; that domestic manufactures be divided into three classes, viz: 1st, Eatables; 2nd, Wearing Apparel; and 3rd, Fancy Needle and Ornamental work; that "no article or product shall be excluded, if offered for exhibition by a member of the Society, but premiums shall be awarded only to manufacturers or producers, or their immediate agents," and that the executive committee be directed to "take the necessary measures in order to prevent promiscuous riding and driving on the fair ground."

At a meeting of the Executive committee, held on the 11th inst., Messrs. R. B. Petrick, J. C. Watson, J. Simpson Africa, Jacob Miller, (oreck) and Dr. R. A. Miller were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, and a resolution passed to the effect "that said committee shall have authority to make all necessary contracts in order to complete the arrangements for the annual Fair; to audit all bills of their contracting, and to draw orders on the Treasurer for payment of the same."

Committees were also appointed by them for the purpose of awarding premiums on the different articles and productions to be offered for exhibition, together with the list of premiums altered and amended as agreed on; also a discretionary committee, and a committee to solicit subscriptions.

## The Chinese War.

The present war between China and England is one of much moment to the world in more respects than one. The Chinese form a vast and powerful empire, whose exclusive policy has shut out the civilized world from a full participation in the vast advantages of a free commerce with her millions of inhabitants—an exclusiveness which, in this age of the world, no nation in justified in pursuing. Whatever the origin of the quarrel between England and China may have been; no matter whether the Anglo-Saxons, or the Celestials are in the wrong, the results of the present war must redound to the advantage of civilized Europe, in the end. The policy of England has always been, in all her foreign wars, to make the nations with which she has quarreled pay the expenses, and she will not neglect this idea in the present contest. If, as we have no doubt will be the case, England succeeds in opening the ports of China to the world by the present war, that country will confer blessings and benefits upon Europe and America, and upon the Celestials themselves.

We confess that our sympathies are with England in the present contest, and we believe that our citizens generally wish her success. Nor can the result be a doubtful one, when the two nations are so circumstanced as are the belligerent powers now engaged in China. England, with her immense naval force, must ultimately succeed, and if she does, will dictate her own terms when peace is restored.

Nor will these results be lost upon another country whose policy has been as exclusive and unreasonable as that of China herself.—We mean Japan. This latter country, it is true, has, to some limited extent, granted a few commercial privileges, to a few powers, by late treaty stipulations, of little or no practical value; but should England succeed in her present designs with China, it will not be long before she will compel compliance with her wishes, on the part of Japan, in which she will be seconded by every other commercial country on the globe.

Bought! Bought! Sold! Sold!—If we were to believe half we hear of persons being "sold," and "bought," we would be compelled to come to the conclusion that a few very influential politicians have not been thought worth buying at any price.

SHAMEFUL!—the practice of scolding dogs. Those guilty of such an act should remember that the world will never accuse them of possessing those qualities which always govern the conduct of a person of humane feelings.

MORTALITY AMONG U. S. SENATORS.—Out of the fifty-five members of the Senate during the last Congress, no less than five have already passed away, viz: Moses Clayton of Delaware; Bell, of New Hampshire; Adams, of Mississippi; Butler, of South Carolina; and Rusk, of Texas.

Look Out!—A number of counterfeit \$5 bills on the York Bank currency are in circulation at Harrisburg, and will doubtless soon find their way here.—They are said to be well executed, and liable to deceive even experienced judges of bank paper.

A tannery is about being erected in Kinderhook township, Carbon county, Pa., which will be one of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States. The main building will be between six and seven hundred feet long and fifty wide, calculated to tan 50,000 hides in a year—more, it is said, than any other tannery in the United States. An engine of ninety horse power will be put up.

In Chicago, last week, a fellow named Reed was arrested, with passing two \$10 counterfeit notes. The charge was fully proved, that he had stolen the bills from a comrade, thus showing that he supposed them to be good; and it was no larceny, as the law does not consider counterfeit bills property. So the thief and "shaver" got free, while his comrade is held for having bills in the first instance.

NEW CONTEST.—A new and dangerous contest, of the denomination of \$20, on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Waynesburg, Pa., has been put in circulation. It is well executed and calculated to deceive.

## The Democratic Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

William F. Packer is above the ordinary size; his robust frame, with rounded contour; his fair complexion, tinged with the rosy hues of a healthy and vigorous constitution; his capacious forehead, indicating great intellectual power; his intelligent countenance and agreeable manners render his personal appearance at once prepossessing and commanding. In 1846 he was duly elected a member of the House of Representatives from the District composed of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton and Potter; but by a mistake in carrying out the returns of one of the townships in Clinton county, his opponent was returned as elected, and actually served during the whole of the session, before the mistake was discovered. In 1847, the people of his District appeared to be determined to manifest their views by a vote so decisive as not to be mistaken or defeated, and he was accordingly elected to the House of Representatives by a majority exceeding fifteen hundred over his competitor. Although this was his first appearance as a member of a legislative body, his knowledge of the public interests, his acquaintance with parliamentary rules, and his business capacity were so universally known and acknowledged, that he was at once chosen by his fellow members to preside over their deliberations as Speaker of the House. The duties of a member to a post of such great responsibility, and requiring such varied and extensive abilities, may be regarded as a high honor, in which Gen. Packer stands as the sole recipient in his native State. Such a recognition of pre-eminent abilities, is of rare occurrence everywhere; and it is believed never occurred before in Pennsylvania. In 1848, he was re-elected to the House. The brilliant achievements of a brave and successful General, who was a candidate for the Presidency, had produced disastrous results to the Democratic party throughout the Union, and he was the Whigs a large majority in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and reduced the Democratic members in the House to a bare equality in numbers with their opponents. Notwithstanding this circumstance, and although every member was in attendance at the organization of the House, Gen. Packer was again elected Speaker of that body. Considering his known attachment to Democratic principles, his great influence and continual activity as a writer and as a public speaker in sustaining the principles and candidates of the Democratic party, his successful elevation to the Speaker's chair must be regarded as an honorable and magnanimous tribute to his talents and integrity, and to the impartiality and ability with which he had discharged the high duties of the office at the previous session. This compliment was in fact richly merited. General Packer possesses a mind well stored with useful knowledge. Although self-taught his education has not been neglected. He is familiar with the current literature, and with the teachings of history and philosophy. Although not a member of the legal profession, he is a much better lawyer than many who belong to it. His thorough acquaintance with legal principles, and with constitutional and parliamentary law, eminently qualified him for the duties of the chair. And so satisfactory were his decisions upon many difficult questions which arose during his two official terms as Speaker, that they have been in no instance reversed by the *Exchequer*. In the primary aspect, an appeal was taken from any decision pronounced by General Packer as Speaker, except in one solitary case; and on that occasion, upon hearing his reasons and the authorities cited in support of his decision, the judgment of the chair was unanimously sustained; the gentleman who took the appeal, acknowledging his error, and voting against his own appeal to sustain the decision of the chair. It is proper to add, in this place, that General Packer is one of the most powerful public debaters which our country has produced. In the primary assemblies of the people, and in their legislative halls, his eminent abilities in this respect have been frequently displayed and always acknowledged. In a government resting upon public opinion, the discussion, in public assemblies of the people, of the principles and measures to be opposed as detrimental, or advocated as advancing the public interest, is absolutely indispensable to success.

The freedom of debate is emphatically the alimant of self-government, which goes hand in hand with free discussion in our public journals. The freedom of speech and the liberty of the press are the palladium of public liberty. But the temple would soon be overthrown by the strong arm of tyranny, unless its columns were continually supported by the power and patriotism of her writers and orators. In this age of progress, the man who is unable to express his views to his fellow-citizens, and to discuss the measures of government before the assemblies of the people, will be left so far behind in the political race as to be soon forgotten. General Packer's distinguished abilities as a writer and as an orator, take him out of this category and place him in the front ranks of the most useful, influential, and promising citizens.

The subject of this sketch is thus before the reader, and we see what he is. Let us look into his past history, that we may understand the means by which he has acquired his present eminence. He was born in Howard Township, Centre county, on the 2d of April, 1807. He is descended from a highly respectable family who belong to the Society of Friends; but they were Whigs of the Revolutionary period, and were attached to the cause of their country in her struggle for liberty. His grandfather, James Packer, was born in 1725, on a farm in New Jersey, where the town of Princeton now stands. His father, also named James, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. On the maternal side he is connected with the Pettits, a large influential family in Pennsylvania.

When General Packer was but seven years old, his father died, leaving a widow and five small children. At this tender age he was under the necessity of contributing to his own support, and that of the family, by the most severe and exhausting labor; and some years after, at the age of twelve, he travelled from Bellefonte to Sunbury, for the purpose of learning the printing business with his cousin Samuel J. Packer, formerly a distinguished Senator, and then editor of the *Public Inquirer*, a paper which advocated with great ability the re-election of William Findlay for Governor, in 1820. Some time after the defeat of Mr. Findlay, the *Inquirer* was discontinued, and in 1823 Gen. Packer returned to Bellefonte to complete his knowledge of the printing business, in the office of Henry Petrick, Esq., who was subsequently distinguished as Senator. Gen. Packer completed his apprenticeship in May, 1825, and was employed as a journeyman at

the profession of the great Franklin, on the public printing in Harrisburg, in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827.

The latter year he purchased an interest in the *Lycoming Gazette*, at Williamsport, Lycoming county; and in 1829, upon the decease of his partner Mr. Brandon, became the sole owner of that time honored Democratic journal. Its years already number more than half a century, and it still carries at its head the motto: "Be just and fear not," &c., which was placed there nearly thirty years ago by the present Judge Lewis, of Lancaster, during his editorial control of the paper. It is still a flourishing and influential journal, and is at present conducted by D. Eldred, Esq., a gentleman of fine abilities and excellent judgment. While the *Gazette* was under the control of General Packer, which was about nine years, it supported the election of Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, George Wolf, and other Democratic standard bearers of that period; and the cause of Democracy was greatly indebted, during these contests, to the discreet counsels of Gen. Packer, and to the power of his pen, as made known through the editorial columns of his paper.—In 1829, General Packer, intermarried with the daughter of Peter Vanderbent, Esq., a respectable citizen of Williamsport, who had acquired various official stations, indicative of the public confidence of his fellow citizens. Miss Vanderbent was the grand daughter of Michael Ross, Esq., a gentleman distinguished for his energy of character, and strength of mind. He was at one time the owner of the land whereon the borough of Williamsport now stands, and his descendants continue extensive proprietors of valuable lands adjoining the town.

In 1812, shortly after the improvement system had commenced in Pennsylvania, and after the West Branch Canal had been adopted as a part of the system, through the votes and influence of the Philadelphia members, the West Branch Improvement was left out of the Improvement Bill, and thus threatened with abandonment. Had this decision been adhered to, the people of that section of the State would have derived no benefit from the large expenditure of the public money for improvement purposes. Public meetings were immediately held, addresses were delivered, resolutions adopted, and, among other strong measures, a direct appeal was made to the people of Philadelphia city and county against the suicidal policy of their own members. This last measure had the desired effect; and the Philadelphia members, under the influences brought to bear upon them from their own immediate constituency, retraced their steps, and voted for the West Branch Improvement, and it was thus saved! In all these proceedings, Gen. Packer, although a very young man, bore a leading part. To his efforts, more than to any other individual, are the people of that section of the country indebted for the construction of their valuable canal.

As the work progressed, the public voice very properly called for his appointment as superintendent, which office he held until the Spring of 1835. He discharged the duties of this station to the satisfaction of the people, and disbursed without a dollar's loss to the State, while he held the office, more than a million and a quarter of the public money! His accounts were all regularly and properly settled. In 1835, General Packer was the warm friend of Governor Wolf, and received by the *Exchequer* the honor of the Senate; but as the Democratic party was that year distracted by the unfortunate gubernatorial contest between the friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg, a portion of the friends of Muhlenberg coalesced with the Whigs in favor of Alexander Irvine, then a Muhlenberg Democrat, but since United States Marshal under General Taylor, and Gen. Packer was defeated. In 1836, he united with Messrs. Park and Barret, in the publication of the *Harrisburg Keystone*. The paper itself is the best evidence of the eminent abilities of these three gentlemen as editors. This connection continued until 1841. Mr. Park is now engaged in the practice of the law, and Mr. Barret, after a season of retirement from public life, has again made his appearance in the editorial chair, and his abilities will, no doubt, insure him an appropriate reward.

In 1838, General Packer distinguished himself by his political tact and the power of his eloquence as a speaker at public meetings of the people, in advocating the election of David R. Porter, then the Democratic candidate for Governor. In 1839, he was appointed Canal Commissioner in connection with Hon. James Clarke, and Hon. E. B. Hubby, and continued to discharge with unsurpassed ability the highly responsible duties of that office until the month of February, 1844, a period of three years. In May, 1843, General Packer received the appointment of Auditor General of the Commonwealth. He continued to discharge the duties of this office, until May, 1845, a period of three years.—His office gave him a seat in the Cabinet of the Executive, and thus called into action his knowledge of men, of measures, and of the diversified interests of the Commonwealth.

Holding jurisdiction over all the public accounts, the large expenditures of money for public improvements, and the numerous difficult questions and complicated cases which arose for adjudication, called for the exercise of the soundest judgment, and no man, save one enlightened by an extensive acquaintance with common law and equity principles, as well as with the statutes of the Commonwealth, would have discharged the duties of this exalted station. The settlement of the claims of the domestic creditors, with the other business of the office arising from the increased public expenditures for improvement and other purposes, rendered the duties of the Auditor-General, far more burdensome than they have been since, or had ever been before, at any former period in the history of the government. And the ability displayed by General Packer, his perfect mastery of every question which arose, and his impartiality in the discharge of his duties, in the settlement of these questions, are acknowledged by men of all parties.

It may with great truth be said of Gen. Packer that he is indebted to his own industry for the education and knowledge he has acquired, and to his own merits for the distinction to which he has attained. He is thoroughly Democratic in his principles, and is always ready to devote his talents and his means to the success of those principles. He is no empty talker about names and forms, but an energetic actor, following the substance and not the shadow. Springing from the people, he is always ready to battle for their rights. Looking to them as the legitimate source of all political authority, he is ready to trust them with every power committed with representative government.—The scope of the nature of the federal compact, and of the unwillingness of the early statesmen of Democracy to trust the central government with any but a limited authority,

he is ever ready to stand by the State sovereignty, in confining the General Government strictly within the powers granted by the Federal Constitution. Men of eminence in the party to which Gen. Packer belongs, may occasionally differ in the application of principles to particular cases; but all politicians, of the genuine Democratic school, subscribe to the great fundamental doctrines of the party, that "the powers not delegated to the U. States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Upon this great fundamental principle hang all the doctrines of the Democratic party. Upon the steady support of this principle the permanency of the Union and the liberties of the people depend. Every extension of territory and every increase of the great sisterhood of nations of which our glorious confederacy is composed, is but a new demand upon the patriot for a vigilant and energetic support of the ancient, safe, and chief principles of the Democratic party, a strict construction of the Federal Constitution. So long as this principle of construction be adhered to by our public authorities, and by those who clothe them with power, the rights of the people and of the States, will be protected against the usurping tendencies of a great central government. With this principle constantly before us, and with our public men able and willing to maintain it, either in the legislative hall, or in the judicial forum, we can have no fears of nullification or consolidation; but our great and glorious Union, standing as an illustrious example of the capacity of the people for self-government, shall not only secure its own greatness and perpetuity, but shall light all the nations of the earth in their onward march to freedom.—*West Chester Jeffersonian*.

## The High Price of Provisions.

The high price of provisions exercises a severe pressure on a considerable portion of the people. To suppose that farmers are thereby greatly benefited is a mistake, for they themselves have to pay, in consequence of it, more for labor, for manufactures of every description, clothing, implements, etc. There is a certain equilibrium between the different departments of human activity possible, which yields to each a fair and equitable remuneration, and marks the most desirable condition of things. This equilibrium, it seems, is disturbed; for while the present state of the market yields to agriculturists no decided advantages, it subjects all engaged in other pursuits, numerically exceeding the former three or four times, to retrenching and unexampled privations. The evil is not to be regarded as a mere passing phenomenon. Provisions have advanced gradually and steadily for a long series of years, which fact justifies the presumption of a deep seated disorder in the machinery of production or interchange, or in both perhaps. A comparison of the census of 1840 with that of 1850, reveals certain startling facts, that may serve to discover the causes of the perturbation.

In 1840, for instance, the United States produced:  
84,320,000 bushels of wheat.  
108,000,000 bushels Irish and sweet potatoes.  
14,970,000 head of cattle.  
Had agriculture remained simply stationary—considering the increase of population—  
115,240,000 bushels of wheat.  
146,000,000 bushels of potatoes.  
20,349,000 head of cattle.  
Instead of which it only yielded:  
100,430,000 bushels of wheat.  
104,000,000 bushels of potatoes.  
18,378,000 head of cattle.  
Thus the diminution of those articles, during a period of ten years, amounted to about:  
15,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is a falling off of - 1-7  
41,000,000 bushels of potatoes, which is a falling off of - 1-3  
2,000,000 head of cattle, which is a falling off of - 1-10  
of the production in 1840—daily taking into calculation the increase of population.

Here then we have one reason for the advance of provisions.

While agriculture thus proved unable to keep pace with the growth of the population, the exportation of breadstuffs increased prodigiously, which, of course, re-acted upon the home market.

The value of breadstuffs and provisions exported, averaged per annum for the period from 1830 to 1840 - - - \$12,000,000  
" 1840 to 1850 - - - 27,000,000  
" 1850 to 1856 - - - 41,000,000

Thus, the exportation more than doubled in ten years, and nearly doubled in the last seven years. This furnishes a second reason for the advance of provisions.

It is much to be regretted that no official statistics are in existence for the time subsequent to 1850, of the produce of agriculture. But there is good cause to believe that the influences which operated previous to 1850, are yet active, which supposition is, at least, sustained by the steady advance of the market, since. It is of importance to ascertain in what these influences consist. Immigration continues to provide laboring forces, which become productive, at all events, the year after their arrival; and increased production necessarily tends to diminish prices, provided the number of non-producers does not augment disproportionately to that of producers. Now it is a notorious and very obvious fact, which needs no statistical figures to prove it, that all non-producing pursuits are overstocked. In cities, towns and villages, every other house almost is a shop; there are five lawyers and five doctors where one is only wanted, and so forth. Owing to our numerous retail establishments, merchandise changes hands often. All this enhances it. Then it is transported to great distances, a consequence of the too rapid progress westward.

This inordinate dispersion of population over wild regions, while cultivable lands are yet obtainable within the old centres of civilization, involves a considerable waste of labor and capital. Railroads and canals have to be constructed to connect the new settlements with the Eastern ports; the capital for which has to be withdrawn from more productive enterprise, the cultivation of the soil and the operation of factories, mines, &c., in States where means of communication already exist. The multiplication of railroads and canals, and ships, and acreable acres even, constitutes not, in itself, national wealth. These are only the means wherewith to create and distribute it. The less there are of them, the less money invested in them, the better. Produce will be cheaper, the shorter the distances of transportation. Real agricultural progress is not so much manifested in the addition of acreable acres to those already under cultivation, than in the increasing productivity and value of the latter. According to official data, every acre of land produces in England, on an average, nearly three times,

and in France twice the amount of grain than with us. That is to say, our farmer has to go to the trouble and expense of cultivating two or three acres to obtain the same results as the English or French. It is the cheapness of land here, which explains the fact that we command the European grain market, but our profits would be larger were it to this advantage the superior productiveness of European lands added. The whole secret of this superiority consists in the adherence to the principle of returning in the shape of fertilizers, the substance taken from the soil in the shape of produce. But this is impracticable under a system of insolation and constant dispersion, which tends to remove the farmer too far from his market, and the manufacturing and commercial cities. The greatest efficiency of population and industry can only be attained in districts where agriculture, trade and manufactures go hand in hand, offering the greatest possible diversity of remunerative and steady employment.—Besides the causes already touched upon, there are others affecting the price of necessities of life, of which the extraordinary depreciation of property by fires and other accidents deserves to be mentioned.—*Pennsylvania*.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.  
Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.  
Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., neatly printed in the "Globe" Job Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

Specimens of "Globe" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourself.

Blanks of all kinds.  
Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing.  
Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Court's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public.  
Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY McMANIS. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 5th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors. Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present their property authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to  
Huntingdon, August 19, 1857.—  
W. B. ZEIGLER.

REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.  
Will be exposed to public sale, ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, all that VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the property of John Barr, of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, in parcels and directions given by said Barr, to his son, John Barr, and others, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two story Log Dwelling, and a barn, and also having thereon a good Apple Orchard.  
ALSO.—At the same time and place, there will be exposed to public sale, A TRACT OF LAND, (White Pine) in the township of Jackson, Huntingdon county, containing about 80 acres, and lies about three quarters of a mile from the tract just described.  
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the residue in equal annual payments, to be secured by the Judgment Bonds of the purchaser.  
SANDER, STEWART, Executor.  
Jackson township, August 19, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.  
WILL LEWIS, Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county. This Improved Patent Felt, which is made of the best materials, and is perfectly waterproof, and is adapted for ROOFS, CHIMNEYS, CELLARS, BARN ROOFS, SHEDS, COFFERS, VERANDAS, ETC., &c., &c., and is sold by the roll, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Slate, &c., &c.  
It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle roof, and is more durable, as it neither corrodes, cracks nor leaks. It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and is saturated with the best quality of Asphaltum.  
It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tools.  
It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GARAGES, BARN, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.  
It is IMPROVED to WET, and being a non-conductor, counteracts the heat of Summer and the cold of Winter, and is a perfect insulator within every building where it is used.  
To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS, such as COFFERS and CONCRETE, and also a DEFENSE for Sheep during snow, and in the yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other fodder in Winter—this Improved Felt proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.  
It is suitable to every climate.  
It is light and portable, and can be rolled up, and not liable to damage in transportation.  
When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tight, and where the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time EXHAUSTING ROOFING. Also being a non-conductor, it keeps the upper rooms cool, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.  
August 19, 1857.

NEW AND CHEAP WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE.—DAVID GROVE informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public generally, that he has removed his Grocery Store, to Hill street, Huntingdon, a few doors west of Wm. Oriskany's residence, where he will at all times be prepared to supply customers with  
ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES OF THE BEST.  
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST, at wholesale and retail. Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Confectionaries, Hams, Salt, Brooms, Buckets, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c.; in fact, every article usually kept in a Grocery Store.  
As I am determined to sell CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST, I want everybody to call and examine my stock and prices.  
Huntingdon, July 22, 1857. DAVID GROVE.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY. TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 miles East of Altoona. The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being prepared to execute all orders, and Builders are extensively engaged in Manufacturing will furnish at low rates, and ship to any part of the country, any description of carpenter work, which we have specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.  
McATLEY & CO.  
Tipton, July 1, 1857-3y.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the first day of November next, at the office of the undersigned, in the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
J. N. SWOOPER.  
Alexandria, July 22, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of THOMAS M. OWENS, late of the borough of Birmingham, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.  
J. N. SWOOPER, Administrator.  
July 14, 1857-4.

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.